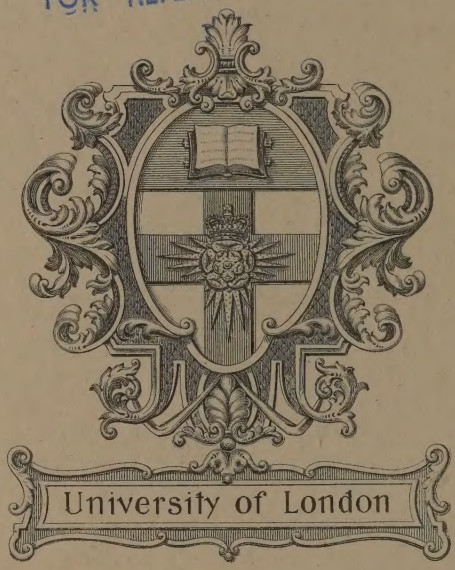
PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.



605626

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—(9.)—

EAST INDIA.

ARMY; MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION.

Session

5 *February* —— 6 *August* 1861.

VOL. XLII.

1861.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1861.

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

EAST INDIA:

Military Finance Commission:

59. Copy of such Parts of the Reports and Recommendations of the Military Finance Commission in *India*, as may have been received by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council, with Detailed Statements of what Parts of the Retrenchments recommended have been carried into effect, and to what Amount of Saving under each Head - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

Army Amalgamation:

353. Copy of the Order Amalgamating the Army of *India* with the Line, published in the *Calcutta* Government Gazette, dated the 10th day of April 1861, together with all Despatches relating thereto - - - - - - - - 225

Army:

521. Returns of the Establishment of *European* Officers of Regiments of the Line and Local of each Rank in *India*, quarterly, from January 1858 to the latest date; showing the Numbers of each Rank on Staff or detached Employ in *India*, and the Numbers on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe*:—Of the quarterly Charge payable out of the Revenues of *India* for Officers on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe*, of each Rank, as above; distinguishing the Line from the Local Officers, and Total Sum so charged:—And, of the Number of Officers and Men at the several Depôts in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* of Regiments serving in *India* on the 1st day of each Month, from the 1st day of January 1858 to the latest date; and the Annual Charge payable out of the Revenues of *India* in respect of Recruiting Districts and Depôt Battalions, from the 1st day of April 1858 to the latest date - - - - - - - - - 255

159. Returns, Regimentally, of Officers of the Line who proceeded to *India* with their Regiments, between the 1st May 1857 to the 1st January 1861:—Of the Number of those who remained in *India* up to the latest Return received:—Of the Amount of Passage Money paid Annually on the Outward Voyage to *India* for Officers:—Of the Amount of Passage Money paid Annually for the Homeward Voyage from *India* for Officers:—And, General Return, showing the Number of Officers present with their Regiments in *India*, and those absent, at the latest Return, in the case of Absentees distinguishing the Cause of Absence; viz.:—Staff Employ; Civil Employ; Colonels of Regiments; Depôts in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; In transitu for Exchange from Regiments or Battalions in *India* to Regiments or Battalions in *England*; Furlough in *India* on medical certificate, or to *Europe*; Furlough on private affairs; Absentees from any other causes - - - - - - - - - 287

217. Copies of Correspondence between the Secretary of State for *India* and the Home Department, regarding a Reduction in the Strength of Depôts of Regiments serving in *India*, and of the Number of Officers to be attached to *British* Regiments (Cavalry and Infantry) serving in *India*:—And, of Dissents (if any) recorded by the Council of *India* on these Subjects - - - - - 291

European Forces:

375. Copy of the Opinions, if any, of the Members of the Council of *India*, upon the Mode in which the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, was ordered to be carried into Effect - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 313

Courts Martial:

299. Copy of the General Order issued by the Commander in Chief in *India*, in reference to Courts Martial appointed for the Trial of Officers charged with insulting Mahometans while engaged in Religious Worship in *Egypt* - - - 333

Local Armies:

7. Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed last Year to consider the Details for carrying out the Amalgamation of the Local *Indian* and Line Armies 339

Medical Department:

199. Copies of a Memorial, dated the 4th day of April 1861, addressed by *Muncherjee Beramjee Colah* to the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the Admission of Natives of *India* to the Medical Department of the Army, and of the Reply thereto - - - - - - - - - - - - - 363

374. Copies of all Applications addressed by *British* Subjects born in *India* to the Secretary of State for *India*, and to the Secretary of State for War, for permission to be allowed to compete at Public Examinations for employment in Her Majesty's Military Medical Service:—Of all Replies to such Applications, and of all Correspondence consequent thereon:—Of the Official Reports of the Medical Officers appointed to examine the state of Health of the several Applicants:—And, of all Reports of Medical Boards appointed to re-examine the several Applicants (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 199 of the present Session) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 367

Native Cavalry:

58. Return of the Number of Regular and Irregular Regiments of Native Cavalry in *India* which have been employed upon Field Service from April 1857 to December 1859, stating their respective Fixed Establishments of Men and Horses; the Number of Men and Horses present for Duty on the 1st and 15th day of each Month in each Regiment; the Number of Horses and Men sick present; and of Absentees from Head-quarters at the same dates, stating Causes of Absence - - - - - - - - - - - - - 419

Vellore Mutiny Commission:

284. Copy of Report of the Commission, dated the 9th day of August 1806, appointed to assemble at *Vellore*, for the Investigation of the Circumstances connected with the Mutiny in that place - - - - - - - - - - 689

EAST INDIA (MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 February 1861;—*for*,

A "COPY of such Parts of the REPORTS and RECOMMENDATIONS of the MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION in *India* as may have been received by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council, with Detailed Statements of what Parts of the Retrenchments recommended have been carried into effect, and to what Amount of Saving under each Head."

Note.—The information received at this Office is not sufficient to furnish Detailed Statements of what parts of the retrenchments recommended have been carried into effect, and of what amount of saving under each head has been effected.

India Office,
19 February 1861.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secretary for Military Correspondence.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *February* 1861.

COPY of such Parts of the REPORTS and RECOMMENDATIONS of the MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION in *India* as may have been received by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.—No. 1.

From Colonel *Jameson*, Colonel *Burn*, Colonel *Balfour*, C.B., Military Finance Commissioners, to Major General *Birch*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, Bombay, 21st September 1859.

1. SINCE Colonel Jameson, President of the Finance Commission, had the honour to address you on the 18th of July last, announcing that the Commission had been opened on the arrival of the Bengal and Madras members, we have met daily for the consideration of the important subjects referred to us, and have called for returns from various departments (some of which are already received), containing such information as appeared best calculated to enable us, in accordance with the instructions of Government, to ascertain what reductions can properly be made in the Military establishments, and what plan can be adopted to reduce and keep down expenditure.

2. These questions necessarily needing much inquiry as embracing all the Military Departments, a considerable time must elapse before we have collected that accurate information requisite for reporting in detail on the varied subjects involved therein; but feeling the importance of affording to the Government of India, as early as possible, any information that may enable the Governor General in Council at once to determine on reducing or checking expenditure, we are induced, even at this early stage of our inquiries, to submit a preliminary report on such points connected with the several branches of military expenditure as appear deserving of more immediate attention, and can most easily be reached: reserving the more elaborate tables and minute details until we are able to lay a final and complete report before Government.

3. The notice of the Government of India having been attracted by the large outlay in the Commissariat Department, and our attention having been specially directed thereto, we first turned our inquiries to that branch of the service, in the expectation, which has to a certain extent been justified, of finding great openings for effecting an immediate diminution of the expenditure, which, since 1857, we were aware had much increased, and, as we now find, to a far greater extent than we had anticipated. It appears from our inquiries, that this increased expenditure may not be solely attributable to the recent increase and movements of the European force, but, in part at least, to the want of an efficient control equally over the Supplying and Accounting Departments, the functions of which have of late years, since the abolition of the Military Board, been to a great degree separated, with the view of obtaining an efficient, independent, and prompt audit of expenditure; a measure which, without even securing that object, has had the effect of vitiating, if not actually destroying, that complete primary control over the whole department and unity of authority as regards finance as well as supplies, which, if efficiently exercised, is fully as important for insuring economy as any after audit, however strict. We shall have occasion further on, and in subsequent reports, to enter more fully into the subject of financial control as respects all departments, and the entire and direct responsibility of the heads.

4. In

4. In order to bring before Government the total Commissariat outlay up to the latest possible period, we requested the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts to compile a statement of the amounts in the various vouchers or bills for the year 1858–59, and that officer has accordingly furnished us with an abstract of the expenditure for the official year ending 30th April 1859, showing a total of 1,12,85,316 rupees; but he informs us that the whole of the bills for the year not having yet been received, this amount will probably be still further increased on the final audit of the year's outlay; which appears to us likely, judging from the outstanding balances of advances made. The Accountant General's estimate of the probable Commissariat expenditure for the present year (1859–60) is 1,04,87,000 rupees; but, according to the rate at which advances are still going on, we think that amount will be exceeded; so that the actual expenditure brought to account for 1858–59 and 1859–60 will not be less than 120 lacs for each year, unless the inquiries of the Commission should be the means of aiding Government in effecting a reduction during the current year. The amounts entered in the following comparative table of Commissariat outlay for a series of years, may, therefore, probably require some modification:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COMMISSARIAT OUTLAY.

YEARS.	AGGREGATE CHARGE.	DEDUCT RECOVERIES.	ACTUAL CHARGE.	REMARKS
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1841–42	65,71,367	Not shown.		
1842–43	50,17,911			
1843–44	46,91,487			
1844–45	40,94,714			
1845–46	42,50,651			
1846–47	41,58,239			
1847–48	31,22,975	6,32,499	24,90,476	
1848–49	31,73,373	6,00,763	25,62,610	
1849–50	38,49,940	6,91,582	31,58,358	
1850–51	29,37,649	5,75,026	23,62,623	
1851–52	23,40,300	4,36,363	19,03,937	
1852–53	25,16,340	4,87,983	20,28,357	
1853–54	34,26,942	5,89,202	28,37,740	
1854–55	54,43,167	5,92,718	48,50,449	Troops Overland to Crimea.
1855–56	30,49,881	7,89,247	22,60,634	
1856–57	90,04,629	6,80,085	83,24,544	Persian Expedition.
1857–58	1,34,21,459	10,45,477	1,23,75,974	Persian expedition and mutinies.
1858–59	1,12,85,316	- - -	1,12,85,316	As far as bills have been received.
1859–60	1,04,87,000	- - -	- - -	Estimated outlay.

5. By a letter from the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, we learn that the number of commissioned commissariat officers employed in the department on the 1st May 1857 was 39, and on the 1st January last, 50, showing an increase of 28 per cent.; whilst the number of warrant and non-commissioned officers on the same dates were respectively 43 and 74, being an increase of 72 per cent.; whereas in 1852 the number of commissioned commissariat officers at the three Presidencies were only 29 for Bengal, 24 for Madras, and 16 for Bombay; although there was at that time nearly the same strength of European force, both in the Bombay Presidency and throughout all India, as in 1857, just before the mutiny.

6. We have also obtained from the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts two Tabular Statements (A.) and (B.) of the sanctioned expenses for Commissariat establishments,

establishments, comprising only cattle and offices, on the 1st May 1857, and 1st May 1859, respectively; and as these estimates are of great importance, involving, as regards 1859-60, about two-thirds of the whole Commissariat outlay, we submit the statements in full, further on. But the cost, as exhibited in these statements, being only for one month, and thus giving but an imperfect view of the total annual charges to which Government would be liable if the outlay continued at the same rate throughout the year, we enter in the margin the total annual expenditure that would have been incurred in 1857 and 1859 respectively, had the monthly rate sanctioned on the 1st May of each year (as shown in Statements (A.) and (B.)) been adhered to. It will, however, be seen by the actual charges given in para. 4 that this estimated amount was considerably exceeded in 1857; and on the other hand, with the reductions already made, and those we propose to recommend to Government, the total outlay for 1859-60 may, we hope, prove considerably less than when calculated at the rate sanctioned for the first month of this official year.

COMPARATIVE COST of Commissariat Cattle Establishments and Offices, calculated for 1857 and 1859, according to Amount sanctioned on 1st of May of each Year.

Transport Department and Offices.	Official Year 1857-58.				Official Year 1859-60.			
	Monthly.		Annually.		Monthly.		Annually.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Cattle Department	21,984 2 2		2,63,809 10 –		6,06,056 14 7		72,72,682 15 –	
Carriage of sick	5,407 – –		64,884 – –		27,115 – –		3,25,380 – –	
Cavalry Department	– – –		– – –		782 4 9		9,387 9 –	
Medical ditto	44 3 8		530 12 –		1,218 3 8		14,618 12 –	
Miscellaneous charges	– – –		– – –		165 14 –		1,990 8 –	
Ordnance Department	92 – –		1,104 – –		268 – –		3,216 – –	
Provision ditto	2,955 3 4		35,462 8 –		7,663 11 4		91,964 8 –	
Road establishments	– – –		– – –		1,938 – –		23,256 – –	
TOTAL for Transport	30,482 9 2		3,65,790 14 –		6,45,208 – 4		77,42,496 4 –	
Staff Salaries & Office Establishments	8,961 13 11		1,07,542 7 –		34,377 6 –		4,12,528 8 –	
Grand TOTAL for Establishments Rs.	39,444 7 1		1,73,333 5 –		6,79,585 6 4		81,55,024 12 –	

(A.)

TABULAR STATEMENT of the EXPENSE of COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS on the 1st May 1857.

1st May 1857.	Cattle Department.	Carriage of the Sick.	Cavalry Department.	Medical Department.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Ordnance Department.	Provision Department.	Road Establishments.	Staff Salaries and Office Establishments.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Presidency	533 15 4	– – –	–	– – –	–	92	1,033 8 –	–	3,786 – –
Poona Division	7,470 6 3	– – –	–	44 3 8	–	–	317 14 7	–	950 7 1
Northern Division	2,894 7 6	157 – –	–	– –	–	–	77 – –	–	1,191 6 10
Southern Division	2,295 10 1	– – –	–	– –	–	–	121 – –	–	620 – –
Rajpootana Field Force	2,750 – –	778 – –	–	– –	–	–	95 – –	–	375 – –
Scinde Division	4,596 8 1	3,741 – –	–	– –	–	–	482 – –	–	1,669 – –
Aden Field Force	1,443 2 11	731 – –	–	– –	–	–	828 12 9	–	370 – –
TOTAL Rs.	21,984 2 2	5,407 – –	–	44 3 8	–	92	2,955 3 4	–	8,961 13 11

Aggregating Rs. 39,444 7 1

Bombay, 13 August 1859.

J. Swanson, Colonel,
Auditor of Commissariat Accounts.

(B.)

TABULAR STATEMENT of the EXPENSE of COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS on the 1st May 1859.

1st May 1859.	Cattle Department.	Carriage of the Sick.	Cavalry Department.	Medical Department.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Ordnance Department.	Provision Department.	Road Establishments.	Staff Salaries and Office Establishments.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Presidency - -	1,175 - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	268 - -	1,247 - -	- - -	11,167 15 4
Poona Division - -	1,76,524 14 3	4,658 - -	- -	833 3 8	- -	- -	1,224 6 7	- - -	4,022 12 7
Northern Division -	1,34,182 7 6	4,682 - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	686 - -	- - -	3,284 3 5
Southern Division -	24,459 9 4	4,722 - -	- -	203 - -	- -	- -	386 - -	- - -	3,132 7 4
Rajpootana Field Force	88,235 - -	1,737 - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	845 - -	- - -	2,075 - 9
Scinde Division - -	72,787 7 4	9,797 - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	1,015 - -	- - -	4,657 7 8
Aden Field Force -	2,276 14 3	731 - -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	991 12 9	- - -	395 - -
Malwa Division -	26,590 15 10	788 - -	- -	182 - -	- -	- -	1,260 - -	- - -	2,366 14 -
Transport Train :—									
Between Wassind and Indore -	53,226 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	1,205 - -	1,995 15 11
Between Mhow and Neemuch - -	5,015 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	738 - -	438 - -
Scinde Ordnance Camel Train -	21,583 9 5	- - -	782 4 9	- - -	165 14 -	- -	8 8 -	- - -	841 9 -
TOTAL - - Rs.	6,06,056 14 7	27,115 - -	782 4 9	1,218 3 8	165 14 -	268 - -	7,663 11 4	1,938 - -	34,377 6 -

Aggregating - - Rs. 6,79,585 6 4

Bombay, 13 August 1859.

J. Swanson, Colonel,
Auditor of Commissariat Accounts.

7. It may appear from the above as if the increase of expenditure since May 1857, for salaries and office establishments, was in a far higher ratio than the actual numerical increase of the officers and subordinates employed, but that is not actually the case, for we find that the entry in Table (A.) of *Rs.* 8,961. 13. 11. as the total of charges for "Staff salaries and office establishments," on 1st May 1857, does not include staff pay, &c. of commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers. This omission is an illustration of the extreme difficulty, under the present system of account, of obtaining perfectly accurate comparative statements of expenditure, and is the cause of the apparent disproportionate increase of expenditure on 1st May 1859; for the outlay of *Rs.* 8,961. 13. 11. would be only at the rate of *Rs.* 1,07,542. 7. 0. for the whole year (1857–58), whereas the charge on the 1st May 1859 for the same items, given in Table (B.) at *Rs.* 34,377. 6. 0., which does include staff pay, &c., would be at the rate of *Rs.* 4,12,528. 8. 0. for 1859–60. These statements also show the charges to Government during the same period (between 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1859) for hired carriage and pay, &c. of public cattle establishments to have been very largely augmented; for whilst the outlay on account of means of transport amounted on the 1st May 1857 only to *Rs.* 30,482. 9. 2.—equal to *Rs.* 3,65,790. 14. 0., for the whole year—the sum stated by the Commissariat Auditor to have been sanctioned for May 1859 amounted to *Rs.* 6,45,208. 0. 4., which is at the rate of *Rs.* 77,42,496. 4. 0. for the year; thus being more than 20 times as large as in 1857. The statements we give further on do not bear out these figures of outlay for transport; but all we have learned of the heavy outstanding balances of Commissariat

accounts, as regards the last two years, confirms the observation of the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts in his letter to Government of the 18th April last, that the outlay for establishments as thus stated, large as it is, gives but an inadequate idea of the Commissariat expenses; because it shows only the increase of the permanent establishments as far as they have been sanctioned, and the sanctions communicated to that officer. Some of the charges for extra establishments of followers and cattle that have been temporarily entertained are not included in these statements.

8. Since the 1st May last (the date up to which the statement of the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts is completed), a reduction (of which details are given in the margin) has been effected in the total amount of Commissariat expenditure, to the extent of *Rs.* 1,53,458. 15. 9. per mensem, or at the rate of *Rs.* 18,41,506. 5. 0. annually; but there is, we are informed, a prospective increase of outlay in the transport cattle branch, by the expected arrival of 150 elephants from Burmah, as also 1,200 mules purchased here, in the Persian Gulf, and at Aden. The maintenance of these elephants, at the rate of 840* rupees each per annum, will be 1,26,000 rupees annually; and the mules, at 120 rupees each, about 1,44,000 rupees annually, altogether 2,70,000 rupees; thereby again increasing the outlay for transport cattle. Since date of this statement (the 3d August) we have received information from the Commissary General, that reductions to the extent of *Rs.* 1,97,733. 4. 4. per mensem (equal to a yearly decrease of *Rs.* 23,72,799. 4. 0.) have already been made; which appears to be the total diminution up to the present date.

The Commissary General states, that "further reductions are in contemplation, but their extent cannot be estimated until the number of troops and description of carriage to be located at each station is fixed."

MEMORANDUM of Reductions effected in the Commissariat Department since the 1st May 1859.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
For May 1859:						
Presidency Division	-	-	-	120	-	-
Poona Division:						
Poona Cattle Department	43,933	-	-			
Poona Commissariat Department	67	4	10			
Sattara - - - ditto	1,686	-	-			
Ahmednuggur - ditto	6,711	-	-			
Sholapoor - - ditto	1,776	15	6			
				54,174	4	4
Northern Division:						
Ahmedabad and Deesa	-	-	-	17,951	12	-
Scinde Division	-	-	-	8,986	6	-
Southern Division	-	-	-	172	3	4
Nusseerabad	-	-	-	1,174	-	-
Neemuch	-	-	-	375	-	-
				82,953	9	8
For June 1859:						
Presidency Division	-	-	-	22	-	-
Poona Division:						
Poona Cattle Department	2,770	-	-			
Poona Commissariat Department	24	-	7			
Ahmednuggur	1,723	-	-			
Malligaum	775	-	-			
Sholapoor	4	12	6			
				5,296	13	1
Malwa Division	-	-	-	23,586	6	-
Northern Division:						
Ahmedabad and Deesa	-	-	-	13,131	8	-
Southern Division	-	-	-	437	8	-
Transport Train Department	-	-	-	36,846	-	-
Neemuch	-	-	-	1,185	-	-
				70,505	5	1
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*				1,53,458	14	9

N.B.—The reductions effected prior to May 1859, amount to *Rs.* 26,254. 14. 0., which sum is not included in the total amount of this memorandum.

(signed) *G. Pope*, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay,
3 August 1859.

9. The comparative statements given on page 7, drawn up from returns furnished by the Commissary General, show the numbers and description of cattle and carriage maintained on the 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1859, respectively. The cost of this latter establishment of carriage calculated (as in the comparative statement of para. 13), falls short of the amount entered in Tabular Statement (B.) of para. 6; but still the outlay appears to us very large:—

COMPARATIVE

* The average of the Commissary General's Return.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS of Commissariat Establishments of Cattle, &c., as maintained on 1st May 1857 and 1859.

	Camels.	Elephants.	Draft Bullocks.	Pack Bullocks.	Puckalee Bullocks.	Tattoos.	Mules.	Dooley Bearers.	Carts.
Presidency	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	35	—
Poona	225	20	514	-	-	-	-	82	—
Northern	106	-	235	-	3	-	-	95	—
Southern	138	-	131	-	-	-	-	40	—
Scinde	1	-	404	-	25	-	-	504	—
Malwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aden Field Force	14	-	74	-	-	-	-	100	—
Rajpootana	738	-	110	-	-	-	-	189	—
Scinde Camel Train	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mhow Train	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neemuch Train	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gwalior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,222	20	1,508	-	28	-	-	1,105	—

1st May 1859.

	Camels.	Elephants.	Draft Bullocks.	Pack Bullocks.	Puckalee Bullocks.	Tattoos.	Mules.	Dooley Bearers.	Carts.
Presidency	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	35	Carts 2,000 as far as can be ascertained, but not given, as the bullocks are included in draft; but deducting 4,000 draft bullocks for 2,000 carts, there remains 8,414 draft bullocks, or 2,207 pairs for the siege train.
Poona	1,463	12	7,013	8,072	61	444	933	1,091	
Northern	3,859	-	903	22	9	-	-	682	
Southern	93	9	1,393	1,013	-	-	123	445	
Scinde	1,418	-	928	-	65	-	-	707	
Malwa	1,492	20	14	498	-	29	597	Unknown	
Aden Field Force	76	-	80	-	-	-	-	99	
Rajpootana	5,234	8	732	188	87	-	-	787	
Scinde Camel Ordnance Train	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mhow Train	-	-	6,480	-	-	-	-	-	
Neemuch Train	-	-	690	-	-	-	-	-	
Gwalior	2,376	36	671	9	-	7	-	Unknown	
Total	19,011	85	18,988	9,802	222	480	1,653	3,846	
Reductions (May and June) by Commissary General's letter, 3d August	2,344	-	6,574	7,294	73	-	-	1,129	
Present strength	16,667	85	12,414	2,508	149	480	1,653	2,717	
Expected addition	-	150	-	-	-	-	1,200	—	
Total	16,667*	235†	12,414	2,508 ‡	149	480§	2,853‖	2,717	

Note.—We have received from the Commissary General a memorandum, showing the relative proportions that the different means of transport (elephants, camels, mules, bullocks, carts, &c.) bear to each other, *i. e.* an elephant may be taken as equal to three or four camels, a cart with two bullocks as equal to two camels, a cart with four bullocks as equal to three camels, two mules, tatoos, or pack-bullocks as equal to one camel. According to this calculation, the following is the extent of transport available reduced to camel carriage :—

	Camels.
* Camels	16,667
† 235 Elephants, 3 to 4 Camels equal to an Elephant, say 3½	872
‡ 2,508 Pack Bullocks, 2 to a Camel	1,254
§ 480 Tattoos, 2 to a Camel	1,426
‖ 2,853 Mules, 2 to a Camel	240
2,000 Carts, with two Bullocks each	4,000
Total, equivalent to	24,459

10. We give in the margin an abstract of detailed statements furnished by the Commissary General, of the carriage (calculated in camels) allowed for moving the several arms of the service, both European and native, including therein carriage for the camp equipage and baggage of the European officers, who, though expected to keep complete carriage for themselves, might require it to be furnished by the Commissariat on payment. We have accepted this scale of carriage, without examination as to its suitability, because that would lead us into detailed departmental questions which do not belong to us; but seeing the large cost that carriage allotted on this scale (calculating on the average given below of 200 rupees per camel) would entail on Government in moving troops, being at the rate of about 160 rupees per annum for each European soldier, and 80 rupees for each native soldier kept in readiness for movement, we are of opinion that the quantities, as well as weights of ammunition, entrenching tools, provisions, medicines, and medical comforts, camp equipage, men's baggage, camp kettles, conveyance of sick, and extent of heavy ordnance intended to be moved should be narrowly scrutinised, and the carriage reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with efficiency.

	Camels.		
	For Officers on Payment.	Paid for by Government.	Total.
A Regiment of Dragoons	136	531	667
A Regiment of European Infantry	149	640	789
A Troop of Horse Artillery	21	93	114
A Battery of Artillery	22	76	98
A Company of Artillery	—	—	—
A Regiment of Native Cavalry	134	140	274
A Regiment of Native Infantry	183	180	363

11. But even on this scale we find that the existing amount of cattle and carriage, with the prospective addition of elephants and mules, is sufficient to move a mixed European and native force, nearly equal to the whole regular army of the Bombay Presidency fully equipped with provisions, stores, ammunition, baggage and sick carriage, comprising all arms, artillery, engineers, cavalry, and infantry, in the proportions shown in the margin; besides which, there is an establishment of draft bullocks sufficient to move siege pieces, of the calibres marginally detailed, with all equipments, and nearly a complete allotment of projectiles. And when it is considered that the 180 light field pieces of the Bombay army (of which 30 are horse artillery guns, and 150 organised in horse field batteries), with nearly the full allotment of spare waggons attached, are also available, with separate draft, ready for the field, the present establishment of cattle almost appears to us to be that referred to by the Government of Bombay, when saying, "it is an impossibility" (with reference to finances, no doubt) "for all the troops to be at all times maintained in readiness to take the field, with their equipments for the field complete."

European Cavalry - 4 regiments.
Native Cavalry - 3 regiments.
European Horse Artillery - 5 troops.
European Foot Artillery - 18 companies.
Sappers and Miners - 3 companies.
European Infantry - 12 regiments.
Native Infanty - 20 regiments.

18-pounders	20
12-pounders	20
8-inch mortars	20
5½-inch mortars	30
8-inch howitzers	10
Total	100

12. The heavy charges to Government for the maintenance of this extensive means of transport, led us to enter into communication with the Quartermaster General as to the number of cattle to be permanently maintained for moving troops; and from copies of his letters to Government, as also from explanations to ourselves, we learn that officers commanding divisions and forces have, in communication with the political authorities, submitted statements showing the force they recommend to be at all times maintained ready for movement; calculating for the same an establishment, as per margin. We also learn that his Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes, in lieu of the above establishment of cattle, to form a transport corps for hospital or army purposes generally, to be organised under the control of a department separate from the Commissariat, styled the Army Transport Department, presided over by a director, under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, through the Quartermaster General. The abstract of carriage,

Force proposed by Officers commanding Divisions to be at all times ready for Movement.

	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Poona Division	2,534	1,887	4,421
Southern Division	773	773	1,423
Northern Division	440	1,316	1,756
Scinde	700	1,050	1,750
Rajpootana	1,812	1,850	3,662
	6,259	6,753	13,012

Establishment of Cattle for above Force.

31 elephants.
882 Riding Camels.
8,310 ordinary Camels.
1,380 Draft Bullocks.
1,853 Pack Bullocks.
1,424 Mules.
415 Carts.
1,103 Camels for siege train at Ahmednuggur.

as per margin, includes the "whole amount of Government carriage that his Excellency proposes to keep up for the stations and purposes named, viz., flying columns if necessary; if not, station and other work. The former shows what commanding officers of divisions propose in the way of field columns and carriage; the latter shows what carriage the Commander in Chief proposes to keep up permanently for such columns, and though less in amount than the establishment as above proposed by commanding officers of divisions, it is quite sufficient, in his Excellency's opinion, for all practical purposes." In one of these letters to Government, it is proposed to hold at all times in readiness certain portions of the moveable columns, the establishment of cattle for which is to be specially maintained for their use, and not made available for detached duty; and this is fully in accordance with the views of Government.

Proposed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

150 Elephants.	2,100 Mules and ponies.
950 Riding camels.	570 Carts.
2,250 Ordinary camels.	1,300 Dooley bearers.
2,300 Draft bullocks.	

13. In order to place before the Government of India an estimate of the probable cost of these two proposed cattle establishments, in contrast with those existing on the 1st May 1857 and 1859, we have endeavoured, from the various statements laid before us, to calculate the rate at which good cattle with their followers at present bear on the finances of Government, taking for our guide a general average of the outlay at the various stations of the army. The amounts, as per margin, may be taken as data on which to calculate the cost after first supply (in maintenance and renewal of carts, cattle, &c.) of any establishment that may be fixed as permanent for the transport of stores, provisions, &c. of the army, with highly efficient cattle, equipment, and proper superintendence; and these averages, though not perfectly accurate, are sufficiently so to furnish Government with an approximate view of the comparative annual cost of the several establishments as below:—

Annual Cost of Maintenance:

1 Elephant	Rs. 840
1 Riding camel	300
1 Ordinary camel	200
1 Draft bullock	110
1 Pack bullock	60
1 Mule, pony, or tattoo	120
1 Cart	240
1 Dooley bearer	100

	Comparative Cost of Establishments of Cattle							
	As maintained on 1st May 1857, calculated according to present Cost.		As maintained on 1st May 1859, minus the Numbers struck off in May and June.		Proposed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Transport Corps.		Proposed by Officers commanding Divisions, to be in readiness to move from various Stations at short Notice.	
	Nos.	Annual Cost.	Nos.	Annual Cost.	Nos.	Annual Cost.	Nos.	Annual Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Elephants	20	16,800	235	1,97,400	150	1,26,000	31	26,040
Riding camels	-	-	-	-	950	2,85,000	882	2,64,600
Ordinary camels	1,222	2,44,000	16,667	33,33,400	2,250	4,50,000	8,310	16,62,000
Draft bullocks	1,508	1,65,880	12,414	13,65,540	2,300	2,53,000	1,380	1,51,800
Pack bullocks	-	-	2,508	1,50,480	-	-	1,853	1,11,180
Mules and ponies	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,52,000	—	—
Mules	-	-	2,853	3,42,360	-	-	1,424	1,70,880
Tattoos	-	-	480	57,600	—	—	—	—
Carts	-	-	-	-	570	1,36,800	415	99,600
Dooley bearers	1,105	1,10,500	2,717	2,71,700	1,300	1,30,000	—	—
Camels for siege train at Ahmednuggur	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,103	2,20,600
Total Charge Rs.	-	5,37,180	-	57,18,480	-	16,32,800	-	27,06,700

14. It will rest with Government to decide whether, with reference to the state of the finances, it be advisable to maintain a transport corps for the immediate movement of troops, even at the rate of 16 lacs per annum; and whether under any circumstances the charge of the transport for the army, hitherto under the Commissariat, could, without detriment to the service, be transferred to a new department created for that purpose. The views of the Government of Bombay, as expressed in 1857, seem to be strongly opposed to such a measure. They observe that it is questionable whether a land transport corps would be found to work well; that the duty of moving troops is probably effected better under the Commissariat than it could be under any distinct agency; and that for all home service the Commissariat provides sufficiently. Even, however, should the maintenance of a transport corps under the separate control of the Quartermaster General be resolved on, it can hardly be advisable to make the Commissariat dependent on that or any other department for the transport of the Commissariat supplies; this being wholly at variance with the long recognised principle, that the Commissariat should be entirely independent and complete in itself, for the movement of the stores appertaining thereto.

15. We are fully aware of the necessity of constantly maintaining, in future, extensive and efficient army transport, both on military grounds and for the sake of the country, so as to prevent interference with ryots by the impressment of cattle for Government service; but we do not consider it necessary to that end to transfer the means of transport required by all arms of the service—Medical, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Camp Equipage—to another and independent department, whereby large additional charges for establishments and offices must be entailed on Government. Indeed, we would deprecate the transfer of any portion of the army transport from the Commissariat department, which, as fully recognised by the Government of India, has hitherto proved equal to all contingencies; and which, from long training, possesses a degree of experience and efficiency in all arrangements regarding cattle, carriage, and the accounts connected therewith, that no new department could obtain for a considerable period, and only by passing through times of disturbance and emergency, for which they must, at first at least, be unprepared. In support of this view we may refer to the evidence given before the Board of General Officers, by General Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster General of the Home British Army, who, after all the experience of the Crimean campaign, states, that the Quartermaster General's department has nothing to do with the very important business of supplying the land transport of the army, which belongs entirely to the Commissariat; quoting from Articles (from 131 to 162, inclusive) of the Treasury Commissariat Code of March 1852, authoritatively describing and defining the duties of the Commissariat, from which it will be seen that this department is minutely instructed in the duty of supplying transport for all the purposes of the army. Sir Richard Airey also referred to the observations of Sir Randolph Routh on this subject, to the "effect that the Commissariat is to furnish all the transport for the conveyance of all kinds of stores, the heavy guns, the *matériel* for siege ammunition, field equipment, as well as provisions, the forage, corn, the removal of the sick, and bringing up from the rear clothing and other necessaries, as required."

16. The evils and deficiencies pointed out by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in the present system of army transport under Commissariat management, might, in our opinion, be entirely remedied without transferring the charge to any other department, simply by the permanent maintenance of a larger and more efficient establishment of cattle than existed on the 1st May 1857; the additions to be made being dependent on the strength and composition of the force, and the extent to which troops are to be moved, which must be regulated by political and financial considerations that are perpetually varying. As already enunciated by the Government of Bombay, "the correct principle" is the maintenance of depôts of carriage at certain points, selected with careful judgment. Each depôt to form a nucleus for the extended supply of carriage from a regiment to a brigade, from a brigade to a division; and to be so far organised as to facilitate operations when carriage is required for troops to proceed on service, having at all times proper establishment of serjeants, overseers, inspectors, and followers. Whatever cattle are maintained for army transport should be set apart solely for that purpose, being thoroughly trained, kept

kept in a condition of high efficiency and order (as suggested by Government, amongst other points), and subject to such frequent periodical inspections as the Commander in Chief may be pleased to order, by officers specially selected for that duty.

17. The Commissariat expenditure on account of stores purchased in this country for the Ordnance department, as also the outlay for Ordnance stores imported from home for Her Majesty's British and Indian forces (including separate equipments for the Royal British Artillery), have lately been unavoidably large, and should now be reduced to as moderate a scale as may be consistent with complete efficiency. Our inquiries are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us to say to what exact extent a saving may be permanently effected in either of these two branches; but, judging from the returns showing an accumulation of military stores at present in all the arsenals of this Presidency, laid in with a view to meet the contingencies of a long-continued war and extensive consumption of stores, and seeing that the consumption, during the late disturbances, was not so great as had been anticipated, and that the necessities of the country happily no longer call for war preparations, we have no hesitation in advising that these stores be used as peace reserves, and that country purchases by the Commissariat be for the present almost entirely discontinued pending the revision of allotments, which we shall lose no time in bringing to the attention of the Ordnance authorities, to guide us in recommending some future fixed outlay for Ordnance stores. Also, that the demands made on England for Europe stores at the beginning of the year, before the cessation of operations, be materially reduced; for which there is sufficient time, provided notice be at once sent to the Home Government, so as to allow of arrangements being promptly made with the suppliers to restrict the deliveries, as far as may be practicable or consistent with engagements; measures being also taken to obviate the necessity of sending out further supplies of stores, especially for the Royal Artillery, which leads to an accumulation (entailing the expense of double establishments) that would be obviated were these articles made common to both artilleries. In order that Government may be aware of the financial bearings of such a restriction on the further purchase of military stores, we give below a statement of the outlay on this account for the last seven years, from which it will be seen that the aggregate charge during the last two years (1857–58 and 1858–59), is double that of the previous five years, and nearly five times the aggregate amount of the three first years of the period.

STATEMENT showing the Amount Value of MILITARY STORES received from *England*, and supplied by the Commissariat Department to the Ordnance Department, during the under-mentioned Years, including Supplies of Tents, &c.

YEARS.	Amount Value of Stores.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	From England.	From Commissariat Department.		
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	
1852–53	1,09,091	1,68,398	2,77,489	
1853–54	1,01,086	2,54,696	3,55,782	
1854–55	1,25,734	2,23,463	3,49,197	
1855–56	2,93,637	3,07,361	6,00,998	
1856–57	5,53,455	2,69,329	8,22,784	
Total for Five Years	11,83,003	12,23,247	24,06,250	
1857–58	11,59,511	12,57,583	24,17,094	*Actual outlay for 11 months, and estimated outlay for one month.
1858–59	11,09,677	*10,82,751	21,92,428	
Total for Two Years	22,69,188	23,40,334	46,09,522	
Total for Seven Years	34,52,191	35,63,581	70,15,772	
Average for the five years	2,36,601	2,44,649	4,81,250	
Average for the two years	11,34,594	11,70,167	23,04,761	

18. Having

18. Having found, in analysing the Commissariat expenditure for Ordnance stores, that a considerable portion was incurred on account of camp equipage,—this outlay amounting in the years 1857–58 and 1858–59, respectively, to 3,50,223 rupees and 2,52,615 rupees, a sum far exceeding the charges of any two previous years,—we entered into communication with the Quartermaster General on the subject of the future supply of camp equipage, and that officer, under date the 8th instant, replies as follows to our inquiries as to what reduction could in future be made: "Considering our resources, I am of opinion that, if peace continues, we might allow the number of tents now in store to be absorbed until the proportion be attained (*i. e.* two-thirds of tents for the number of Europeans, and the complete strength of the native force, because native soldiers' tents are extensively used for departmental purposes, guards, escorts, even in ordinary times;) after this, purchases would be necessary to maintain two-thirds of the European force, and a complete number according to the native forces. If a continuance of peace admits of the plan being followed, no new purchases would be requisite, and repairs only have to be provided for during the period named, 1859–60 and 1860–61." This shows the means of preventing any immediate further outlay for camp equipage; but the proportion of tents to be kept up in the three Presidencies remains for consideration, being in a great measure dependent on the strength and composition of the force for which to be calculated, and the possibility of diminishing the calls for the detachment of regular troops for the performance of minor duties that might be equally well performed by the armed police, and, no doubt, more economically to the State. The number of tent Lascars to be maintained is, of course, in proportion to the number of tents, regarding which we are at present in correspondence with the Quartermaster General.

19. We also solicit the attention of Government to the large outlay, as per margin,* incurred for remounts during the past few years, as compared with former years; which should especially be considered with reference to the present state of the finances. It will be seen that the outlay for remounts, from 1856–57 up to 13th September 1859, exceeds the aggregate of the whole previous period of 22 years. These charges do not, however, include 2,060 horses received from the Cape, Syria, the Persian Gulf, and Australia, between the 1st May 1858 and 13th September of the current year, and for which accounts have not yet been rendered, but may be calculated at 12 lacs. Neither do they include the cost of 744 mules purchased at Bombay within the same period, *i. e.* 2,59,525 rupees. If these two amounts be added to the above actual recorded expenditure for the past three years, the whole will be found to amount to upwards of 53 lacs, besides sums already paid, and some still due for mules expected from the Persian Gulf and Aden.

20. The

---

* Charges brought to account for Remount.

In the Years	Horses Purchased.	Cost.	In the Years	Horses Purchased.	Cost.
		Rupees.			*Rupees.*
1834-35	323	1,54,460	1847-48	524	2,66,484
1835-36	476	2,12,905	1848-49	385	1,76,215
1836-37	688	3,08,908	1849-50	272	1,28,526
1837-38	591	2,80,358	1850-51	179	75,939
1838-39	509	2,46,950	1851-52	302	1,45,285
1839-40	808	3,79,281	1852-53	395	1,73,891
1840-41	575	2,52,945	1853-54	442	2,00,364
1841-42	403	1,74,915	1854-55	558	2,53,800
1842-43	429	1,97,685	1855-56	459	2,02,655
1843-44	423	1,91,966	1856-57	1,353	5,94,287
1844-45	183	94,983	1857-58	3,951	17,58,025
1845-46	801	3,39,125	1858-59	2,794	13,27,844
1846-47	677	3,79,570	1859-60 to 13th Sept.	419	2,04,737

20. The return, as per margin, furnished to us by the Adjutant General of the army, shows the number of supernumerary horses in the depôt at Kirkee, and attached to regiments, the keep alone of which amounts to nearly five lacs of rupees per annum. We are informed that a number of these supernumerary horses will be required to replace the weak and inferior ones on the returns of the artillery and cavalry, and that the remainder will be sold. We would suggest, as a means of disposing of a portion of them, that the wants of the mounted branches of the Madras Army, as also those of the Madras Artillery and Hyderabad Contingent (as regards horses, in substitution of the bullocks at present used), might be supplied from Bombay, as also probably from Bengal, where a large number of horses must have become supernumerary by the discharge of the European Cavalry; and, in order to prevent further purchases in this Presidency, we would propose that any unfulfilled contracts or engagements for the supply of horses or mules, be met by a compromise (even at some present loss to Government) on such reasonable terms as the dealers may be willing to accept.

SUPERNUMERARY HORSES on the Bombay Establishment on 1st July 1859.

	Establishment.	Supernumerary.	TOTAL.
Horse Brigade	869	126	995
1st Battalion	515	15	530
2d Battalion	376	147	523
Reserve Battalion	282	375	657
3d Battalion	359	65	424
4th Battalion	130	-	103
3d Dragoons	703	-	703
6th Dragoons	703	-	703
8th Hussars	703	-	703
14th Light Dragoons	703	-	703
17th Lancers	703	-	703
1st Cavalry (Lancers)	562	-	562
2d Cavalry	564	99	661
3d Cavalry	562	29	591
Remount Depôt, Kirkee	-	2,226	2,226
GRAND TOTAL	7,732	3,082	10,814

(signed) *T. Stock*, Major,
Deputy Adjutant General.

21. In the event of this suggestion being adopted, immediate notice should be given that horses will not be required by Government during the approaching remount season; a measure which would not bear hardly on the dealers, because, owing to the large purchases made by Government of three-year old horses during last season, the ensuing year's supply has been anticipated; and this intimation is the more important as the Government of Persia have, in anticipation of further demands, lately trebled the export duty on horses sent to the Bombay market. We would also advise information being furnished to the Madras Government as to the remount resources available at Bombay, and the certainty of a supply of horses, sufficient to meet the wants of the mounted corps of both Presidencies, being in future procurable by the joint remount agent, in order that the Government of Fort St. George may, if possible, bring to a close for the present any arrangements which they may have entered into for procuring horses from Australia, South America, or the Cape. Under a good system, with well-defined rules, a point which requires the immediate attention of Government, there can be no doubt that the joint remount agency, lately re-established for Madras and Bombay, ought to suffice for the economical supply of Persian Gulf and Northern horses for both Presidencies; and purchases of these horses by any officer, except the joint agent at Bombay, should entirely cease, in order to put an end to the competition which has been created by the remount agents at Oosoor and Bombay being both buyers of this description of horse.

22. Included in Statement B., above given, of the outlay for Commissariat establishments, we find one item which has varied from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 lacs per annum, namely, transport of troops and stores from Wassind (the termination of the railway) to Indore, by the bullock train established in November 1857, but not completed till January 1858; commencing with 27 pairs of bullocks at each of the 54 stages, but increased in November 1858 to 60 pairs, and in June last reduced to 30 pairs, at which it now stands. The importance of this line of communication in a military point of view, during a crisis such as the late, cannot be overrated; indeed, one great gain to Government, at all times, by this comparatively rapid means of transport is, to obviate the sickness to which troops were liable in marching through the unhealthy tracts of jungle lying between the Deccan and Central India; for "it has never been found that soldiers, either European or Native, travelling by this bullock train between Wassind and Indore, at all seasons of the year, have suffered in health;" and the interruption of travelling for five months in the year, that was formerly unavoidable in passing on to Central India, is thus entirely obviated. We

believe the authorities of this Presidency attach great importance to the maintenance of this line of communication, in which we fully concur; regarding it, however, not only in a military, but also in a commercial point of view.

23. As far as our inquiries have gone, it appears to us that the extent of work performed by this bullock train has not been commensurate with the expenses incurred, a result which may, no doubt, be in part accounted for by the fact of the train having remained comparatively idle for five months, *i.e.*, between November 1858 and March 1859, consequent on the line being reserved exclusively for the Government service, and not made available for the public; whereas we believe that, by making it generally available for commercial purposes, its efficiency for the Government service would, with proper regulations, be in no way impaired; at the same time that its maintenance would be rendered more easy, Government being thus reimbursed for a portion of the outlay incurred. We are therefore of opinion, that the train should, as soon as possible, be opened for general traffic, the extent of which would, probably, be more than sufficient to justify the maintenance of even double the present strength of train; and this view is corroborated by Captain Ewen Grant, Director of the Transport Train, who has readily afforded us every information in his power, and who states, on his own personal knowledge, and as the opinion of Sir Robert Hamilton, that the natives of Malwa and Central India are most anxious to avail themselves of the train, especially as regards the transport of opium. The existing traffic, carried by other means, is of great value in small bulk, and would pay liberally for rapid, certain, and safe transit; and if the line were opened to the public under proper regulations, we have no doubt that the receipts would fully meet, if not exceed, the expenditure, besides increasing the commercial resources of the State.

24. The regulations for the conduct of the line need be but few and simple, a tariff being fixed for the conveyance of officers, men, government stores, passengers, and commercial goods; and, in order to simplify the transactions and accounts of the Director, all payments to be made in cash before conveyance, the arrangements for payment being made by the Government departments concerned: and, even when officers or troops are entitled to be carried at the public expense, the transport hire to be paid beforehand, the amount being recovered from the Pay Department. In all cases of real emergency, precedence to be given to the Government service; but as it is of great importance that the extensive and valuable private traffic should not be unnecessarily interrupted, all detentions and prohibitions should be avoided as far as possible; and the regulations of the Director, as regards times of starting, halting, length of stages, and kind of conveyance for different classes of passengers and goods, should be strictly enforced. The rendering of accounts and reports should be simplified and reduced as much as possible; the classification of details resting with some central office, so as to allow the Director and his assistants to devote their whole time to the management of the line. The question, whether the conveyances and cattle should be entirely or in part Government property, or hired, may be left for the Director to determine after some trial of the results, under these two systems. We would recommend the transfer of the train to the Postmaster-General's department, as in Bengal, with proper assistants to the Director, namely, efficient commissioned officers qualified for the duty, and subordinates in proportion. Arrangements should be made in the Native States, and other parts of the line, for the protection of such valuable kinds of merchandise as are especially liable to plunder.

25. The present state of this road, the main line leading into Central India, and the only one by which troops and military stores can be pushed up with any degree of speed, requires the attention of Government, in a financial point of view, with reference to the maintenance of the transport train. The whole extent, from Wassind to Neemuch, is stated by the Director as bad, and from the river Taptee to Mhow wretchedly bad; the rivers and nullahs, with few exceptions, unbridged, thus necessarily causing great detention and inconvenience by having to cross in boats during the wet season. The Director very justly observes, that if the road were put in good order, the fares, both for the conveyance

conveyance of Government establishments and public and private goods, would bear a considerable reduction as compared with those he thinks must be fixed in its present state. We fully concur in this view, seeing that a cart with two bullocks can only, in the fair season, carry 700 lbs. instead of 1,400 lbs., which is the ordinary load on a thoroughly metalled road; and thus, whilst the cost of carriage is greatly increased, progress is proportionately impeded.

26. The reductions to be made in the Commissariat department, as regards officers, subordinates, offices, and establishments (cattle, carriage, and equipments) must depend upon many political considerations unknown to the commission, as also on the strength and organisation of the military forces, the proportion of Europeans, the disposition of the troops, and the extent to which detachments are held in readiness to move or are moved; but, as far as the present state of the country enables us to judge, and looking at the existing strength and composition of the military forces of this Presidency, and the diminution already made, we consider that the establishments at present maintained for carrying on the duties of the Commissariat, and the means of transport for troops and stores, are on so extensive a footing as fully to justify us in recommending to Government a large and immediate reduction. The outlay in other branches of the Commissariat depends on the strength of the military forces, and on the composition, whether Europeans or Natives, Regular or Irregular, Cavalry or Infantry.

27. From the following statement, drawn up from a return furnished by the Adjutant General, it will be seen that the Bombay Army was composed as follows at the three following periods:—

Bombay Military Establishment.			1st January 1857.	1st January 1859.	1st August 1859.
Europeans	Regiments of	Cavalry	1	5	5
		Infantry	7	19⅓	14
		Total	8	24½	19
	Companies of Engineers		-	2	2
	Troops of Horse Artillery		4	5	5
	Companies of Foot Artillery		8	20	18
		Total	12	25	23
Natives	Companies of	Sappers	5	5	5
		Artillery	12	10	10
	Regiments of Cavalry	Regular	3	3	3
		Irregular	3	6	6
		Total	6	9	9
	Regiments of Infantry	Regular	29	29	29
		Irregular, or Extra	4	9	10
		Total	33	38	39

Thus, between 1857 and 1859, the number of European regiments was increased from 8 to 24½, and the European Artillery and Engineers from 12 to 27 troops and companies; and as the European portion of the military force is that involving the main sources of Commissariat expenditure, we should have expected only a commensurate increase of outlay; whereas, the money ratio of increase is beyond the proportion in which the strength had increased, being four times, instead of about three times. The number of European troops on the Bombay establishment having, by transfers to the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, been reduced since the beginning of the year (as per margin), we submit that a considerable diminution should at once be made in the number of officers and warrant officers of the Commissariat, with corresponding reductions in other branches of that department, which we consider to be quite compatible with efficiency. It is true that the native troops (Cavalry and Infantry, regulars and irregulars) which, before the mutiny, comprised altogether 39 corps, have been augmented by 9 regiments, namely, up to 48 corps, at which they still remain; but this increase of native troops does not bear on Commissariat expenditure in anything like the same proportion as a European increase; indeed, the Irregular Cavalry involves no extra Commissariat outlay.

European Infantry	5,940
Foot Artillery	385
Engineers	12
Total	6,337

28. It will be seen by the Table given in para. 4, that the annual outlay for ordinary Commissariat duties, when taken in the aggregate on an average of several years (from 1847–48 up to 1855–56), has not exceeded 25 lacs per annum (exclusive of the incidental expense of sending troops to the Crimea in 1854–55); and, considering that effective command over the country is now re-established, we are of opinion that,—even with the comparatively large European force, and additional and more efficient means of transport, that must (after the present establishment has been reduced) in future be at all times maintained,—about double that expenditure (25 lacs) incurred for Commissariat establishments and duties in former years, prior to the mutiny, that is, 50 lacs per annum, will, with an improved system of control, be found amply sufficient to provide for all wants after 1st May 1860.

29. We are, however, aware that there are large outstanding balances in arrears that must be met; and unless these can be brought into the accounts of the current year, they must be provided for separately; moreover, in order to afford time for retrenching expenditure and diminishing establishments,—both measures involving great difficulty at short notice,—a larger outlay must, for the present, be sanctioned, and we would therefore recommend that, for the rest of the current year, the Commissariat expenditure be limited to six lacs per mensem, or, in round numbers, to the rate of 72 lacs per annum, the existing establishments and scale of expenditure being at once reduced, so as to meet this limit. Our further inquiries will, we have no doubt, enable us to submit to Government the means of making still greater retrenchments, so as to bring the annual ordinary Commissariat outlay down to 50 lacs per annum, as above proposed, or even less than that amount.

30. When thus urging on the Government of India a limitation of Commissariat expenditure, we must again refer to the fact that, when individual authority was substituted for the collective control of the Military Board, a virtual separation took place of the administrative and financial functions, which were formerly both exercised by that authority; and the check of the Board over the different departments to which the Commissariat furnishes supplies being withdrawn, the Commissary General is at present under the necessity of complying with demands to almost any extent, and has therefore only imperfect control over, and partial responsibility for, the Commissariat outlay; at the same time that he is but imperfectly acquainted with the bearings of such requisitions on the finances, at least as regards the extent of expenditure. It will therefore not suffice simply to limit the total Commissariat outlay to a given sum; but it will be essential, in order to place a definite responsibility on the Commissary General, and free him from inordinate demands, to fix

fix the responsibility of such demands on the heads of the several departments concerned.

31. We would recommend as one method of counteracting these defects, that a budget showing the total prospective expenditure for the following year classified under different heads, and contrasted with the outlay of a series of previous years, should annually be sent in, by the head of each department, for examination and check by Government, with full details as to the necessity of the demands. A budget of this kind, separate for all the different branches of the service, including the charges for *personnel* as well as *matériel*, submitted for previous examination and sanction, would be likely, in a measure at least, to protect the State from an extent of expenditure that must often be loose and uncertain when Government possess no other checks than a mere retrospective examination of outlay incurred on an urgent general request for sanction, and a final audit made long after the expenditure has been incurred; and, at any rate, it would rest with Government to retrench whatever they might consider unnecessary in the several budgets, so as to bring the whole military expenditure within a clear and distinct fixed limit. The Commissary General would, in the same way as other heads of departments, submit his budget of prospective expenditure for the Commissariat proper (such as Commissariat establishments, rationing troops, diet of sick in hospitals, laying in Commissariat stock, supplies of beer, wine, &c.); and Government, having all the various items of these different budgets before them, and the whole compiled into one general budget, would judge of the comparative necessities of the several departments, with reference to the total amount available for military expenditure, and apportion the same between the different branches of the service: restricting the total Commissariat outlay, as also the extent to which Commissariat supplies are to be furnished to each department. By this means a definite responsibility would be placed on the Commissary General for any excess or expenditure incurred, not only as regards the Commissariat proper, but also for supplies made to other departments, and the rates at which purchased; and further, the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts would at once be able to bring to the notice of Government any excess beyond the outlay sanctioned for the several branches. In the event of circumstances occurring in the course of the year admitting of a diminution, or necessitating an increase of the fixed expenditure for any one branch, it will be easy for the head of the department to submit a supplementary budget, showing in detail the means of reduction or the cause of increase.

32. Under the present system, the annual estimate of prospective expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, comprising all military charges, is compiled by the Accountant General without any reference to the heads of offices, or precise departmental knowledge of their probable wants, and therefore it fails in securing to Government that essential check and control over expenditure which is the object of such an estimate; as also in fixing on the proper officers the responsibility of confining their expenditure within any assigned limits. In order to show how necessary this kind of check is, we may refer to the circumstance mentioned in paras. 6 and 7 that, according to the official statement the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts at this Presidency, held on the 1st May 1859, sanctions by Government and the Commissary General to the extent of upwards of six lacs for the previous month, solely on account of the transport and sick carriage of the army of the Bombay Presidency, which is at the rate of about 77 lacs per annum. As far as we can yet learn, the actual outlay, though large, was not on that scale; but we submit to Government that there exists no such real and effective check over expenditure, as the system of departmental budget is well suited to assist in establishing. Under the system of separate audit, as at present carried out, neither the chief of the Commissariat nor of the Ordnance Department have any accurate knowledge of the total annual cost to Government of the branches of service they control; nor have they any opportunity of properly scrutinising the disbursements incurred under their orders; but these budgets, combined with other arrangements which we shall hereafter enter into, would give to all heads of departments such a command over their several establishments as would tend to secure economy.

 33. Besides

33. Besides the direct bearing on the finances in the way of reduction of expenditure likely to arise from a strict previous scrutiny by Government of these budgets, we foresee other advantages in the closer attention that officers would be led to give to the interior economy of their departments. For instance, the head of the Ordnance, before authorising the purchase of supplies in the local market—unless on terms advantageous to Government—would ascertain whether the stock resources available in the different arsenals might not suffice for meeting present wants in other localities without further purchase; next, whether the articles proposed to be purchased are the most suitable for the purpose; and thirdly, whether, if such articles be not on hand, or be at the time expensive, some other might not be substituted. In the same way, the Quartermaster General, if demanding very efficient means of transport, will show, in support of the requisition, the great power that a small body of men capable of rapid and immediate movement have over the country, as compared with a large force not so easily moveable; and Government, judging therefrom, will be better able to determine the comparative economy of maintaining a small force equipped for rapid movement, in preference to a large force with less efficient means of transport. The Commissary General, also, in providing for the rationing and dieting in hospital of troops, will, from the inquiries he will have to make as to the numbers to be provided for and where located, be able to afford Government valuable information as to the cheapness or dearness of certain localities, and the quantities of wines and other stores used in hospitals; at the same time affording to the Director General of the Medical Department the means of exercising an efficient check over hospital arrangements in general.

34. The cost of the transport of stores, ordnance, medical, commissariat, barrack, camp equipage, and clothing, from station to station, will be included in the budgets of the respective departments; and hence officers will be led to consider the best times and seasons for transporting stores, and the most suitable and economical kind of carriage. The fullest information on all the points involved in the preparation of budgets of departmental expenditure is easily accessible in the records of the Commissary General, Military Auditor General, Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, and Director General of the Medical Department; and if the valuable detailed information that we know to exist were at once collected and tabulated in a printed form, being regularly and carefully corrected from time to time, there would be no excuse for the submission of widely incorrect or exaggerated estimates, even in time of pressing emergency; and Government, with this full and complete information before them, must be in a much better position to meet expenditure and determine what may be required under any circumstances, than with the present system. Indeed, though already so late in the year, we would recommend that the preparation of budgets be at once enforced on all departments, every facility being afforded to officers by carefully prepared printed forms being supplied, and every allowance made for defects at the outset.

35. In connexion with these departmental budgets, we shall, in future reports, enter more fully into the means of improving the system of accounts in all branches, not only by simplifying the mode in which the transactions of executive officers are recorded, but also by more frequent rendering of accounts, the establishment of a strict and immediate audit, and providing for independent inspection of departmental accounts by trained accountants, so as promptly to give timely warning of erroneous entries and arrears, and secure to Government and heads of departments such full and accurate information as to the progress of expenditure in the several branches of the service, as to enable administrative officers rightly to regulate and control departmental outlay. But, although we thus see many openings for reduction of expenditure by the establishment of a more efficient control, and by means of clear and prompt rendering of accounts and speedy audit, yet, as the military strength is the main source of the outlay, we cannot, until that be fixed, submit such definite and extensive reduction as we hold to be essential for retrieving the Indian finances.

36. In

36. In pursuance of our instructions to trace out the gradual increase in each branch, we have obtained a comparative statement of the whole military force, European and native, borne on the rolls of the Bombay Presidency for a series of years, from which Government will see how large has been the increase of regular troops since 1832, without any corresponding extension to the Bombay territories, only Scinde, Aden, and Sattara having been added; and as regards the latter, the native force at present maintained there, is not larger than under the late Raj. Previous to the Persian war, the Bombay army occupied Rajpootana, *i. e.* the stations of Neemuch and Nusseerabad. During that war these stations were held by Scindia's contingent, by the Bombay lancers, and Bengal artillery; but the Bombay forces now again occupy Rajpootana and Mhow, and have also three regiments of native infantry in Gwalior. Even supposing, however, that the occupation of these territories by the Bombay army is to continue, still we think, that considering the present large increase of European and native troops, and the extensive police levies lately made, there are many openings for reductions.

Military Force of Bombay Presidency.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
On 1st May 1832 -	6,748	28,122	34,870
,, 1833 -	6,535	27,227	33,762
,, 1834 -	6,297	26,479	32,776
On 1st April 1835 -	6,046	25,501	31,547
,, 1836 -	5,950	25,322	31,272
,, 1837 -	6,144	25,347	31,491
,, 1838 -	5,959	25,137	31,096
,, 1839 -	7,223	36,559	43,782
,, 1840 -	7,767	45,098	52,865
,, 1841 -	8,994	50,119	59,113
,, 1842 -	10,139	48,655	58,794
,, 1843 -	10,485	49,991	60,476
,, 1844 -	10,273	50,823	61,096
,, 1845 -	10,810	56,675	67,485
,, 1846 -	10,239	56,988	67,227
,, 1847 -	10,329	57,635	67,964
,, 1848 -	10,821	54,333	65,154
,, 1849 -	11,183	53,638	64,821
,, 1850 -	10,630	51,669	62,299
,, 1851 -	10,625	52,181	62,806
,, 1852 -	10,534	52,327	62,861
,, 1853 -	20,145	36,568	46,713
,, 1854 -	9,040	36,345	45,385
,, 1855 -	8,392	35,205	43,597
,, 1856 -	9,609	35,328	44,937
,, 1857 -	10,100	40,446	50,546
,, 1858 -	18,849	41,954	60,803
,, 1859 -	28,387	45,541	73,928
On 1st July 1859 -	23,209	44,431	68,140

(signed) *J. Wray*, Major
Deputy Quartermaster General.

Quartermaster General's Office, Bombay,
9 August 1859.

37. The military forces above enumerated are entirely separate from the provincial, civil, and police corps, which are at present 22 in number, under various designations, with a numerical strength in rank and file of 19,007 on the 1st January 1859, against a strength of 13,979 as it stood in 1857: thus showing an increase of 5,028 during that period, without, as far as we can ascertain from the Civil Auditor, any corresponding reduction being made of any other civil establishments to meet the expense. We find that the Scinde police, though only of a strength as per margin, has reached such a state of efficiency as to protect life and property over a large area of 55,000 square miles; and it is a question whether the Bombay civil police corps might not be brought to render equally efficient service, so as to admit of the regular forces being collected together in masses, and the numbers reduced to about the same proportion to the area as in Scinde, where (as will be seen by the marginal entries) the regular forces have been gradually diminished for several years past until the present year, in which we find an increase occasioned by the necessities of the times. The annexed statement includes the Scinde Horse and Rifles, as also the Belooch battalions; and probably, when the whole are completely organised, it may be found practicable still further to diminish the strength of the troops in that province.

Scinde Police Corps.

1 Captain - - - -	Europeans.
3 Lieutenants - - - -	
3 Adjutants - - - -	
1,218 Mounted police - - -	Natives of all grades.
1,084 Rural police - - -	
486 City police - - -	
13 Office establishment - -	
2,808 Total.	

Troops maintained in Scinde on the 1st April in each Year.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
1849 - - -	1,857	11,793	13,650
1853 - - -	2,408	8,798	11,206
1854 - - -	2,708	8,752	11,460
1855 - - -	2,668	7,549	10,217
1856 - - -	2,337	6,699	9,036
1857 - - -	1,087	6,072	7,159
1858 - - -	1,322	4,640	5,962
1859 - - -	2,132	6,776	8,908

Provincial, Civil, and Police Corps or Levies.

Regiments or Corps.	Establishment							
	On the 1st January 1857.				On the 1st January 1859.			
	Officers.		Non-commissioned, Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.	Officers.		Non-commissioned, Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
	Europeans.	Natives.			Europeans.	Natives.		
Tanna Ghaut Police *	2	20	652	674	2	20	979	1,001
Ditto, mounted	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8
Rutnagherry Rangers	1	13	759	773	1	13	759	773
Kaira, Guzerat Police Corps	1	12	689	702	1	12	839	852
Ditto, mounted	-	1	14	15	-	2	95	97
Guzerat Irregular Horse	4	26	757	787	6	35	1,066	1,107
Guzerat Provincial Battalion	3	16	696	715	3	16	696	715
Surat Police Seebundees	1	11	772	784	1	14	940	955
Ditto, mounted	-	1	50	51	-	1	50	51
Broach Police Corps	1	6	190	197	1	14	441	456
Ditto, mounted	-	1	14	15	-	1	44	45
Ahmedabad Cooly Police Corps	1	23	1,472	1,496	2	23	1,472	1,497
Ditto, mounted	-	2	38	40	-	2	38	40
Belgaum Police	1	14	543	558	2	14	965	981
Ditto, mounted	-	-	-	-	-	1	72	73
Dharwar Police	1	9	624	634	1	9	724	734
Ditto, mounted	-	-	-	-	-	1	49	50
Poona Police Corps	1	18	843	862	1	18	1,018	1,037
Ditto, mounted	-	-	-	-	-	2	98	100
Sholapoor Police Corps	1	10	560	571	1	10	778	789
Ahmednuggur Police Corps	2	21	1,152	1,175	2	21	1,342	1,365
Ditto, mounted	-	-	-	-	-	1	72	73
First Candeish Bheel Corps	3	21	979	1,003	3	21	979	1,003
Ditto, mounted	-	-	-	-	-	1	91	92
Second Candeish Bheel Corps	3	21	979	1,003	3	21	979	1,003
Sattara Local Corps	1	8	595	604	1	8	595	604
Kolapoor Infantry Corps	2	12	578	592	2	12	578	592
Ditto, new levy, paid by British Government	-	-	-	-	1	8	346	355
Aden Troop	1	4	96	101	1	4	96	101
Sawunt Warree Local Corps	3	9	607	619	3	9	607	619
Ditto, new levy, paid by British Government	-	-	-	-	1	3	401	405
Cutch Legion	-	-	-	-	2	6	305	313
Ditto, mounted	-	-	-	-	-	7	180	187
Guzerat Bheel Corps, raised in 1858	-	-	-	-	3	20	911	934
Total	33	279	13,667	13,979	44	350	18,613	19,007
Increase since 1st January 1857					11	71	4,946	5,028

* Exclusive of an establishment of 550 peons.

38. The

38. The following brief statement of the established numerical strength of the army of this Presidency, at three different periods, namely, previous to the mutiny, at the beginning of the present year, and at the present date, will place clearly before Government the variations that have taken place in the number of corps and strength of each arm, both European and native, during that period:—

	On the 1st January 1857.		On the 1st January 1859.		On the 1st August 1859.		Difference between 1st January 1857 and 1st January 1859.				Difference between 1st January 1859 and 1st August 1859.				Difference between 1st January 1857 and 1st August 1859.			
							Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.	Number of Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Strength of Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
EUROPEANS.																		
M.'s British Cavalry	1	704	5	3,525	5	3,525	4	2,821	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2,821	–	–
„ Infantry	4	4,268	16½	17,820	11	11,880	12½	13,552	–	–	–	–	5½	5,940	7	7,612	–	–
M.'s Indian Infantry	3	2,784	3	2,784	3	784	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M.'s British Horse Artillery	–	–	1	194	1	200	1	194	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	200	–	–
„ Foot Artillery	–	–	8	1,493	6	1,108	8	1,493	–	–	–	–	2	385	6	1,108	–	–
„ Engineers	–	–	2	225	2	213	2	225	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	213	–	–
M.'s Indian Horse Artillery	4	449	4	605	4	605	–	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	–	–
„ Foot Artillery	8	832	12	1,248	12	1,248	4	416	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	416	–	–
M.'s Indian Sappers and Miners	–	32	–	32	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL Europeans	20	9,069	51½	27,926	44	21,595	31½	18,857	–	–	–	6	7½	6,337	24	12,526	–	–
NATIVES.																		
r Majesty's Indian Forces:																		
Cavalry, Regular	3	1,464	3	1,950	3	1,464	–	486	–	–	–	–	–	486	–	–	–	–
„ Irregular	3	2,806	6	5,258	6	4,958	3	2,452	–	–	–	–	–	300	3	2,152	–	–
Artillery, Foot	12	1,018	12	1,054	12	1,018	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–
„ Gun Lascars	5	548	6	676	6	676	1	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	128	–	–
„ Drivers	9	396	13	806	13	806	4	410	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	410	–	–
Sappers and Miners	5	570	5	570	5	570	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infantry, Regular	29	26,680	29	30,266	29	22,330	–	3,586	–	–	–	–	–	7,936	–	–	–	4,350
„ Marine	1	920	1	1,144	1	770	–	224	–	–	–	–	–	374	–	–	–	150
„ Veteran	1	896	1	896	1	896	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Belooch	2	1,792	2	2,240	3	2,310	–	448	–	–	1	70	–	–	1	518	–	–
„ Extra	–	–	3	2,850	3	2,310	3	2,850	–	–	–	–	–	540	3	2,310	–	–
„ Jacob's Rifles	–	–	2	1,542	2	1,542	2	1,542	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1,542	–	–
TOTAL Natives	70	37,090	83	49,252	84	39,650	13	12,162	–	–	1	70	–	9,672	14	7,060	–	4,500
TAL STRENGTH, Europeans and Natives	90	46,159	134½	77,178	128	61,245	44½	31,019	–	–	1	76	7½	16,009	38	19,586	–	4,500

39. The above shows that the total military force of this Presidency had at the beginning of the present year increased from 46,159 (as on 1st January 1857) up to 77,178, but is now ordered to be reduced to 61,245; and such decrease as has already taken place, being mainly in the European branch (which, after being increased from 9,069 in 1857 up to 27,926 at the beginning of the current year, is now brought down to 21,595, still leaving 12,526 in

excess of the European force as maintained before the mutiny), we may therefore look for a corresponding direct diminution of expenditure, in the Commissariat, Ordnance, Barrack, Medical, and other Departments, as well as in pay and allowances.

40. It will be observed that the native army has, since 1857, increased from 37,090 up to 49,252 at the beginning of this year, and has as yet undergone but little reduction, though orders have been issued for reducing it to 39,650. The permanent maintenance of the nine regiments by which, as shown in the above table, the Bombay army has been augmented since 1857, will, even after the reductions have been fully carried out, still leave an increase of 2,560 men; and, unless it be the intention of Government to add to the Bombay Presidency, the Commission are not aware of any pressing necessity that exists for upholding this increase. The breaking up of the extra regiments (already resolved on in the Madras Presidency) would give immediate relief to the treasury by the direct saving of pay and allowances and corresponding outlay in the commissariat, ordnance, and medical branches; but this being a measure dependent as much on political as financial considerations, the Commission refrain from making any definite proposition on the subject, deeming it sufficient to bring it thus prominently to the notice of Government.

41. It will be obvious to the Government of India that the large armed force maintained at this Presidency during the past two years (amounting to 100,000 men, including police levies), is the main source of the increased expenditure which this Commission is appointed to investigate; and until Government has determined on the total military strength to be maintained, as also that of the several arms and the composition of the force, the more important reductions which may be effected by an efficient and economical organisation, both of troops and establishments, must still remain unsettled. In the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, as laid before the Government of Bombay, "the prompt mobility of field detachments from certain military centres throughout the country should be the primary object; one that has become of paramount importance in a military, political, or financial point of view; in short, mobility confers power, a power that will make one regiment do the work of two if made proper use of." And if the large establishment of cattle proposed, as before shown, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in order to attain this object of prompt mobility be adopted, Government, acting on this principle, will be enabled considerably to reduce the existing military force; the saving by which would far more than counterbalance the increased outlay for more efficient means of transport.

42. The reductions of expenditure in the Bombay Presidency for the current year, as already ordered by Government, and recommended by the Commission as compatible with the maintenance of complete efficiency, may be thus summed up. It must, however, be borne in mind that a large portion of the saving shown in the returns of the Military Auditor General arise from the transfer of regiments to the other Presidencies, which, though causing a reduction in the Bombay charges, may have increased the expenditure of Bengal and Madras, unless a corresponding decrease has been effected in the armies of those Presidencies.

	Lacs Per Annum.
Reduction already made (as per statements of Military Auditor General) by transfer of European troops to Bengal and Madras, and embarkations for Europe; also by prospective reduction of strength of native army, being at the rate of - - - -	59
Commissariat reductions already made, as stated by the Commissary General, at the rate of - - - - - - - - -	23 ½
Restriction of total Commissariat outlay to six lacs per mensem from the present date up to the 1st May 1860, being a diminution of - - - - - - - - - - -	27 ½
Temporary discontinuation of supplies of Ordnance Europe stores -	8
Stoppage of further purchases for remounts - - - - -	12
Reduction by dispensing with extra regiments and police levies -	9
Being an aggregate diminution in the Military Expenditure of - - - - - - - - *Lacs*	139

43. We

43. We think that a direct diminution in the Commissariat outlay, as compared with the expenditure of the past year (1857–58), of four lacs a month, say 50 lacs per annum, may be effected for the next two years, in addition to the indirect saving in all departments by the reduction of European and native troops already ordered; but four months of the current year having already elapsed, and some time being required for fully carrying out in all departments the reductions ordered by Government and recommended in this report, a total saving of 139 lacs in the military expenditure during the current year cannot be calculated on. Still we consider that, as compared with the outlay of the past year (1858–59), a reduction of 100 lacs may be looked for in diminution of the Bombay estimate for 1859–60; and in 1860–61 the full saving of 139 lacs may be anticipated, provided earnest efforts be made to enforce strict economy, and if all military forces and military establishments not absolutely and urgently necessary be dispensed with.

44. We trust that the course we have adopted in making this early report will meet with the approbation of the Government of India, and we shall continue, as we proceed, to submit similar partial reports as we may find advisable.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. I. Jameson*, Colonel,
H. P. Burn, Colonel,
G. Balfour, Colonel,
} Military Finance Commissioners.

REPORT, No. 5.

From Colonel *Jameson*, Colonel *Burn*, Colonel *Balfour*, C. B., Military Finance Commissioners, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir, Calcutta, 30 April 1860.

THE President of the Military Finance Commission, reported to you in his letter from Bombay of the 12th October last, that having so far carried out our inquiries at that Presidency, we were about to proceed to Madras; and having arrived there on the 10th November, we were daily engaged, until our departure for Calcutta on the 26th January, in the duties entrusted to us. But owing to the more searching nature of our inquiries into the military expenditure of the Madras Presidency, and the difficulty we found in obtaining reliable information, we have been unable earlier to report the result of our investigations, which we now beg to submit for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council; confining ourselves, mainly, in the first instance, to the same class of subjects we reported on in respect to the Bombay Presidency, and reserving for our final report those questions on which we have not fully satisfied ourselves, as also those requiring less immediate notice: a course which will, we trust, be found convenient.

2. Owing to the want of the necessary information at the time, our report from Bombay did not contain a contrasted statement, showing in combination, the total military force and expenditure of that Presidency, for a series of years; and as a comparison of this nature might have proved useful to Government, by affording easy means of reference to data not always procurable without considerable trouble, we have endeavoured to supply the omission in respect to Madras, by furnishing a table as below, exhibiting the variations that have taken place in the total strength of the military forces, and military expenditure of the Madras Presidency, during the past 30 years: namely, from 1830–31, up to the latest date. It is compiled by us from the annual financial statements prepared in the office of the Military Auditor General, which being drawn out on a uniform plan for the series of years, may be accepted as affording the most reliable information that is procurable, under the present defective system of accounts; and although the annual charges therein given, may be found to differ in some degree, from those entered in the annual statements laid before Parliament, by reason of these latter being compiled from another set of returns, prepared in the offices of the several Accountants General, still, if the aggregate amount for the whole series of years, as exhibited in the two sets of statements, be compared, we think they will be found to agree very nearly.

TOTAL Military Force and Expenditure of the Madras Presidency.

Year ending 30th April	Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.		Native Public Followers of all Descriptions.	Total Europeans and Natives.	Total Annual Charges.
	European.	Native.			
					Rupees.
1830-31 - - -	14,487	78,498	13,602	106,587	2,71,57,944
1831-32 - - -	13,246	67,861	18,681	99,788	2,61,58,131
1832-33 - - -	12,312	66,881	18,699	97,892	2,62,45,505
1833-34 - - -	11,198	65,828	17,240	94,266	2,61,21,341
1834-35 - - -	11,729	64,938	17,835	94,502	2,50,28,627
1835-36 - - -	13,032	67,699	13,860	94,591	2,33,80,774

Year ending 30th April	Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.		Native Public Followers of all Descriptions.	Total Europeans and Natives.	Total Annual Charges.
	European.	Native.			
					Rupees.
1836–37 - - -	12,681	47,751	15,522	75,954	2,45,83,235
1837–38 - - -	12,389	46,883	15,612	74,884	2,58,26,515
1838–39 - - -	11,919	52,332	20,312	84,563	2,68,58,812
1839–40 - - -	13,382	59,223	21,075	93,680	2,98,26,356
1840–41 - - -	12,995	61,351	21,226	95,572	2,94,00,424
1841–42 - - -	13,119	61,965	20,401	95,485	2,93,87,838
1842–43 - - -	15,124	63,880	19,993	98,997	2,92,31,825
1843–44 - - -	14,996	62,651	20,324	97,971	2,93,74,621
1844–45 - - -	15,290	62,061	20,001	97,352	3,02,94,914
1845–46 - - -	13,713	62,734	19,735	96,182	2,99,88,251
1846–47 - - -	13,194	58,431	20,457	92,082	2,99,40,555
1847–48 - - -	13,162	54,187	20,455	87,804	2,92,05,500
1848–49 - - -	12,993	54,214	19,956	87,163	2,79,90,496
1849–50 - - -	12,710	53,908	19,958	86,576	2,70,51,911
1850–51 - - -	12,834	59,527	14,061	86,422	2,82,56,744
1851–52 - - -	12,687	59,782	14,239	86,708	2,88,38,093
1852–53 - - -	12,447	53,574	20,488	86,509	2,90,01,278
1853–54 - - -	12,684	53,069	20,785	86,538	3,14,51,771
1854–55 - - -	12,150	52,454	19,697	84,301	2,99,66,090
1855–56 - - -	11,763	58,593	13,766	84,122	3,11,21,231
1856–57 - - -	12,534	58,302	14,156	84,992	3,01,70,319
1857–58 - - -	18,965	68,173	15,551	102,689	3,57,90,382
1858–59 - - -	17,278	74,364	- - -	Estimated -	4,62,80,809
1859–60 - - -	18,356	74,295	- - -	- - -	4,30,02,400

3. It will be observed that from 1830–31, the Madras military expenditure gradually diminished, until 1835–36, in which year, in common with that of the two other Presidencies, it reached the lowest amount to which it has been brought during the last 40 or 50 years; the whole military expenditure of India being between four and five crores less than in 1857, before the mutiny: and this diminution was the result of the state of almost complete repose which India enjoyed, from the close of the first Burmese war, up to the commencement of operations against Affghanistan, which admitted of rigid economy being enforced throughout India. During the whole period comprised in the table, the military operations within the Madras Presidency, namely, those in Coorg, the suppression of the disturbances in Canara, the Hills of Kimedy, and Goomsoor, and the movement of forces against Kurnool, were either on so limited a scale or of so short duration, as to occasion very little increase of military expenditure; but owing to the occupation by the Madras forces of the Tenasserim Coast, (ceded by the Burmese at the close of the war), as also of the settlements in the Straits of Malacca at about the same date, the Madras military expenditure could not be reduced as low as would otherwise have

been practicable. Neither do the augmentations that have taken place since 1835-36, appear to be traceable to the requirements of the Madras Presidency; for instance, between 1838 and 1846, when the increase of force and outlay first became remarkable, the operations in Affghanistan, in Scinde, and subsequently on the Sutledge led to an increase in the Madras troops, for the purpose of enabling them, during the employment of the Bengal and Bombay forces in the field, to occupy different garrisons and cantonments within the limits of those two Presidencies; a portion of the Madras army being also employed in the first war with China. Between 1846 and 1849, when comparative tranquillity prevailed, the Madras military expenditure somewhat decreased, but was again raised on occasion of the Punjab campaign rendering it necessary for the Madras forces to hold Bengal and Bombay garrisons; and the interval elapsing between that period and the employment of the Madras forces in the second Burmese war, was not sufficiently long, to admit of any material diminution of military expenditure being carried out. In consequence of that war, and the permanent occupation of the province of Pegu by the Madras army, the military charges remained very high; and since the breaking out of the mutiny, in May 1857, they have, like those of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, increased to an amount far exceeding the expenditure of any previous period.

4. It appears to us therefore, that in reviewing the increased military charges of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, due consideration should be given to the connexion between such augmentations, and the political events simultaneously occurring in other parts of the empire; the reaction of which, direct or indirect, has been felt by these Presidencies, though internally in a state of tranquillity. Indeed, the further we advance in our inquiries, the more clear it becomes to us, that many of the local charges borne by the several Governments, owe their origin to the general requirements of the empire, rather than to the necessities of that particular locality, and should be viewed accordingly; and the same idea was expressed, in respect to the military charges of India, by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company, so far back as 1813. "The Army in India, though divided under the administration of the three Presidencies respectively, is in the aggregate, to be considered as engaged for the protection of the Empire at large." The indivisibility of the interests of the different parts of the Indian Empire, was similarly very forcibly dwelt on by Lord Ellenborough, when Governor General, as follows: "It must never be forgotten that British India, though for the sake of convenience subdivided into Presidencies under separate locally controlling Governments, is in reality one sole great power, in dependence on Great Britain, having undivided interests, a single exchequer, and controlled in all essential and general principles, by one Government, the Governor General in Council. It must consequently be utterly unimportant, by what particular section of the country any particular charges, incurred on account of its general policy, is borne. The entire resources of India are applicable to one purpose only, the discharge of its own engagements, and those connected with its management in England, and to whatever section of British India funds are wanting, funds are supplied as a matter of course, without any reference to the particular source from which they may be derived. It can be of no use, and of no consequence, that any particular Presidency shall make its own particular charges look light on paper, and on paper only, by throwing off the cost of particular establishments as a matter of mere form; to the General Government of India the real cost in either case is precisely the same; while, on the other hand, positive inconvenience attends the system hitherto prevailing, of throwing on the hands of controlling authorities who have not actually incurred the expenditure, the supervision of charges, of which locally and practically they know nothing."

Resolution of G. G. in Council, Finl. Department, 22 Nov. 1843.

5. Closely connected, however, as the military strength maintained by each of the local governments must be, with the state of the other Presidencies and the requirements of the Government of India for the general service of the Empire, both as regards internal and external operations, and much as the outlay for the military service in each locality must be affected by these contingencies, it is still not only the additional strength of the forces that must be taken

taken into consideration, in analysing the military expenditure; for the above table shows clearly, that increase of outlay does not necessarily depend on augmentations of the forces; indeed, it will be observed, that in 1830–31, when the number of troops, European and native, was considerably larger than in 1855–56, the military charges were nevertheless considerably smaller. It is therefore necessary to a full and proper understanding of all the causes which have led to variations in military expenditure, that we should show not only the numbers, but also the distribution of the forces at different periods, the several localities held by them, and the frequency or otherwise of their movements, involving, as all changes of station necessarily do, heavy charges to Government on account of batta to troops, hutting money for sepoys, compensation for abandoned huts, and on some occasions, hire of transport cattle; and although it is self-evident that an increase in the number of troops maintained, must give rise to a corresponding augmentation of outlay in pay and allowances alone, yet it is a mistake to look on this as the only, or even the chief source of increased expenditure, since we must also take into consideration, the additional departmental charges necessarily entailed by such augmentation of forces. Differences in the location of even the same number of troops, similarly affect the total outlay, both as regards pay and allowances, and attendant departmental expenses; for at some stations, such as Bellary, Hyderabad, and Nagpore, a higher rate of pay than at the Presidency, and within 200 miles therefrom, is given to the European troops, and at other stations, as in Pegu, both to European and natives; and as regards increased departmental expenditure consequent on differences of location, we may mention that at Rangoon, the ration of the European soldier costs nearly three times the regulation cost, *Rs.* 6. 5. 4. per mensem.

6. At a few stations within the Madras Presidency this rate is but little exceeded, but still, even within the limits of Madras proper, at short distances from the Presidency, the cost of the European soldier's ration varies greatly; rising (as will be seen by the marginal abstract return) to more than double the calculated cost. These variations, amounting, if taken at the average, to about 60 rupees per head annually, and raising the cost of rations for Europeans to about 136 rupees per annum, instead of the calculated cost (about 76 rupees), are alone sufficient to account for a considerable increase of expenditure, especially since the recent augmentation of European troops; and the like remarks apply, more or less to the dieting of sick soldiers, the keep of cattle, and other items, which may all be classed under the head of additional departmental expenses. Moreover, the cost of rations for the Madras native soldier serving to the eastward beyond seas, may be considered fully equal to that sanctioned for the Bengal sepoy when on foreign service, namely about 3½ rupees per mensem; whereas, at other stations within Madras Proper, Government incurs no charge of any kind for rations to the Madras sepoys, excepting when rice rises to such a high price, as to render it necessary to give a trifling amount of compensation.

Monthly Cost of Rations for European Soldiers.

Station.	1857.			1859.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Fort St. George	9	7	7	8	10	8
Bellary	6	6	9	8	15	0
Trichinopoly	8	6	2	9	15	10
Vellore	10	3	0	10	9	5
Jackatalla	9	2	1	10	14	5
Vizagapatam	8	9	6	11	6	6
Arcot	10	11	3	11	14	4
Ramandroog	8	6	5	14	15	3

7. Differences in the distribution of the forces, might in some cases, alone suffice to account for increased charges, without any augmentation in the number of troops; and this will become apparent, by examining the following distribution return of the Madras forces, furnished to us by the Quartermaster General, in connexion with the statement (at para. 2) of military forces and expenditure, for the same series of years.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT of the Army within and beyond Frontier on 1st January in each Year, not including Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Fifers, previous to 1858.

DIVISIONS AND FORCES.	1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1829.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Centre Division	2,005	8,401	1,525	8,228	936	6,883	2,031	8,673	2,005	7,684	1,745	6,929	1,682	7,155	933	8,356
Northern do.	753	4,819	1,457	5,393	670	6,768	288	6,783	199	7,474	191	9,917	176	7,971	142	5,318
Southern do.	76	5,848	778	4,498	734	5,829	802	6,203	835	5,830	886	5,425	867	5,227	775	2,989
Mysore	1,254	5,299	1,243	5,023	1,319	6,403	1,410	6,582	1,418	6,242	1,499	3,952	1,459	5,499	1,480	4,903
Malabar	1,493	3,634	702	3,656	699	2,327	644	2,158	689	2,111	681	2,791	629	2,797	678	3,132
Ceded Districts	808	1,793	775	3,147	779	2,494	870	2,065	885	3,167	950	1,816	928	2,203	339	2,290
Hyderabad Force	1,021	6,968	643	5,847	779	5,841	833	4,430	864	4,458	1,089	5,110	983	5,784	829	5,052
TOTAL	7,410	36,762	7,123	35,792	5,916	36,545	6,878	36,894	6,895	36,966	7,041	35,940	6,724	36,636	5,176	32,040
Nagpore Force	804	3,199	798	3,198	1,059	3,208	945	3,631	1,186	3,236	1,035	3,882	1,019	3,187	985	3,336
Bombay	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	975	5,644
Bengal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,397
Tenasserim	852	778	812	718	779	696	134	689	777	706	778	722	756	699	1,289	1,356
Straits	69	2,266	67	2,812	49	2,835	- -	1,567	46	1,484	48	1,447	47	1,451	48	1,536
TOTAL	1,725	6,243	1,677	6,728	1,887	6,739	1,079	5,887	2,009	5,426	1,861	6,051	1,822	5,337	3,297	13,269
TOTAL Rank and File	9,135	43,005	8,800	42,520	7,803	43,284	7,957	42,781	8,004	42,392	8,902	41,991	8,546	41,973	8,473	45,309
TOTAL R. and F. and N. Cd.	10,104	46,680	9,839	46,195	8,772	46,959	8,856	46,456	9,873	46,067	9,871	45,666	9,515	45,648	9,442	49,050

	1840.		1841.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.	
Centre Division	1,591	7,938	856	7,007	976	7,037	2,847	9,009	2,247	7,006	2,100	7,893	2,070	7,927	2,307	6,891
Northern do.	181	5,421	205	7,332	187	5,692	46	5,783	52	4,616	59	5,637	84	5,710	69	5,692
Southern do.	805	4,425	374	4,092	575	5,533	419	5,616	1,009	5,606	1,130	5,150	856	4,606	821	4,684
Mysore	923	4,833	1,523	4,259	1,924	4,215	1,662	5,631	1,797	5,728	1,734	4,654	1,591	4,092	1,265	4,861
Malabar	443	3,513	642	4,797	685	2,995	589	2,985	957	2,011	974	2,155	1,077	2,919	1,022	3,045
Ceded Districts	89	4,817	586	3,227	613	2,690	1,031	3,993	1,014	3,312	1,048	4,655	67	3,736	391	4,044
Hyderabad Force	796	4,942	936	5,486	1,217	8,173	1,093	5,493	1,126	7,545	1,204	6,604	1,214	6,491	845	6,418
TOTAL	4,828	35,889	5,122	36,200	6,177	36,335	7,687	38,510	8,202	35,824	8,249	36,748	6,959	36,081	6,720	35,635
Nagpore Force	1,538	2,097	1,057	2,333	292	2,364	579	3,375	1,173	4,778	1,302	4,132	1,295	4,220	1,254	4,178
Saugor	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	50	2,188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	900	6,552	1,029	7,112	1,515	6,967	1,013	5,227	165	6,244	228	8,389	136	9,626	145	7,226
Bengal	- -	3,350	- -	3,635	938	2,831	- -	97	71	3,893	- -	988	- -	964	496	5,094
Tenasserim	1,355	1,435	909	2,465	1,030	3,907	1,144	1,783	1,076	1,880	1,038	1,917	573	1,763	73	874
Straits	47	1,690	42	1,756	46	1,797	47	1,020	41	2,120	46	1,056	42	995	36	1,015
China	- -	- -	188	1,179	176	1,123	366	5,195	87	1,723	62	1,544	56	1,146	- -	962
Aden	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89	1,122	610	1,278	99	1,223
TOTAL	3,840	15,124	3,225	18,480	3,997	18,989	3,199	18,885	2,613	20,638	2,765	19,148	2,712	19,992	2,083	20,572
TOTAL Rank and File	8,668	51,013	8,347	54,680	10,174	55,324	10,886	57,395	10,815	56,462	11,014	55,896	9,671	56,073	8,803	56,207
TOTAL R. and F. and N. Cd.	9,637	55,410	9,246	59,094	11,129	59,728	11,801	61,809	11,730	60,876	11,929	60,110	10,588	60,496	9,720	60,626

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT of the Army within and beyond Frontier on 1st January in each Year, not including Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Fifers, previous to 1858—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND FORCES.	1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Centre Division	2,460	7,426	1,843	5,716	1,761	5,290	1,795	5,373	2,120	7,020	1,316	5,602	2,295	5,221	1,400	6,135
Northern „	54	7,030	49	5,325	47	5,518	51	5,514	58	6,143	56	5,418	49	4,989	54	5,222
Southern „	1,051	4,243	1,106	4,165	1,146	4,063	983	3,995	963	4,075	949	4,089	950	4,071	832	4,009
Mysore	2,008	5,658	1,900	5,510	1,501	4,339	1,699	4,016	1,721	4,267	1,129	3,633	1,027	3,770	1,062	3,273
Malabar	1,140	2,332	1,087	2,320	1,054	2,624	908	2,726	938	2,525	947	2,527	906	2,721	843	2,563
Ceded Districts	1,046	3,485	1,099	3,358	1,044	2,619	1,009	2,598	1,020	2,553	79	2,889	300	3,351	905	2,577
Hyderabad Force	1,369	6,280	1,294	6,158	1,084	6,131	1,189	6,390	1,173	5,354	1,242	6,002	1,200	6,729	1,029	5,439
TOTAL	9,128	36,454	8,378	32,552	7,637	30,584	7,724	30,612	7,993	31,937	5,718	30,160	6,727	30,852	6,125	29,218
Nagpore Force	223	3,514	257	3,442	277	3,384	276	3,757	274	3,354	267	3,256	275	2,639	282	3,352
Saugor	- -	- -	- -	- -	163	5,449	177	6,132	177	5,328	174	5,633	199	5,255	200	4,195
Bombay	- -	754	- -	744	- -	1,488	- -	1,860	- -	2,594	- -	158	- -	323	- -	314
Bengal	57	2,442	75	6,478	- -	1,484	- -	742	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenasserim	68	981	65	1,682	77	1,640	74	1,488	84	1,497	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pegu and Tenasserim	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,202	5,305	1,783	5,219	1,859	6,396
Straits	31	1,004	40	1,224	43	1,269	36	1,235	44	1,154	59	1,257	48	1,229	57	1,589
Aden	93	1,229	117	1,202	116	2,020	118	1,136	114	1,095	101	960	117	945	104	900
TOTAL	472	11,924	554	14,772	676	16,734	681	16,350	693	15,022	2,803	16,569	2,422	15,610	2,502	16,746
TOTAL Rank and File	9,600	48,378	8,932	47,324	8,313	47,318	8,405	46,962	8,686	46,959	8,521	46,729	9,149	46,462	8,627	45,964
TOTAL R. and F. and N. Cd.	10,446	52,787	9,709	51,763	9,090	51,737	9,182	51,378	9,463	50,830	9,298	51,148	10,186	50,881	9,464	50,743

—	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1st Dec. 1859.		1st Jan. 1860.		1st Feb. 1860.		* Proposed distribution.	
Centre Division	1,393	6,294	1,296	6,345	1,775	8,001	2,299	9,550	2,107	8,847	3,648	10,919	3,403	9,723	1,387	4,882
Northern do.	130	5,017	157	6,425	426	4,931	380	10,737	322	8,139	359	10,436	352	8,419	435	6,269
Southern do.	615	3,999	514	4,950	537	4,357	722	4,937	1,722	4,881	1,599	6,128	1,607	6,600	1,955	4,645
Mysore	1,295	3,892	1,768	2,694	1,826	2,639	1,746	2,988	1,279	4,199	1,304	4,661	1,554	5,285	1,523	5,437
Malabar	492	2,544	543	3,298	728	2,597	1,175	4,005	1,249	4,314	1,213	4,290	1,150	4,049	1,091	3,513
Ceded Districts	77	2,577	72	3,683	999	2,050	1,791	6,213	1,060	4,587	1,041	4,660	1,087	4,449	1,360	3,693
Hyderabad Force	1,147	5,982	923	5,730	1,745	4,057	2,171	5,144	3,159	5,999	3,605	5,887	3,574	5,450	4,670	5,009
TOTAL	5,149	30,305	5,273	33,125	8,036	28,632	10,284	43,574	10,898	40,966	12,769	46,981	12,727	43,975	12,421	33,448
Nagpore Force	206	2,609	356	1,557	234	3,390	1,016	4,006	1,169	5,818	1,078	5,006	1,092	4,517	1,393	4,106
Saugor	202	5,110	170	2,746	2,707	2,508	2,736	3,092	1,825	7,151	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	- -	311	- -	310	4	402	- -	243	186	- -	184	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal	- -	- -	- -	- -	844	4,744	916	3,939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pegu and Tenasserim	1,801	5,761	1,881	6,508	1,283	9,914	2,107	10,501	2,493	12,494	2,440	13,546	2,398	12,844	2,777	12,109
Straits	34	1,633	29	1,553	82	2,793	57	2,079	55	1,808	58	1,802	84	2,067	89	2,316
China	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	455	- -	218	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	368	1,501
TOTAL	2,243	15,424	2,436	12,674	5,154	24,206	6,832	24,078	5,728	27,271	3,760	20,354	3,574	19,429	4,627	20,032
TOTAL Rank and File	7,392	45,729	7,709	45,799	13,190	52,838	17,116	67,652	16,626	68,237	16,529	67,335	16,301	63,403	17,048	53,480
TOTAL R. and F. including N. Cd.	8,099	50,163	8,486	50,233	13,190	52,838	17,116	67,652	16,626	68,237	16,529	67,335	16,301	63,403	17,048	53,480

* Proposed by Quarter Master General when the reductions of the Forces have been made.

Commissariat Department.

8. In the Madras Presidency, as in Bombay, the Commissariat department, as being that in which the largest increase of outlay has taken place, and where Government are the most dependent on their agency for the control of expenditure, has occupied much of our time. Owing to the defective and complex mode in which the transactions are recorded, we have had great difficulty in tracing out the increase of expenditure, under the various heads used for classifying the charges, and in following out the accounts; but the following Statement, showing the Balances, Receipts, and Disbursements of Cash, in the Commissariat, for three official years, viz. from 1856-57 to 1858-59, furnished to us at our request by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, will give a general and comprehensive view of the Cash transactions of the department :—

	1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Balance on 1st May - In Cash -	10,221	–	4	27,597	10	–	14,558	10	8
Balance on 1st May - Outstanding	21,43,924	15	7	21,87,273	15	2	49,10,772	15	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	21,54,145	15	11	22,14,871	9	2	49,25,331	9	8
Amount received through Accountant General.	51,33,407	13	7	104,87,914	6	7	123,25,098	1	2
Amount realised by Sale of Stock articles	1,13,499	14	3	6,95,483	8	1	6,79,345	5	10
Amount of Fines, &c. recovered from all sources.	13,156	4	2	45,971	13	11	50,541	15	11
Amount of Abkarry Bazaar Collections	2,92,750	7	10	2,70,701	12	2	2,26,405	12	1
Deposits amount retrenched - -	2,36,746	–	11	877,764	12	–	7,24,815	15	6
Receipts Total - - -	57,89,560	8	9	123,77,836	4	9	120,06,207	2	6
Total of Balance and Receipts - *Rs.*	79,43,706	8	8	145,92,707	13	11	169,31,538	12	2
Amount of Disbursements - -	53,56,579	5	4	89,65,273	15	–	130,55,239	5	11
Amount of Pensions, &c. disbursed -	1,65,116	5	7	47,098	–	3	23,143	12	10
Deposits amount admitted on re-audit -	2,07,139	4	7	6,55,004	5	–	6,91,390	9	5
Disbursements, Total - - *Rs.*	57,28,834	15	6	96,67,376	4	3	137,69,773	12	2
Balance on 30th April - In Cash -	27,597	10	–	14,558	10	8	1,31,605	–	–
Balance on 30th April - Outstanding	21,87,273	15	2	49,10,772	15	–	30,30,160	–	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	22,14,871	9	2	49,25,331	9	8	31,61,765	–	–

9. On reviewing the annual Commissariat outlay of the Madras Presidency for the last 15 years, as shown in the following Table, compiled from the Returns of the Accountant General's Office (the charges on account of Madras, Proper, being distinguished from those of the Eastern Settlements and Pegu, in order more distinctly to mark where the increase has taken place), we find great variations, not only since the mutiny, but during some years previous; depending probably on the state of the country, and the number of European troops maintained :—

Commissariat Outlay in undermentioned Years.

YEARS.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements and Pegu.	TOTAL.	Deduct Recoveries.	Actual Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1845-46 -	43,27,496	2,89,080	46,16,576	16,36,605	29,79,971	Increased outlay in Eastern Settlements, in 1858-59, beyond 1855-56: *Rs.* 13,34,977.
1846-47 -	33,48,450	1,60,495	35,08,945	11,59,250	23,49,695	
1847-48 -	33,10,820	1,50,860	34,61,680	6,93,901	27,67,779	
1848-49 -	28,56,379	1,09,905	29,66,284	9,76,442	19,89,842	
1849-50 -	24,16,786	1,90,835	26,07,621	7,48,552	18,59,069	
1850-51 -	26,74,738	1,48,854	28,23,592	4,51,278	23,72,314	
1851-52 -	29,21,234	1,39,118	30,60,352	7,34,288	23,26,064	
1852-53 -	29,00,337	4,74,318	33,74,655	6,72,863	27,01,792	
1853-54 -	29,80,444	5,24,702	35,05,146	12,62,343	22,42,803	
1854-55 -	33,68,682	3,78,137	37,46,819	11,04,130	26,42,689	
1855-56 -	39,05,625	26,90,086	65,95,711	11,23,520	54,72,191	
1856-57 -	38,59,737	15,03,566	53,63,303	13,35,851	40,27,452	
1857-58 -	64,92,727	25,56,669	90,49,396	38,23,706	52,25,690	
1858-59 -	90,09,022	40,25,063	130,34,085	44,71,748	85,62,337	

Difference of outlay between 1855-56 and 1858-59, *Rs.* 64,38,374.

10. A considerable increase of Commissariat expenditure was no doubt to be looked for subsequent to May 1857, owing to the employment of a portion of the Madras Army on field service beyond the frontier during the mutiny, the more extended occupation of Pegu, and the augmentation of the European troops in that Presidency; but when we find that the total Commissariat outlay during the past year (1858-59) amounted to no less than 1,30,34,085 rupees, whilst in 1855-56 it was only 65,95,711 rupees, being an increase of 64,38,374 rupees in the latter year over the former, it appears to us that so extensive an augmentation requires special inquiry. The detailed investigation and comparison into which we are about to enter, in regard to the several items of charge, will, we think, be found useful in enabling Government to check the expenditure in future; but we must premise, that the charges entered in the books of the several departments for stores supplied by the Commissariat, may not be found to agree entirely with the entries in the Commissariat books relating to the same departments, because the bills may only partially have been sent in. And it must also be mentioned, that none of the comparisons drawn between the charges for different items in the several years are to be depended on as entirely accurate, because the item of "Arrears of Commissariat Charges" has, in Madras Proper, alone, increased from 68,320 rupees in 1857 to 3,07,958 rupees in 1859; and as this charge embraces every head of account, being a collection of payments on account of former years, it not only defies contrast in itself, but partially vitiates the contrasts of expenditure shown for the other separate heads.

Commissariat Stock.

11. The accounts of stock, both as respects quantities and values, are compiled yearly by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, and rendered to the Accountant General. We missed the opportunity of personally inspecting these books, as, by some mistake they were not sent to us, though called for from both these offices; but we learned, in the course of our inquiries, that although kept distinct from the Cash accounts, they are made no use of in framing the account of the annual charges of the department, so as to show in the statement of actual receipts and disbursements compiled by the Accountant General, the combined transactions of both cash and stock, during the year. It is true that stock of every description is charged for in the accounts, on receipt into store, but no credit is taken for issues for current use, except by exhibiting them in the store account as issues from stock; whereas, in order to show the actual expenditure of any one year, the difference in the value of the stock at the beginning and close of the year should be added to, or deducted from, the total Commissariat charges.

12. With a view to exhibit clearly for a series of 25 years the total operations of the Commissariat Department, we have compiled, from returns furnished to us, the following Tabular Statement of the annual disbursements on account of the various articles of stock, which, though perhaps not quite accurate, will, we think, give a tolerably correct view of the progressive increase during the past few years:—

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF COMMISSARIAT STOCK.

Year.	DEPARTMENTS.					Beer from England.	DEPARTMENTS.				Personal Appointments.	Distilled Alcohol.	DEPARTMENTS.		Breeding Establishment of Horses.	TOTAL.
	Cavalry.	Grain and Provision.	Victualling.	Hospital.	Arrack.		Barrack.	Timber.	Military Store.	Tent-cloth, &c.			Public Cattle.	Remount.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1833–34	- - -	79,399	- - -	- - -	2,15,646	- - -	93,077	4,855	- - -	- - -	6,786	- -	- - -	5,94,839	- - -	9,94,602
1834–35	- - -	24,771	- - -	- - -	1,42,581	- - -	1,02,292	4,338	- - -	- - -	3,054	- -	- - -	5,05,877	- - -	7,82,913
1835–36	- - -	34,930	8,682	- - -	95,132	- - -	84,419	5,665	- - -	- - -	3,408	- -	- - -	3,62,050	- - -	5,94,286
1836–37	1,92,481	45,826	- - -	37,638	1,18,552	- - -	8,929	9,888	9,930	34,483	4,804	- -	- - -	2,98,434	- - -	7,60,965
1837–38	1,73,067	86,993	- - -	84,119	1,35,706	- - -	15,825	34,773	11,433	60,347	8,466	- -	- - -	3,95,855	24,533	10,30,117
1838–39	2,65,471	1,35,336	- - -	64,647	1,27,424	- - -	19,734	2,145	6,860	86,016	7,775	- -	- - -	4,47,745	20,895	11,84,048
1839–40	3,02,562	1,40,636	- - -	93,998	2,28,469	- - -	28,710	37,197	20,266	1,12,556	5,045	- -	- - -	5,32,586	42,003	15,44,028
1840–41	2,94,090	1,64,738	97,852	79,623	1,48,689	14,373	23,744	6,318	18,729	1,02,000	10,488	- -	- - -	5,69,199	35,694	15,65,537
1841–42	2,25,289	2,26,159	79,896	54,168	1,21,607	- - -	19,049	18,927	13,100	15,510	7,473	- -	6,247	6,63,919	47,786	14,98,828
1842–43	1,84,888	1,49,150	96,948	48,820	68,487	49,684	18,009	9,695	15,751	68,391	6,038	- -	6,869	4,46,842	75,172	12,44,744
1843–44	2,29,529	1,41,709	92,912	49,449	41,400	- - -	24,259	10,393	7,095	22,707	5,122	- -	6,749	3,10,500	56,182	9,98,066
1844–45	2,57,083	1,56,874	91,078	58,477	67,380	61,687	21,197	25,020	2,501	26,262	2,883	- -	24,505	6,92,643	37,254	15,24,844
1845–46	3,92,744	53,589	1,00,088	44,128	1,03,407	80,889	20,680	38,083	7,306	57,624	3,683	- -	- - -	8,54,604	35,836	17,92,661
1846–47	4,62,583	39,113	80,051	33,786	1,39,280	44,848	20,543	30,187	6,564	29,034	3,331	- -	- - -	1,43,745	1,54,792	11,87,857
1847–48	3,82,395	45,902	23,161	39,470	2,71,974	28,228	25,924	3,118	3,249	24,960	3,824	- -	13,879	1,25,649	1,51,367	11,43,100
1848–49	2,23,504	45,226	1,65,108	32,408	1,53,275	33,760	36,868	11,526	3,086	14,510	4,723	- -	6,764	94,618	1,23,731	9,49,207
1849–50	1,84,709	19,002	12,169	23,904	95,566	55,988	23,106	15,324	959	5,727	1,167	265	5,705	1,35,171	1,19,848	6,98,610
1850–51	2,30,006	24,567	79,601	25,350	46,029	91,634	17,772	12,518	2,446	6,313	1,545	375	5,560	2,22,412	73,566	8,39,694
1851–52	2,16,729	87,900	16,241	45,079	77,771	87,599	17,013	17,939	6,773	4,042	6,566	346	10,019	3,10,275	76,051	9,80,343
1852–53	1,87,972	1,53,770	1,03,974	81,367	23,612	1,05,487	16,974	21,091	10,659	18,126	14,384	440	23,076	4,51,094	79,319	12,91,345
1853–54	1,93,686	96,022	13,799	58,357	24,940	1,29,784	15,969	68,704	4,028	15,636	7,018	567	18,437	4,89,433	74,560	12,10,940
1854–55	2,51,947	48,683	79,156	74,352	56,391	2,66,349	22,698	49,738	9,782	6,792	3,902	551	18,586	4,64,160	51,231	14,04,321
1855–56	2,65,672	73,160	1,19,675	44,288	2,52,227	4,04,357	24,346	91,892	8,918	9,410	3,763	779	21,390	3,07,365	40,127	16,67,369
1856–57	2,72,451	1,59,371	2,51,827	1,03,837	1,17,006	2,48,173	27,301	95,864	13,721	16,981	12,000	1,512	24,733	3,60,125	32,295	17,37,247
1857–58	1,91,132	3,54,285	2,37,080	2,19,738	2,09,721	2,50,681	63,208	108,043	47,700	11,12,730	1,12,443	1,168	58,960	6,55,875	7,154	36,29,918
1858–59	2,72,522	5,71,995	1,72,950	1,70,598	5,23,082	5,94,727	1,05,561	95,144	1,13,200	1,15,060	8,805	1,306	1,48,651	10,98,531	7,095	39,99,227

13. In comparing the large outlay for commissariat stock during the last two years, with that of former years, the value of articles remaining on hand at the close of each official year must also be taken into consideration; and it will be seen by the marginal entries, extracted from statements furnished to us by the Commissary General, and auditor of commissariat accounts, that the value of stock on hand on the 30th April 1859, namely, 43,35,612 rupees, was more than double that on hand on 1st May 1847. We learn from the same statements, that the debits for stock received during a period of seven years, namely, between 1st May 1847 and 30th April 1854, amounted to 1,00,18,893 rupees, the credits entered in the accounts for stock expended or issued, during the same period, being 1,03,12,254 rupees; which shows that the expenditure had somewhat exceeded the receipts, the value of stock on hand being diminished correspondingly. During the past three years, on the other hand, namely, from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1859, the debits for stock considerably exceeded the credits, the former amounting to 99,80,073 rupees, whilst the latter were only 76,48,370 rupees; thus showing that an additional amount, to the value of 22 lacs, had accumulated, and diminishing by that sum the *bonâ fide* disbursements of that period.

Value of Commissariat Stock.

Years.	Rupees.
1846–47	20,78,187
1847–48	21,11,028
1848–49	21,26,234
1849–50	19,33,012
1850–51	17,44,380
1851–52	17,36,082
1852–53	17,52,327
1853–54	17,84,827
1854–55	18,42,032
1855–56	20,03,909
1856–57	23,39,665
1857–58	34,81,225
1858–59	43,35,612

14. We also subjoin a statement showing the amount value of receipts and issues of stock articles by the commissariat for three official years from 1856–57 to 1858–59, prepared at our request by the auditor of commissariat accounts; which, taken in connection with the cash statement at para. 8, exhibits in a very clear form the whole stock transactions of the department during that period.

	1856–57.			1857–58.			1858–59.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Amount value of Stock remaining on 1st May	20,03,909	5	4	23,39,665	–	9	34,81,225	1	–
Amount value of Stock purchased	16,77,740	10	5	30,44,008	9	11	40,61,106	9	7
Amount value of Stock received from England	19,289	5	1	91,096	12	3	1,99,693	13	6
Amount value of Stock received from other Governments	3,016	9	2	22,035	7	8	69,011	8	9
Amount value of Stock received from all other sources	1,43,752	14	8	2,61,759	3	–	1,55,211	10	11
Amount gained on the sale of Stock	85,215	15	6	91,486	7	–	55,646	3	11
Total value of Receipts – *Rs.*	19,29,015	6	10	35,10,386	7	10	45,40,669	14	8
GRAND TOTAL – *Rs.*	39,32,924	12	2	58,50,051	8	7	80,21,894	15	8
Amount value of Stock issued	11,06,890	10	4	19,50,103	1	3	28,53,112	12	7
Amount value of Stock sold	3,54,150	12	3	2,92,791	10	6	5,60,980	7	9
Amount of Loss and Wastage	1,32,218	4	10	1,25,931	11	10	2,72,189	13	11
Total Expended – *Rs.*	15,93,259	11	5	23,68,826	7	7	36,86,283	2	3
Value of Stock remaining on 30th April	23,39,665	–	9	34,81,225	1	–	43,35,611	13	5
TOTAL – *Rs.*	39,32,924	12	2	58,50,051	8	7	80,21,894	15	8

15. Having communicated with the Commissary General regarding the great accumulation of stock that has taken place since 1856–57, we are informed that "no stock beyond what is necessary has been laid in; and the quantities have been restricted as much as possible, with due reference to the efficient supply of the army." The Commissary General adds, that "the increase shown above the stock of 1855, is owing to large supplies of grain and provisions being laid in, in various parts of the country, and in Fort St. George, to meet the exigencies of the mutiny; much of which was disposed of previous to 30th April

1859, but not written off the book.." "An increase of public cattle also took place, which helped to swell the amount of stock." As regards the outlay for stock during the current year, 1859-60, the Commissary General, in reply to our inquiry as to when this accumulation of stock was to cease, stated, that "the principal outlay for stock is at the Presidency, and the great bulk is on account of arrack, beer, wines, timber, tea, tent cloth, and hospital clothing. All these of course should be limited to the actual wants of the army, and will be so regulated; but it ought not to be taken for granted, because the expenditure in the first three months has been great, that it will continue so to the end of the year, as larger payments are generally made in the beginning of the year than in the latter part; for instance, the sum of 1,52,295 rupees was paid for tea alone in May 1859." We trust that the anticipations of the Commissary General will be found at the close of the official year to have been verified, by a considerable diminution, as compared with the first three months, being shown on the average of the whole year in the actual outlay for commissariat stock; but Government must be prepared to see the apparent outlay reach a high amount, by reason of the large outstanding cash balances existing in the Commissariat Department (already referred to in our Report, No. 4), a portion of which, or perhaps even the whole, may be brought into the accounts of the current year, and some part of which must belong to stock.

16. It should here be mentioned that the auditor of commissariat accounts, with whom we have also communicated on the subject of commissariat stock, is of opinion that the number of articles maintained in stock might be greatly diminished. "No other stock than of arrack, tea, salt, provisions, wines, blankets, flannels, and malt liquor, should be maintained; and such other articles as may be easily had in the market or from contractors, should, when required for troops and for other departments, be supplied on prescribed vouchers, and charged at once as disbursements." We think this suggestion is deserving of the consideration of the Commissary General; and at any rate we entertain no doubt, that as soon as the reductions in the military forces are carried out, and the troops located in cantonments, and more concentrated, it will be found that very large reductions may be made in the charge for commissariat stock, as compared with that of the last two years.

17. We do not, however, overlook the fact, that a part of the expenditure for stock is on account of arrack, beer, and tea, which being for the most part sold to the soldier, bring in to Government a return of portions of the outlay. The recoveries by the sale of commissariat stock articles we find to have been (omitting fractions) as per margin, in each of the past 10 years, the receipts from arrack, beer, and tea, constituting about two-thirds of the whole sum realised in each year. The auditor of commissariat accounts informs us, that all the recoveries, which were formerly paid into the treasury of the paymaster of the range to which they belonged, are now, under instructions from the Accountant General, of 24th November 1856, "credited in the commissariat cash accounts current, and appropriated in diminution of the advances required on estimate for the disbursements of the commissariat;" but the present Accountant General disapproves of this mode of crediting recoveries of money; being of opinion, "that sale proceeds of all kinds and descriptions should be lodged to the credit of Government in their integrity, and not absorbed again into the issuing department. The book-keeping operations should be as follows: The sale proceeds should be lodged at the district civil treasury to the credit of 'military books,' and appear under that head in the collector's account current; while in the ledgers of the auditor of commissariat accounts, 'stores' will be credited by 'general books.' Under the system now authorised, there can never be any certainty as to the amount actually disposed of by the executive officers; and the practice is incompatible with the budget system, which necessitates the adoption of the principle, that all the funds for expenditure shall be drawn in exhaustion of a stated sum, passed and sanctioned for that purpose."

Recoveries by Sale of Commissariat Stock.

Year.	Rupees.
1849-50	2,61,392
1850-51	2,61,902
1851-52	2,59,636
1852-53	2,82,104
1853-54	3,36,022
1854-55	4,85,262
1855-56	7,57,883
1856-57	6,56,481
1857-58	6,95,483
1858-59	6,79,345

Grain,

Grain, Provision, and Victualling.

18. The increase or decrease of the strength of the native force having but little influence on the fall or rise of commissariat charges (except in the localities already mentioned, such as Pegu, the Straits, and China, where the sepoys are supplied with rations in kind, instead of with the money value, as given to the Bengal sepoys in like situations), we must therefore look to the augmentation of the European forces as the main cause of the increase of commissariat outlay, which we find to have amounted during the past year, 1858–59, for the grain, provision, and victualling departments, and supplies alone, to nearly 11 lacs of rupees (as shown in detail in the margin), beyond the charges incurred in 1855–56, under the same heads.

	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Grain and Provision Department	73,160	1,59,371	3,54,285	5,71,995
Grain and Provision Supply	2,515	3,152	16,115	88,391
Victualling Department	1,19,675	2,51,827	2,37,080	1,72,950
Victualling Supplies	4,33,710	4,25,266	5,77,342	8,85,729
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	6,29,060	8,09,616	11,84,822	17,19,065
Difference of outlay between 1855–56 and 1858–59 - - - - - - *Rs.*				10,90,005

19. In the victualling department, with the large number of European troops, the only room for reduction is in the charge for rationing that has obtained of late years, about *Rs.* 9. 12. a month, or 117 rupees annually per head, as shown by the marginal statement. This rate gives for the effective force of 15,000 Europeans at present drawing rations, an annual charge of nearly 17 lacs; so that for the additional strength (about 8,000 men) added since 1st May 1857, there is a charge of about eight lacs annually. The attention of the Commissary General will no doubt now be given to this rate of charge, which is high as compared with that obtaining in former years in the Madras Presidency; and we anticipate that in addition to the diminution of charge that may be effected by closer supervision, a material general reduction of the cost of rationing European troops will become practicable, by the concentration we may now look for of the military forces, at present scattered in many different localities.

	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
Aggregate number of Rations	26,58,402	26,89,901	30,16,309	39,88,143
Number of daily Rations	7,284	7,370	8,264	10,926
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Charges for Rations at 3*a.* 4*p.* daily per Man, exclusive of Fuel and Contingencies	3,70,128	3,83,803	4,44,361	6,12,424
Excess charges borne by Government	2,90,290	3,47,286	3,89,850	4,47,267
Charges for Ration, Fuel, and difference returned to the Soldiers	1,91,023	1,82,183	1,85,730	2,25,939
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	8,51,441	9,13,272	10,19,941	12,85,630

20. A considerable reduction of expenditure has already been made, by dispensing with the grain and provision establishments, hitherto maintained by Government, for the purpose of supplying the sepoys and camp followers with daily rations of rice. Except in very urgent cases, such as have lately arisen in the Madras Presidency, in consequence of grain not being procurable, even at famine prices, as at Cannanore, it appears to us that a liberal rate of money compensation in lieu of grain would be both more acceptable to the sepoys and cheaper to Government, than the system of maintaining granaries. We are informed by the Commissary General that an actual direct profit is made by Government by the sale of rice to the soldiers, which is in itself sufficient evidence that so long as communications are kept open, grain can be obtained by the sepoys direct from the dealers; but we think a careful examination of the accounts would show that the cost of establishments and losses by damage exceed the profit thus made. The system is moreover objectionable, as bringing the Government into the market to the disadvantage of the retail dealer, who is thus prevented from improving his position, and with it the condition of the market to which he belongs, and is incompatible with the existence of a good station or regimental bazaar.

Arrack and Malt Liquor.

21. The marginal statement of the outlay in the arrack and malt liquor department during the past four years (drawn from the annual statements furnished by the auditor of commissariat accounts to the Accountant General),

shows the increased cost of these articles of supply in 1858-59, as compared with 1855-56, and the total outlay in 1858-59 (11,26,221 rupees) would give for a force of 11,000 men, shown by the above table to have drawn daily rations during that year, 100 rupees worth per head, or double the sum paid by the soldier, calculating the cost at which the usual allowance of the articles is retailed to him. It is true that with the large augmentation of the European force, a great increase of consumption was to be expected; but the large outlay in this department during the past two years, as compared with the amount of the recoveries from the soldier, and which we believe is still going on at the same rate, leads us to think that this branch requires to be strictly watched over.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Arrack Department -	2,52,227	1,17,006	2,09,721	5,23,082
Arrack Supplies - -	7,614	8,218	6,907	8,412
Beer for Canteens - -	4,04,357	2,48,173	2,50,681	5,94,727
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	6,64,198	3,73,397	4,67,309	11,26,221
Difference of outlay between 1855-56 and 1858-59 - - - - - - *Rs.*				4,62,023

22. Arrack, beer and porter, as regulated by the Commissariat Department, should cost little or nothing to the State, as they are paid for by the soldier. A considerable loss uniformly takes place on the malt liquor, as will be seen by the marginal table (extracted from a statement furnished to us by the auditor of commissariat accounts, dated 16th December 1859), showing the amount value of beer and porter received into the commissariat stores, and supplied to the canteens of European corps for a series of five years. The average loss sustained is about five and a half per cent. on the quantity sold, but this loss should be covered by the profit on arrack, as the fiscal arrangements of the Madras Presidency enable the commissariat to provide this article at more favourable rates than it could be obtained by purchase in the local market; and it is then retailed to the troops at a higher charge. The Commissary General informs us, that he considers the balance of profit and loss between arrack and beer and porter to be pretty generally maintained; as will be seen by the marginal table, extracted from a statement furnished to us by the auditor of commissariat accounts, showing the annual profit on the sale of arrack, during the same period of five years, as above. We find, however, that the accounts of the liquor department of the commissariat require to be more closely scrutinised, and more clearly represented; and we are therefore pursuing our inquiries.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Receipts:	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Value of Beer and Porter remaining on 1st May - -	10,647	73,603	1,47,837	1,68,966	1,55,939
Value of Beer and Porter purchased - - - -	2,37,333	2,65,765	1,70,089	1,66,916	3,58,415
Charges for Conveyance -	22,667	31,614	24,611	29,022	44,339
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,70,647	3,70,982	3,42,537	3,64,904	5,58,693
Issues:					
Sold to the Canteens, &c. -	1,17,322	1,39,633	1,29,889	1,60,393	2,66,462
Value of Beer and Porter remaining on 30th April -	73,603	1,47,837	1,68,966	1,55,939	2,31,254
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,90,925	2,87,520	2,98,855	3,16,332	4,97,716
Loss to Government - *Rs.*	79,722	83,462	43,682	48,572	60,977

	Profits realised by Sale.	Wastage in Store and Issues.	Balance.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1854-55 - -	91,882	3,085	88,797
1855-56 - -	78,527	4,898	73,629
1856-57 - -	81,661	2,689	78,972
1857-58 - - -	84,760	1,882	82,878
1858-59 - - -	52,140	34,102	18,038
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	3,88,970	46,656	3,42,314
Average Annual Profit - - - *Rs.*			68,463

Barrack Department.

23. The outlay for barrack establishments and supplies, entered in the commissariat accounts, which up to 1857 was extremely moderate, has like that of all other departments much augmented of late, as will be seen by the marginal table; but considering the great increase in the number of the European forces, as also the more liberal allowance of barrack attendants now entertained, and the greater variety of barrack articles lately sanctioned for supply to the European troops, a great increase of outlay has no doubt been unavoidable. The Presidency Barrack Master, Major Worster, whom we requested to analyse as far as possible

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Barrack Department -	24,346	27,301	63,208	1,05,561
Barrack Supplies - -	63,011	62,871	93,576	1,42,930
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	87,357	90,172	1,56,784	2,48,491
Difference of outlay between 1855-56 & 1858-59 - *Rs.*				1,61,134

possible the charges for his department, found it difficult to do so, owing to the manner in which the accounts are prepared in the commissariat; indeed, he states, that as the charges are now represented in the statements furnished to him, he is unable to form an opinion as to how the expenses could be reduced. He considers, however, that all the charges therein comprised are not purely military, but include supplies to gaols and churches, which should be debited to the judicial and ecclesiastical departments; and further states, that a considerable portion of the increase is due to the supply of iron cots, as also to the enhanced price of all articles of issue and consumption, adding, that recent events having no doubt tended in some measure to augment the expenditure, it will, now that the causes are removed, doubtless fall to a proper average: although, when attention is so strongly directed to promote the comfort and welfare of the soldier, the outlay in this branch can hardly be expected to be reduced to the amount of former years. Nay more, that the tendency is still to increase rather than to diminution of outlay; for already additional demands for barrack articles have been made, which, if sanctioned, will, at the Presidency station alone, increase the expenditure by more than a lac of rupees.

24. With these prospects before us, it is the more essential to try the effect of a stringent system of control over this department. At present, doubt appears to exist as to whom the exercise of this control in the Madras Presidency properly belongs; for the recent changes made in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, by the creation of a separate barrack department, with a separate establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers, acting directly under the Quartermaster General of the army (though not yet adopted by the Madras Government, on the just ground of the expense that would necessarily be involved in the formation of large and expensive establishments), have had the effect of weakening, if not destroying, the control previously exercised by the Inspector General of Ordnance in that Presidency over the barrack department.

25. The Quartermaster General states, that barrack supplies continue in Madras under their old organization; namely, divided between the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, and entirely beyond the control or even the cognizance of his office. But the Acting Inspector General of Ordnance on his part informs us, that his department exercises no real control over barrack supplies; and whilst giving as his opinion that the barrack department would be better in the hands of the Quartermaster General, and regarding it as extraneous to the Ordnance Department, this officer suggests, that the Presidency Barrack Master, whose duties are not at present very heavy, should in future prepare and submit an estimate for the barrack department of all stations throughout the Presidency, to be forwarded with that of the Ordnance Department, in the same way as the Quartermaster General's estimate for camp equipage. And as this recommendation does not involve any important change in the present economical system of management of the barrack department, we are inclined to support it as an experimental measure, until such time as the success of the new arrangements made in Bengal and Bombay, the result of which is very doubtful, has been ascertained. We are especially anxious to avoid the hasty adoption of the new plan in Madras, because we find it stated in a letter from the Bengal Commissary General to the Accountant General of the Government of India, dated 14th January 1860, that "the real fact is, that the department has been and is now overtaxed by the heavy duties which have, since the disturbances of 1857, devolved on it, and by the transfer from the barrack department to this, of the most troublesome duty the department has to perform. In the Presidency executive commissariat office alone, I believe I am within the mark when I say, that there are not fewer than one hundred monthly bills and indents for the supply of petty articles of barrack supply."

26. It would no doubt be necessary, if this duty be taken by the Barrack Master, to make some small addition to the barrack establishments at the various stations of the Madras Presidency, but the increase of outlay thus incurred will be considerably less than that involved in the introduction of the new system established in Bengal and Bombay; and the increase to the establishment of

the Presidency Barrack Master, to enable him to extend his control over the whole Presidency, need be but small, as we do not propose to impose the store-keeping duties on him or his department. These duties should be performed, as hitherto, by the Ordnance Department; the accounts of the barrack department continuing, as heretofore, to be compiled by the auditor of commissariat accounts, who has every facility for arranging the charges under clear proper heads, and who should monthly and yearly furnish copies of the accounts of expenditure to the Barrack Master: the Inspector General of Ordnance in like manner furnishing that officer with corresponding statements of issues from the Ordnance Department.

27. A careful revision of barrack regulations and allotments of barrack stores should also, as suggested by Major Worster, at once be undertaken; and arrangements should be made to enable the Barrack Master to exercise general control over his department throughout the Presidency, without the intervention of the Inspector General of Ordnance, or the Quartermaster General. The communications of these officers in connection with the Barrack Master's duties should in general be addressed to Government, at least as regards all questions involving any important changes; and the Barrack Master, on his part, should make an annual report to Government on all the transactions of his department.

Ordnance Supplies.

28. On examining the charges as per margin, entered in the commissariat accounts for the past four years, under the heads of "Ordnance Department," "Ordnance Charges" and "Military Store Department," we find in the last year (1858–59) an increased outlay of nearly 7½ lacs beyond that of 1855–56; the total expenditure under these heads in the latter year being thus more than three times that of the former. The first head, "Ordnance Department," includes the articles actually supplied to the department, whilst "Ordnance Charges" comprises the hire of carts and servants; and "Military Store Department" is the head under which military stores for commissariat stock are entered in the accounts. We find that the greater portion of the increase of outlay under the two first heads is due to the large supplies of carriage and materials furnished to the Madras troops, in the field and Bengal; as also to the quantities of stores of various kinds laid in, with a view to meet all contingencies. And judging from the information before us, derived from the Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance, in respect to the measures taken for limiting as far as possible the demands on the commissariat, we think that the real charges for the current year (1859–60) will be as low as in former years before the mutiny, although the reduction of outlay will probably not appear in the books of the commissariat, owing to the existence of heavy arrears that must be brought into the accounts of the present year.

	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Ordnance Department -	2,10,373	1,74,366	2,33,892	7,58,726
Ordnance Charges -	59,240	51,662	74,983	1,27,372
Military Store Department	8,918	13,721	47,700	1,13,200
Rs.	2,78,531	2,39,749	3,56,575	9,99,298

Difference of outlay between 1855–56 and 1858–59, *Rs.* 7,20,767

Camp Equipage and Tent Cloth.

29. The charges entered in the commissariat books, under the general heads of "Camp Equipage," and "Tent Cloth," &c., as per margin, show that the "Camp Equipage" departmental charges have been heavy during the last two years, and the outlay in 1858–59 appears to have been nearly three times that of 1855–56. As regards the latter head (Tent Cloth), the increased outlay in 1857–58, was mainly caused by the demand for tents from Bengal, and will appear in the books of the Madras Presidency as a debit to the Bengal Government; but the disbursements on that account may now be reduced to a mere nominal

	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
"Camp Equipage" -	68,732	75,293	1,11,597	1,90,634
"Tent Cloth," &c. -	9,410	16,980	11,12,730	1,15,060
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	78,142	92,273	12,24,327	3,05,694

Difference of outlay between 1855–56 and 1858–59, *Rs.* 2,27,552

nominal outlay, or altogether stopped for the present, since we consider that the supply of tents on hand ought, with the reductions of forces already ordered, to be sufficient for the wants of the Madras army for the next two years. The head of "Camp Equipage" comprises a variety of miscellaneous items, which do not appear to us to have much relation to the service indicated by the heading; but we have brought this point to the notice of the Accountant General, who proposes to make a better classification of the miscellaneous charges at present comprised under that head, so as to facilitate the exercise of control and check.

Remounts, and Remount Charges.

30. The charges for the purchase of horses in the year 1858–59, which appear in the Commissariat Accounts under the head of "Remount Agency," show an increase of nearly eight lacs, as contrasted with those for 1855–56; the outlay in the latter year being more than three times that of the former. This increased outlay is obviously due to the large number of horses purchased in order to horse some of the batteries of Indian Artillery hitherto drawn by bullocks, to mount a regiment of Dragoons arriving from England, and to supply horses for the Royal Artillery; as also to the circumstance of a higher rate (650 rupees) having been authorised by Government, from the 16th February 1858 up to 17th December 1859, for the purchase of horses. Since then, the original maximum price, 575 rupees, has been reverted to; but even this rate we think would be susceptible of diminution, if the competition between the Madras and Bombay Remount Agents were put an end to under the arrangements recommended by us in our report from Bombay.

Remount Department:		
1855–56		3,07,365
1856–57		3,60,125
1857–58		6,55,875
1858–59		10,98,531
Difference of outlay between 1855–56 and 1858–59	*Rs.*	7,91,166

31. The charges for the current year 1859–60 will still be high, owing to the necessity of remounting the corps that have been in the field, and horsing the rest of the batteries of Artillery; but if this be done during the year, the outlay for 1860–61 and for some years to come may be expected to be considerably below that of the past two years; perhaps even as low as 4,17,187 rupees, the average of the last 11 years. In addition, however, to the above outlay for remounts during the past four years, we find charges as per margin, connected with the purchase of stallions for the breeding establishment at Ossoor, and for the keep in that depôt of the remount horses before they are distributed to regiments; but this item of expenditure is more fully entered into in the portion of the report treating specially of the Remount Department.

	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Breeding Establishment of Horses	40,127	32,295	7,154	7,095
Remount Charges	1,14,837	1,62,930	73,564	1,53,792
Rs.	1,54,964	1,95,225	80,718	1,60,887

Hospital Charges.

32. The outlay in the Commissariat Department on account of hospitals is entered in the Commissariat Accounts under four different heads; namely, "Hospital Department," which represents the value of commissariat stock on account of the sick; "Hospital Supplies," comprising diets, washing, servants, and country medicines; "Medical Department," which includes articles supplied to the Medical Store Department; and lastly, "Civil Hospital and Vaccine Departments," comprising diets, washing, country medicine, and servants. We may here remark, that the Civil Hospital and Vaccine establishments, though properly belonging to the Civil books, as appertaining to "Charges Civil," are entered in the Commissariat Accounts, because the supplies are furnished by that department; but we think that this duty might with advantage be transferred to some other branch of the service, in order to enable the commissariat to devote more time to their other heavy duties.

33. The marginal table showing the annual commissariat outlay on account of hospitals during the four official years ending 30th April 1859, exhibits a very

very considerable increase of expenditure in the last year of the period over the first; even beyond the proportion that might be expected from the augmentation of European troops, and the change of system of medical treatment, involving much larger supplies of wine, beer, and medical comforts. And this we think must be traceable to defects of departmental control, arising from the want of a sufficiently clearly defined responsibility on the part of the Commissariat Department; as also to the existence of a double system of control at all three Presidencies, as exercised by the Director General of the Medical Department, and by the Inspector General of Hospitals of Her Majesty's British Forces: indeed we are satisfied, from the detailed reports we have received both from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, that this system is productive of great and daily increasing expense to Government.

Outlay on account of Hospitals.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Hospital Department -	44,288	1,03,837	2,19,738	1,70,598
Hospital Supplies -	1,26,469	1,24,648	1,64,924	2,72,951
Medical Department -	35,580	35,074	65,782	57,686
Civil Hospital and Vaccine Departments.	69,295	72,872	76,370	91,938
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	2,75,632	3,36,431	5,26,814	5,93,173

Difference of outlay between 1855-56 and 1858-59, *Rs.* 3,17,541

34. It will be seen by the marginal statement of the average annual cost of the hospital establishments, permanent and temporary, maintained by the commissariat during the past five years in the several divisions or circles of the Madras Presidency (obtained by taking the actual outlay of the month of May in each year as the monthly average), that the greatest increase of outlay since 1857 has taken place in the territories, such as Pegu, Saugor, Nagpore, and Hyderabad, where the augmentation of the European forces has been the greatest, and where active operations have been carried on; and this was to be expected: but a successful effort has already been made to reduce the cost of the establishments, and with the return of the troops to cantonments, further reductions will be effected. It may not probably be found practicable to bring the charges down to the standard of former years; but still a considerable saving will, we think, be effected when the double system of control at present prevailing in the Medical Department is done away with, and other salutary checks established.

Detailed Statement of Cost of Hospital Establishments in

Ranges.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Presidency Division - -	18,280	18,637	17,912	22,390	26,114
Northern Division - -	5,265	5,265	5,763	8,589	8,086
Centre Division - -	1,221	1,263	1,383	1,311	1,311
Southern Division - -	6,633	7,162	7,428	8,895	11,361
Mysore Eastern - - -	5,574	6,060	6,093	8,913	8,670
Mysore Western - - -	1,644	1,644	1,572	2,496	3,075
Malabar and Canara - -	5,030	5,426	5,693	8,402	6,977
Ceded Districts - - -	3,561	3,442	3,402	6,001	7,019
Hydrabad Suby. Force -	7,380	7,221	6,382	9,183	14,135
Nagpore - - - -	2,431	2,073	2,852	6,068	7,117
Saugor Field Division - -	1,926	1,866	780	26,886	12,258
Pegu Division - -	16,790	20,568	36,237	35,015	21,291
Straits of Malacca - -	1,540	1,672	1,576	2,272	2,034
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	77,275	82,299	97,073	1,46,421	1,29,448

35. We fully advocate every possible comfort being given to sick soldiers, on grounds of economy to the State, no less than on the score of humanity, and are well aware that a considerable portion of the additional hospital charges incurred during the past two years must, pending the reduction of the European force, be considered as permanent; but still we think, that by the establishment of more stringent checks, many of which might best be originated in the Medical Department, more economical management might be attained, without in any way curtailing the comforts of the sick. The great variations that have of late taken place in the cost of dieting sick Europeans appear to us to require the special attention of the medical authorities; for we find in the statements furnished by the Commissary General of the monthly cost of dieting in the month of May 1857 and 1859 (which is taken as the average for the year), that there are much greater variations of rates at the different stations in the latter year than in the former. In May 1857, the lowest monthly rate throughout the Presidency was *Rs.* 5. 5. 6., and the highest, *Rs.* 12. 6. 1.; whereas, in May 1859, the lowest and highest rates were respectively *Rs.* 7. 4. and *Rs.* 38. 8. 11. Moreover, the rates at the same stations vary very widely in the two years; namely, at the Garrison Hospital at Bangalore, from *Rs.* 5. 8. 4. in 1857, up to *Rs.* 23. 4. 7. in 1859; and what is still more remarkable, the charge for the like diet in the Dragoon's Hospital at Bangalore, in the same year, only amounted to *Rs.* 11. 11. 11.

36. The

36. The Commissary General has however already given his attention to this point, having, as he informs us in a letter dated 29th March 1860, "lately been in communication with the Director General Medical Department, on the subject of the charges for dieting sick in hospitals; and whilst he has given directions to superintending surgeons to give their attention to this, I have directed executive officers of the commissariat to furnish superintending surgeons with statements similar to those which are furnished to me, which will enable them to draw comparison between the expenditure of different hospitals at the same station." The Commissary General adds that these statements will be published in the Gazette, so that the Director General will have an opportunity of seeing them there; and from communications with the latter officer we learn that he has already, through the co-operation of the superintending surgeons, practically effected a considerable reduction in hospital charges, having in one regiment lowered the hospital expenses to about one-third, in the course of two or three months.

Public and Hired Cattle.

37. The increase of expenditure in the Commissariat Department in the year 1858–59, as compared with 1855–56, on account of the public cattle of Madras Proper, would appear, according to the amounts entered in the disbursement statements of the Commissariat Department (as shown in the margin), to have been comparatively small, namely 2,30,017 rupees; but it must be observed that this does not include the total charges for the cattle, such as attendants, which are entered under other heads. The outlay entered under the head of "Public Cattle Department," may be expected to be smaller during the next few years, as the large purchases of stock cattle made in 1858–59, will not require to be continued at the same rate; and there will also be a diminution in the outlay for artillery draught cattle, as these are now being replaced by horses. The charges for the maintenance of cattle of all descriptions will also admit of reduction, by careful management on the part of the commissariat in laying in supplies of grain and forage; and the posting of the different kinds of cattle respectively, at stations where the rates of the articles of forage required for them are low, and the facilities afforded for grazing will also materially affect the outlay; but as we understand that the distribution of the cattle is made under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it appears to us that the supervision of these arrangements rests rather with the Quartermaster General, than with the Commissary General.

	1855–56.	1856 57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Public Cattle Department.	21,390	24,783	58,960	1,48,651
Artillery draught cattle	35,601	33,954	39,470	39,410
Maintenance of elephants, camels, and bullocks.	3,28,101	3,27,633	2,93,682	4,27,048
TOTAL Rupees	3,85,092	3,86,370	3,92,112	6,15,109

Difference of outlay between 1855-56 and 1858-59, *Rs.* 2,30,017.

38. The Quartermaster General, however, informs us, "that the fixed localities of public cattle are authorised by Government, but the money bearing of the question has not, so far as this department is concerned, been taken into recent consideration, as no important changes have been made for years;" adding, "that all changes are effected in concert with the Commissary General, previous to obtaining the sanction of Government, and he has always the opportunity, if desired, of bringing this matter to my notice." And from communications with the Quartermaster General we also learn, that this officer considers that his department "has only the distribution and application of the services of the public cattle establishment, the immediate charge and interior economy of the establishment being vested in the Commissariat Department."

39. The extent of control over the public cattle of the army by the Commissariat Department, is described by the Commissary General as follows: "From the letters under reply, it would appear that the public cattle in Bombay and Bengal are in some measure at the disposal of the Commissary General; in this Presidency, further than providing and feeding the cattle and paying their attendants, this department has no control whatever over them; the Quartermaster General orders them whenever and on whatever service he deems fit, subsequently intimating to this department having done so. The draught

From Commissary General, Madras, No. 5539, 16th March 1860.

cattle required for the siege train with General Whitlock's force were purchased, consequent on the application to this department for them. The Commander in Chief, through the Quartermaster General, is solely responsible for the manner in which the public and permanently hired cattle are used. All arrangements for the conveyance of the sick, camp equipage, soldiers' kits, regimental stores, transport of guns, platform carts, &c., rest with the Quartermaster General of the army. Officers make their own arrangements for the conveyance of their baggage. The Inspector General of Ordnance is answerable for the correctness of all indents made upon the Commissariat for hired carts or cattle, and in like manner I am responsible for all cattle required for departmental purposes; no public cattle are employed in the conveyance of commissariat stores." And as it appears by the above extracts, that the responsibility for the expenditure incurred in the Commissariat branch on account of public cattle, is divided between three separate heads of departments, we think that it would be advisable for Government to require each to make an annual report of the charges proposed and incurred on account of his department, with a statement of the services performed.

40. The strength of the cattle establishments of the Madras army, maintained on the 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1859 respectively, as entered in a return in detail, furnished, on 23d December 1859, by the auditor of Commissariat accounts, is shown in the marginal abstract statement. We understand both these establishments to include the cattle required for the Pegu Provinces; but as an illustration of the difficulty of obtaining any reliable information connected with this branch of public expenditure, we subjoin another statement (furnished by the Commissary General), representing the established allotments of cattle at the same dates (May 1857 and 1859), and apparently intended similarly to include cattle for Pegu as well as for the Madras Provinces, but which, as will be seen, contains widely different entries as regards every description of cattle, in both years.

Cattle Establishment.	On the 1st of May	
	1857.	1859.
Elephants - - -	254	310
Carriage Camels - -	716	971
Draught Bullocks - -	3,943	4,675
Pack - do. - -	2,484	3,193
Foragel - do. - -	235	216
Dooly Bearers - - -	2,755	2,983

CATTLE ESTABLISHMENTS maintained on 1st May 1857 and 1859, with Particulars.

	Public Cattle.					Permanently Hired.	Purchased for Siege Train with General Whitlock's Column, and for Service in Bengal and Burmah.		Temporarily Hired.
	Bullocks.								
	Elephants.	Camels.	Draught.	Carriage.	Forage.	Carriage Bullocks.	Draught Bullocks.	Forage Bullocks.	Carriage Bullocks.
Established Allotment in May 1857 -	416	802	4,470	940	306	1,610	—	—	—
" " " 1859 -	550	2,000	4,570	940	306	1,810	2,437	75	2,500
Numbers in Excess in May 1859 - -	134	1,198	100	–	–	200	2,437	75	2,500

41. The cost of the cattle establishment, entered in the above as "Established Allotment in May 1859," is given in detail, both for the month and the year, in the following statement, dated 10th December 1859, furnished by the Commissary General; but it must be observed that the sum therein entered as exhibiting the total annual cost for the public cattle (11,53,218 rupees), does not represent the whole charge to which Government are liable on that account, since the cost of periodically replacing a portion of the cattle must also be taken into consideration. The rate at which casualties occur amongst public cattle is calculated at seven per cent. per annum for elephants, 21 per cent. for camels, and 14 for bullocks; and, calculating at the estimated rate of 600 rupees for elephants, 123 for camels, and 50 rupees for draught or carriage bullocks, we think that, with this addition, and the charge of 1,89,747 rupees on account of hired cattle, the total annual outlay for this scale of establishment would not fall far short of 15 lacks of rupees, even with the reductions that we learn have been made in the Pegu cattle establishment.

STATEMENT of Cost of CATTLE ESTABLISHMENT maintained in May 1859, with Particulars.

Established Allotment.	DESCRIPTION of CATTLE.	Monthly Cost of each description of Cattle, for Feed, Pay of Petty Officers and Attendants.			Monthly Cost per Head of each description of Cattle.			REMARKS.
		Feed.	Attendants.	TOTAL.	Feed.	Attendants.	TOTAL.	
Nos.	Public Cattle:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
550	Elephants	13,182 13 –	10,134 – –	23,316 13 –	23 15 6	8 6 9	42 6 3	
2,000	Camels	9,302 1 4	11,219 9 4	20,521 10 8	4 10 5	5 9 9	10 4 2	
4,570	Draught Bullocks	13,352 15 6	13,888 8 –	27,241 7 6	2 14 9	3 – 8	5 15 5	
940	Carriage – do.	2,422 1 –	2,331 8 –	4,754 6 –	2 9 3	2 7 8	5 – 11	
306	Forage – do.	No charge.						
1,828	Young Draught Bullocks of Training Depôt, Hoonsoor, not posted.	5,988 9 8	833 – –	6,821 9 8	3 4 5	– 7 4	3 11 9	
2,437	Purchased Draught Bullocks.	7,120 9 9	6,325 – –	13,445 9 9	2 14 9	2 9 6	5 8 3	
75	Forage Bullocks	No charge.						
4,310	Hired Carriage Bullocks.	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	Average of 5 Stations.	3 10 8 2/3	
TOTAL Monthly Cost – *Rs.*		51,369 15 3	44,731 9 4	96,101 8 7	Hired Bullocks.	Monthly –	15,812 5 –	
TOTAL Annual Cost – *Rs.*		616,439 7 –	536,779 – –	11,53,218 7 –		Annual –	1,89,747 12 –	

Executive Commissariat Establishments.

42. The total annual outlay incurred during the past five years, on account of the regular staff pay and allowances of commissariat officers, the pay of all other grades in the department, and the maintenance of all establishments, permanent and temporary, is shown in detail, for each of the several ranges, in the following abstract statement. The results are obtained by taking the expenditure of the month of May in each year, as the monthly average, and calculating the annual charge accordingly; and we find an increase of 6,30,623 rupees on the total cost of the commissariat executive, in 1859 as compared with 1855.

Establishments in	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Rupees.	*Rupees*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Presidency Division	77,013	77,324	80,900	83,126	81,383
Northern Division	6,471	6,651	6,651	9,855	9,729
Centre Division	31,310	35,606	34,583	29,817	26,627
Southern Division	10,642	12,141	13,908	20,835	18,555
Jackatalla	6,169	18,129	16,829	5,485	8,398
Mysore Eastern Range	48,117	50,412	33,547	49,250	53,750
Mysore Western Range	1,21,307	1,18,788	1,05,265	1,15,415	1,37,878
Ossoor	13,377	18,087	19,083	7,803	7,803
Malabar and Canara	37,163	33,788	41,801	48,466	48,311
Ceded Districts	32,876	31,423	32,105	41,344	41,459
Hydrabad Subsidiary Force	92,801	1,01,645	92,005	1,10,216	2,86,481
Jaulnah	13,459	14,313	– –	– –	18,226
Nagpore Subsidiary Force	53,298	58,750	85,201	85,004	1,05,389
Saugor Field Division	35,124	35,689	24,021	6,81,580	1,36,170
Pegu Division	2,36,746	2,33,567	4,44,604	4,49,859	4,41,677
Moulmein, &c.	81,178	94,879	86,095	1,13,265	77,975
Straits of Malacca	8,844	8,700	9,024	9,144	8,016
Cost of Establishments – *Rs.*	9,05,895	9,49,892	11,25,622	18,60,464	15,07,827
Staff Pay and Allowances of Officers of the Commissariat	1,86,133	1,78,944	1,72,386	1,95,146	1,99,095
Ditto of Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers	40,204	40,204	40,204	55,351	55,933
Total Pay and Staff Allowances – *Rs.*	2,26,337	2,19,148	2,12,590	2,50,497	2,55,028
Total Cost – *Rs.*	11,32,232	11,69,040	13,38,212	21,10,961	17,62,855

Difference of outlay between 1855-56 and 1858-59 – *Rs.* 6,30,623

43. It will be seen from the above that the main increase of outlay has taken place in the cost of establishments, which in 1858 was just double that of 1855; the year 1859 shows a considerable reduction of expenditure to have already

been effected under that head, and we think that it will be found practicable ere long to bring down the outlay of this branch of the department to the scale of 1856, especially if an efficient staff of executive officers be maintained, the outlay for which is, judging from the above, comparatively small. One great means of reducing the expenditure on account of establishments, would be to diminish the number of localities where they are kept up, which appear to us to be unnecessarily large; the marginal abstract statement compiled from a detailed return furnished to us by the Commissary General, shows the stations comprised in the 16 commissariat ranges to be no less than 94.

44. We are unacquainted even with the names of some of the subordinate stations, and consider that this minute subdivision of charges must have the effect of distracting the attention of executive officers, and increasing their difficulties in bringing up the accounts of their respective ranges, besides necessarily involving increased outlay by the maintenance of so many small establishments. We therefore recommend that immediate measures be taken for concentrating the commissariat establishments at a smaller number of stations, which will not only have the effect of diminishing the outlay, but at the same time lighten the duties of the executive officers. It is also a question, whether the numerous petty duties performed by the commissariat at small stations, in connexion with supplies to non-military departments, might not with economical results be otherwise provided for; the details of management being entrusted to other functionaries, but the bills for such supplies being still, if considered necessary, transmitted for examination and check to the auditor of commissariat accounts, whose office affords facilities for exercising control over the charges.

Commissariat Ranges.	Number of Stations in each Range.
Presidency Division	4
Centre Division	8
Southern Division	10
Neilgherry Hills	6
Northern Division	16
Mysore Eastern Range	2
Mysore Western Range	6
Malabar and Canara	12
Ceded Districts	7
Hyderabad	1
Jalnah	1
Nagpore Force	2
Saugor Field Division	1
Jubbulpore	1
Pegu and Tenasserim	13
Straits of Malacca	4
Total Stations	94

45. On examining the strength of the Madras commissariat executive, comprising European commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers, maintained at three different periods, as per margin, it will be seen that the increase in the junior grades has of late been considerable. Some augmentation in the numbers of these grades during the past few years has no doubt been unavoidable, by reason of the recent extension of commissariat transactions by the occupation of Pegu, the increase of establishments consequent on the disturbed state of the country since May 1857, and the admitted insufficiency of the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the department prior to 1857. We fully recognise the advantage of having well-trained and experienced officers ready to take up any unusual duty that may be suddenly thrown on the commissariat, and are desirous to give due credit to all ranks in the department for the efficient performance of their duties during the late crisis; but still, looking forward to great reductions in the military forces, some of which have already taken place, and to the greater concentration of the troops, we think that room will be found for a great diminution of the number of commissariat officers (commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned) at present employed.

	1st May		
	1852.	1857.	1859.
Commissary General	1	1	1
Deputy Commissary General	1	1	1
Assistant Commissary General	6	6	5
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	7	7	7
Sub-Assistant Commissary General	7	11	15 A.
Sub-Assistant Probationers	2	3	4
Total Officers	24	29	33
Warrant Officers	19	23	31
Non-Commissioned Officers	19	38	54 B.
A. 5 Supernumeraries, B. 12 ditto — Total Officers, Warrant and Non-commissioned	62	90	118

46. The Commissary General has already made some reductions, but we find that changes are also required in the proportions of the different grades, in order to admit of the discontinuance of the practice which prevails at the Madras Presidency of granting, in addition to the regular staff pay and allowances of the several departmental ranks, the superior staff pay of the next higher grade, to all commissariat officers who may be in independent charge, and thus performing duties above those of the departmental grade to which they properly belong. The system has also been introduced of late into the Bombay Presidency; but in a department like that of the Commissariat of India, with separate gradations, and staff allowances attached thereto, it appears to us that more suitable modes of remuneration might be adopted. The Commissary General states, in reference to these superior allowances, that they "consist in the staff salary of a Deputy Assistant Commissary General being given to a Sub-Assistant

Sub-Assistant Commissary General, when placed by the exigencies of the service in independent charge of executive offices of high responsibility; such as military bazar station, involving the commissariat duties of a division, with detachments in the field, or at field stations, and in charge of the public cattle department at Hoonsoor." He supports the practice on the ground, that the higher departmental grades are at present insufficient in numbers to provide officers of the rank suitable for holding independent charges, and special services; and whilst admitting that these important charges should not be held by officers under the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, adds, "that as there are only seven Deputy Assistant Commissaries General in the department at present, it has become necessary to employ no less than six Sub-Assistant Commissaries General in important posts, giving them the superior allowances."

47. The Commissary General is fully alive to the anomaly of so many officers of subordinate departmental rank, being placed in charge of divisions or field detachments involving large expenditure of money, and great responsibility, for which they draw the staff salary of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, but have not the rank, nor do they furnish the amount of security required from an officer of that rank; but states that the "necessity for remunerating in a liberal manner, officers who undertake such grave and arduous responsibilities was felt by the Madras Government; and thus, where it became necessary, from a paucity of deputy assistants, to appoint a sub-assistant to a charge of importance, the staff salary of the superior grade was accorded to him. Without such remuneration, I do not think that the Commissariat Department would have any attraction for clever and energetic young officers. An Adjutant or a Quartermaster of a regiment would find himself in a much better position than a Sub assistant Commissary General charged with heavy money responsibilities and very onerous and laborious duties, on his staff salary of *Rs.* 181. 2. 10. per mensem. In Bengal a sub-assistant gets 300 rupees a month staff pay."

48. In the suggestions made for the improvement of the department, the Commissary General proposes that the number of deputy assistants be increased from seven to 12 at least; stating that the change may recommend itself to favour, as the increase of the numbers of that rank would cause no additional expense to Government, since it is already the practice to give the allowance of the higher grades to officers performing the higher duties. This proposition we are inclined to support, considering that it would be advisable to alter the proportions of the different grades, as may be necessary to attain the object which we understand the Commissary General has in view, of providing a sufficient number of officers in the higher departmental ranks to hold independent charges, with suitable remuneration for the responsibilities devolving on them; but if, on the other hand, the practice have originated, with the view of enabling the Commissary General to select officers from the junior grades, for independent charges, usually considered to appertain to higher grades, it would then be far better to form all the officers of the department into one rank, with equal rates of pay, giving to those holding independent charges, extra allowances for the performance of that duty.

Charges Extraordinary.

49. As respects charges of a temporary nature, given in the margin under the general head of "Charges Extraordinary," and which may be ascribed to the disturbed state of the Bengal Presidency, we find an increase of nearly 5½ lacs in 1858–59: but an immediate reduction is to be looked for, by the return to their own Presidency of the Madras troops composing the Saugor field force, and the outlay may probably safely be brought down to the standard existing before the mutiny. As we are now carrying on an investigation into these charges, with a view to ascertain in full detail the expenditure therein comprised, we abstain at present from remark thereon, except to observe, that we think such large amounts as are entered in 1858–59 under the head of "Charges Extraordinary," should be more minutely stated; charges of this

Charges Extraordinary.	*Rs.*
1855–56	21,541
1856–57	24,600
1857–58	2,54,887
1858–59	5,64,438
TOTAL *Rs.*	8,65,466
Difference between 1855–56 and 1858–59	*Rs.* 5,42,897

nature especially require the vigilant scrutiny of the auditor, and if thus generally classified, it is impossible for that officer to analyse them.

Commissariat Summary.

50. The statement, as per margin, showing an aggregate of 65,08,702 rupees, as the total of the various sums entered, in the above contrasts of expenditure on account of the several branches of the Commissariat Department, under the head of "Difference of outlay between 1855–56 and 1858–59," agrees pretty nearly with the amount, 64,38,374 rupees, entered at para. 9, as the aggregate increase of Commissariat expenditure in 1858–59 beyond that of 1855–56. The difference between the two sums is easily explained, by the circumstance of portions of the extra outlay on account of "Executive Establishments," here entered as a whole, being also included in the amounts entered as increase of expenditure due to the several branches. It will be observed that one-fifth of the total increase of Commissariat expenses, in 1858–59, is due to the Eastern Settlements; and it also includes heavy arrears of the expenditure of previous years, amounting to about 13 lacs, brought into the accounts of 1858–59. The means of permanently reducing the heavy military expenditure of these dependencies of the Indian empire are more fully entered into in a subsequent part of this report.

Increase of Outlay in 1858–59 over 1855–56.

	Rs.
Eastern Settlements	13,34,977
Grain, Provision and Victualling	10,90,005
Arrack and Malt Liquor	4,62,023
Barrack Department	1,61,134
Ordnance Charges	7,20,767
Camp Equipage and Tent Cloth	2,27,552
Remount Charges	7,91,166
Hospital Charges	3,17,541
Public and hired Cattle	2,30,017
Executive Commissariat Establishments	6,30,623
Charges Extraordinary	5,42,897
TOTAL - *Rs.*	65,08,702

51. During our stay at Madras, we were in constant communication with the Commissary General, Colonel McCally, who readily furnished the information required, and received all our suggestions with the greatest courtesy; and the revised estimates prepared by him at our request, although not perhaps showing such large immediate reductions as we had anticipated, still give us reason to think that a large portion of the total increase of outlay in 1858–59 may be looked on as merely temporary. Indeed, we learn by a detailed statement received from the Commissary General, dated 21st February 1860, that a reduction of nearly 12 ¾ lacs has been effected since the 1st May 1859; by the discharge of equipments kept up for two movable columns, the abolition of the transit establishments at Secunderabad and Masulipatam (the maintenance of which alone cost above nine lacs), and by the discharge and reduction at various stations of public cattle, followers, &c.; and we have every confidence, that the Commissary General will, as far as lies in his power, press on further reductions as quickly as may be compatible with efficiency. A large indirect saving is also likely to be effected by reason of the prices of articles being lowered consequent on the diminution of the demands on the country.

52. The additional outlay under the heads of Provision, Arrack, and Barrack Departments, being entirely due to the large number of European troops lately thrown into the country, a great portion thereof must, pending the reduction of the European force, be considered as permanent; but with the cessation of active operations, and the concentration of forces, whereby the calls on the time and attention of the Commissariat officers will be so far diminished as to admit of their looking closely into details as previously, we may look for a more vigilant control over expenditure; and taking into consideration also the large accumulation of stock now on hand, and the diminution of establishments that will result from fewer depôts being maintained, we are of opinion, that a large permanent and direct reduction of outlay will be effected.

53. On reviewing all the items of Commissariat charge in detail during the past 20 years, as shown in statements furnished to the Commission by the Commissary General, of which the following table (extracted from a statement of 23d December 1859, furnished by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts) is an abstract, we think we may safely estimate that a total reduction of about 56½ lacs (as shown in the last column) may be effected in the actual Commissariat outlay for the ensuing official year (1860–61), as compared with that of 1858–59; the apparent outlay, that is, the amount brought on the books of the department,

ment, being probably diminished by fully 71 lacs, by reason of all arrears of account having been cleared off.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Estimated Saving in 1860-61.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Commissariat Stock - -	8,88,930	13,19,877	13,44,827	29,66,889	28,93,601	13,00,000
Supplies Charges Military -	14,29,100	13,19,041	13,39,085	18,38,847	29,40,178	12,00,000
Supplies to Medical Department	26,685	35,580	35,074	65,782	57,686	17,000
Supplies to Ordnance ditto -	1,30,527	2,10,373	1,74,366	2,33,892	7,58,726	5,00,000
Ditto Clothing Store ditto -	- - -	- - -	- - -	486	8,948	—
Civil, &c., Department, and other Military Extraordinary Charges - - - - -	1,36,335	1,62,732	1,83,959	2,29,893	2,22,824	2,00,000
Eastern Settlements - -	1,52,440	13,12,468	14,92,730	19,29,313	27,12,700	13,00,000
Supplies to other Presidencies -	96,247	2,43,954	75,745	3,23,416	5,25,793	5,00,000
General Military Bazar Police Establishment - - - -	- - -	84,290	83,010	38,195	33,889	—
Remount Department - -	4,64,160	3,07,365	3,60,125	6,55,875	10,98,531	6,00,000
Ditto Charges - - - -	1,08,472	1,14,837	1,62,980	73,564	1,53,792	50,000
Breeding Establishment of Horses - - - - -	51,231	40,127	32,295	7,154	7,095	—
Total Current Expenses - *Rs.*	34,84,127	51,50,644	52,84,146	83,63,307	1,14,13,763	56,67,000
Arrears of Commissariat Charges Madras Proper - - -	36,994	67,449	68,321	58,733	3,07,959	2,50,000
Arrears of Eastern Settlements -	2,25,696	13,77,618	10,836	6,27,356	13,12,363	12,00,000
Total Arrears - - *Rs.*	2,62,690	14,45,067	79,157	6,86,089	16,20,322	14,50,000
Grand Total of all Charges - *Rs.*	37,46,817	65,95,711	53,63,303	90,49,396	1,30,34,085	71,17,000

54. The actual outlay of the current year 1859-60, may probably be diminished by about 40 lacs as compared with that of 1858-59; but no great diminution can be expected to be shown in the apparent outlay, since the expenditure appears, as far as the accounts had been brought up at the time of our inquiries, to have equalled that of the past year; and there are large outstanding balances, amounting at the beginning of the year to 30 lacs, the settlement of which, at the earliest possible date, we have, in concert with the Accountant General, most strongly urged on the Commissary General and Auditor of Commissariat Accounts. About nine lacs have, we are informed, already been brought into adjustment, whereby the whole amount of "inefficient balance" is considerably diminished; and we have great hopes that by the continued unremitting efforts of these officers, the greater part, or even perhaps the whole amount will be exhibited in the expenditure of the current year.

55. Amongst the useful checks over Commissariat expenditure that might with advantage be generally introduced as an aid to the executive officers, we may mention the practice lately adopted by the Commissary General at Calcutta of making out and publishing in the Gazette, the monthly charge for rationing and dieting European soldiers at the different stations; and the Commissary General at Madras, having for some years past printed similar statements for circulation in his department, and having expressed himself strongly in favour of the course followed in Bengal, will, we have no doubt, shortly carry it out. Another measure of the same kind has been initiated by the Government of Madras, who, in a resolution of the 26th May 1858, directed the Commissary General "to instruct the officers of his department at the Presidency and at out stations, to publish in the 'Madras Price Current' (if it will insert such information without charge), and in the 'Fort St. George Gazette,' all purchases made, exceeding one hundred (100) rupees, and all contracts accepted, with the rates, &c." These notifications are to be made as early as possible, "never later than a fortnight after the transactions are closed, and are in no case to be omitted, without an immediate report to Government. At out-stations where there may be local Price Currents, the transactions occurring at those stations are to be published in them also."

56. The Secretary of State for India, in a letter to the Government of Bombay, dated 14th April 1859, whilst expressing approval of the proceedings of the Madras Government, directed that a similar course should be adopted in the Bombay Presidency; any beneficial results traceable to this arrangement

being reported. And we think there can be no doubt that the practice of thus publishing as frequently as possible, the detailed disbursements of the Commissariat on account of all departments, would, if generally adopted at all three Presidencies, operate most beneficially in preventing demands being made without consideration, and in many cases without any knowledge of the extent of the outlay thus incurred; and would materially assist all who have the interests of Government at heart, in keeping down public expenditure, which many have not at present the means of doing, owing to the want of the necessary information.

57. We see every reason to anticipate that the expenditure of the Commissariat Department for purely military purposes may, after 1860-61, be limited to 45 lacs per annum; but Government are no doubt aware that the Commissary General has not the power of controlling the demands made on his department for supplies to other branches of the service, and it will, therefore, be necessary for some check to be placed on the extent of these departmental demands, as recommended in reference to the Bombay Presidency, in our report of 21st September 1859.

Accounts and Outstanding Balances.

58. We have already (in para. 8) alluded to the defective and complex system of recording the transactions of the Commissariat Department, and as the Accountant General of Madras, in one of his letters to the Commission, makes very correct and pertinent remarks, in connexion with the mode in which the charges of the Commissariat are brought to account, we transcribe them nearly in full, in order that Government may be aware of the nature of the objections made. "The mode of classifying the expenditure under the control of the Commissariat, is very unsatisfactory, and such as almost to defy comparison or analysis. It is true, as you remark, that a large portion of the amount of one estimate, 5,11,048 rupees, is for 'hired dooly bearers,' but, whether these charges, which amount to 1,70,716 rupees, are on account of any part of the disbanded first corps of dooly bearers, there is nothing to show. It is possible that this amount, 5,11,048 rupees, may be the gross total of the contemplated expenditure of the Commissariat, on account of tents, camp equipage and bearers; but it is not improbable that more charges, on this account, may be included in the items 'Military Board Ordnance charges' and 'Public Cattle Department' and 'maintenance of elephants, camels, and bullocks.' In three divisions, (Jackatalla, Northern Division, and Mysore Eastern Range,) no hired dooly bearers appear; but in the first there is a gross charge of 20,000 rupees for 'bearers, coolies, and carts;' in the second, 'hired bearers,' 2,520 rupees;' in the third, 'bearers, coolies, and bullocks,' amounting to 30,000 rupees. Besides these, there are charges for 'hired coolies and bheestees, &c.,' 'hired bamboo coolies,' 'hired coolies, &c.,' hired coolies, carts, and draught bullocks,' 'hired draught and carriage bullocks,' 'hired carriage bullocks,' &c., 'hired carriage bullocks,' 'hired bullocks,' &c., with two items peculiar to the Presidency, viz., followers for foreign service,' and 'railway charges'; making up the grand total of 5,11,048 rupees."

59. The Accountant General also remarks on the indefinite nature of the heads under which many different items are classed, and points out the reforms that should be made. "The major head, 'camp equipage charges,' under which all these items are classed, is certainly indefinite; and it would be advisable to adopt a more fitting heading. Such, for instance, as 'carrying stock and *personnel* employed by the camp equipage department;' and a division, under minor heads, should also be made by the local commissariat officers, applicable to, and providing for the entire operations of the whole department. It also appears to me that a clear, precise, and unmistakeable distinction should be made between provision for the purchase of articles wherewith to make tents and camp equipage, which is one thing, and the charges for manufacture of such tents, and camp equipage, which is another; or for repairs, which should constitute a third head of charge. Entries of expenditure in respect of all three of these items, occur in the second statement attached to your letter under notice. It is clear that the departments of the Commissary General and Quartermaster General, are each taking independent action in the matters now under review, and as there can be no doubt that inter-adjustment of

of details must be rendered more difficult by diversity of practice, I shall forward a copy of this letter to both departments, with a request that they will, in communication with each other, arrange for heads, both major and minor, which heads will in future be observed, when rendering either estimates, accounts, or returns."

60. We ourselves made similar remarks, both to the Commissary General, and Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, as to the difficulty of ascertaining the real nature of charges classified under certain heads. For instance, supplies for Europeans and natives are mixed up under one and the same head of account; as will be seen by the following extracts from the printed instructions for the compilation of the Commissariat accounts. "The heading 'Grain and Provision Department,' covers 'all articles of grain and provisions, salt meat, &c., purchased and brought on the returns for the use of European and native troops, also all charges such as freight, boat hire, and transport hire, up to storing in the godowns, construction of carts, &c., as well as all articles purchased connected with this branch.' The heading 'Camp Equipage charge' compris eshire of bearers and bamboo coolies, draught and carriage bullocks, &c., supplied to troops, &c., marching from one station to another; and to young officers on first joining their corps." And it is, in consequence, very difficult to come to any correct conclusion as regards the true expenditure, under any specific head of charge.

61. The Accountant General at the same time took the opportunity of pointing out to us as one of the evils resulting from the present defective system of accounts obtaining in all departments of the military service (already fully represented to Government in our Report No. 4), the difficulty of any effective control being exercised over military expenditure by any functionary, or even by himself as head of the Financial Department, in respect to providing funds. "The Commission are doubtless aware that it is not my province to control the military expenditure, nor possible for me to do so; in point of fact, the mode of accounting in the several departments, and the great delay which attends the delivery of any of those returns, must inevitably act as a fatal impediment to the exercise of any effective control, even by those who are specially charged with the duty."

62. The practice of allowing cash balances to remain long unsettled, has of late obtained to a very great extent in the Madras Commissariat, and whilst desirous to make every allowance for the difficulties experienced by executive officers under the late pressure of business, we cannot but consider the system highly objectionable, as rendering it impossible for Government to ascertain the extent of each year's transactions, deranging all comparisons of expenditure for like services in different years, and preventing any accurate calculation being made, either as to the extent of the funds available, or the amounts which must be held at the disposal of Government to meet the requirements of the department. And the departmental evils resulting therefrom are equally great.

63. The aggregate of unsettled cash balances existing in the Madras Commissariat Department, during a series of five years, was fully shown, month by month, in our Report No.4;* and we now subjoin a statement showing in detail, under the heads of the several ranges, the balances of cash outstanding in each range on the 1st May of four of the same series of years; from which it will be seen that on the average of the four years, the outstanding balances equalled nearly half the total annual expenditure of the department. From this it must be inferred, either that bills for supplies are left unsettled for long periods, or that, supplies are long in being delivered, although advances have been made; either of which practices must greatly operate to the disadvantage of the State.

64. We fear also that there is not a sufficiently close supervision over the rendering of the returns of outstanding balances, since we learn from a revised statement of 25th January 1860, furnished by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, that the statement of outstandings in the Presidency range in November 1858, was only received in the Audit Office in February 1860; the latest account that had been received up to the 19th March 1860, being that

* Has not been received from the Government of India.

that for February 1859. We find that considerable delays took place in transmitting the accounts of the other ranges; but not to the same extent as those of the Presidency, and some are rendered within three months.

BALANCES of Cash outstanding in Commissariat Department on 1st May of undermentioned Years.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Madras	71,796 1 9	94,907 11 4	6,14,677 6 2	2,96,162 13 10
Vellore	- - -	6,610 6 10	30,079 3 10	23,152 1 4
Trichinopoly	19,605 8 10	6,797 7 3	15,200 13 -	16,303 3 6
Jackatallah	7,015 1 2	5,954 15 6	11,650 5 7	24,311 3 9
Musulipatam	23,556 7 1	51,282 4 4	1,97,143 7 5	1,50,615 3 11
Bangalore	4,806 6 11	15,963 12 10	1,24,595 15 10	1,01,254 6 3
Hoonsoor	1,17,464 12 11	1,14,067 15 11	2,08,044 6 -	2,17,184 1 3
Cannanore	2,310 8 -	13,709 15 -	42,428 3 6	41,883 11 6
Bellary	5,472 14 1	11,093 2 -	1,38,252 10 9	1,35,395 7 7
Secunderabad	23,404 14 2	34,758 7 7	1,35,635 5 11	2,51,558 - 11
Jaulnah	884 15 -	11,144 11 11	8,397 13 4	5,957 1 5
Kamptee	1,332 14 8	9,469 5 2	2,84,321 5 10	2,76,899 13 6
Saugor	4,393 2 6	876 8 7	604 8 9	637 - 6
Mhow	276 7 11	7,389 3 3	5,906 2 10	6,213 15 8
Jubbulpore	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,07,746 2 10
Oossoor Remount Depôt	65,677 13 9	2 15 1	20,752 4 11	82,395 12 4
Ditto - against Major Bower	- 4 4	—	—	—
Kurnool Moveable Column	- - -	- - -	2,552 1 6	1,090 1 7
Bellary Field Force	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,191 2 1
Abkarry Accounts	197 6 7	5,260 4 9	5,953 9 8	—
Moulmein	8,75,003 9 2	8,85,050 7 6	9,53,278 6 8	8,36,708 3 3
Pegu Division	8,46,749 15 9	8,54,989 7 1	18,07,967 - 5	3,37,217 1 7
Straits of Malacca	74,681 2 11	58,344 12 -	3,03,660 6 4	1,36,049 14 5
Futteapore	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,081 14 11
TOTAL - - - Rs.	21,44,630 7 6	21.87,673 13 11	49,11,101 10 3	30,51,958 9 11
Deduct Amount in favour of Commissariat Officers	705 7 11	399 14 9	328 11 3	21,798 9 11
Balance - - Rs.	21,43,924 15 7	21,87,273 15 2	49,10,772 15 -	30,30,160 - -

65. It will be seen by the above, that the unsettled cash balances, which between the 1st May 1856 and 1858, had increased from 21,43,925 rupees up to 49,10,773 rupees, had on the 1st May 1859 had been reduced by nearly 20 lacs; and the statement above referred to, given in Report, No. 4, showed similarly, that between the 1st May and 31st July 1859, the unsettled balances were still further reduced, namely, from 49,11,102 rupees down to 21,64,834 rupees. The Auditor of Commissariat Accounts states in reference to the latter period, "that the difference, viz., 27,46,268 rupees, is to be considered not as actual expenditure that will be entered in the accounts of 1859-60, but to have been gradually adjusted in the accounts, during the period intervening between May 1858 and July 1859, and comprised in the annual charges for 1858-59 and 1859-60;" but this explanation does not appear to us to alter the fact, that nearly 28 lacs of expenditure, incurred in former years, although represented in the accounts as existing in cash, has necessarily been brought into the accounts of the years 1858-59, and 1859-60, to which they do not properly belong.

66. This is one of the many evils as regards vitiating the correctness of accounts attending on the existence of large outstanding balances of cash; the expenditure of this period, though actually greatly reduced, as stated by the Commissary General, and as shown by the advances of cash made, being necessarily made to appear to equal the larger outlay of previous years; and as an instance of the deceptiveness of this mode of recording transactions, and the misconceptions liable to arise therefrom, except on the most minute examination of the accounts, we may quote the following extract from a letter from the Accountant General of Madras (in reply to one of the many references made to us by that officer), evidently written under the impression, that the large amount entered in the statement at para. 9, under the head of Actual Charges for 1858-59, was actually expended during that year; whereas, it will be seen by a statement given in para. 53, that above 16 lacs of outstanding balances were included therein. "In your letter, No. 581, dated 16th December 1859, para. 5, it is observed, that the disbursements for the year last closed are double those for the like services in 1856-57, and that the amounts of the advances applied for, or granted, show that the outlay for this year will not fall below the immense outlay entered in last year's accounts. In making this statement, the Commission appear to have understated the facts; the expenditure

diture for the services referred to having been 38,66,000 rupees in 1856-57, and in 1858-59, 86,46,000 rupees, or ten lacs more than double."

67. The Auditor of Commissariat Accounts and Commissary General of the Bengal Presidency, have both, in reports made to us without any concert or knowledge of the references made to the other, expressed the soundest views regarding like unsettled transactions, existing in the Bengal Commissariat; and we avail ourselves of the observations of these experienced officers to enforce our opinion as to the necessity of insisting on the prompt rectification of the defects existing in the Commissariat departments; applying them specially at present to the Madras Presidency.

68. "It is not my province to remark on the efficiency of the executive branch of the Commissariat Department; but if I may mention that it has been conspicuous in this Presidency throughout the operations that have been carried on, I must also observe that this efficiency has, I greatly fear, been carried on (out of the Punjaub) by a considerable sacrifice of the interests of the account branch of the department, and by a somewhat lavish expenditure of public money. In my opinion, it is not sufficient for a Commissariat officer to be energetic and active as a mere executive; he must also remember that he holds the public purse, and in proportion as he relaxes or tightens its strings, in providing for and meeting demands on the department, through the agency of native subordinates, will the interests of the State be furthered, and the due accounting for of public money facilitated. One cardinal point pressed on the notice of authorities by the late Commissariat Commission, and enforced by the Government, was the avoiding of open or running accounts, between native agents and executive officers. The clogged state of the balance sheets of several executives, chiefly in the central circle, shows that this salutary restriction has been greatly lost sight of. Money has been advanced to gomashtas and others, doubtless in many unavoidable cases, with an apparent profusion, that rendered the prompt and due accounting for of such funds, a result rather to be hoped for than expected. The object of all our native Commissariat agents is to obtain possession, on one plea or another, of funds, almost without limit (the more liberal the advances the greater the prospect of successful peculation), and to render an account of such monies at as distant a period as possible. If there has recently been anything approaching to a too ready compliance with such demands, it is perhaps hardly to be wondered at, considering the pressure and the inexperience of many of the Commissariat officers; but under such concessions how can accounts be otherwise than in arrears, or how can balance sheets be otherwise than choked with inefficient items? It may not be practicable to stop advances entirely when armies are in the field, but they should always be restricted to the narrowest margin. The principle to be acted on should be that advocated by the Commissariat Commission: prompt and periodical settlements and payment, minus any moderate advance essentially necessary, of every agent's accounts; not an open or running account never adjusted for months after the date of the transactions to which it relates."

Auditor Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta, No. 290 of 2d Feb. 1860.

69. "The practice of making advances to agents, whether 'station' or 'command,' should be discontinued. All advances required to be made to establishments for hired carriage or cattle, should be brought forward by the executive officer making the advance, he furnishing them with a certificate showing amount, and up to what date paid; this certificate to be the voucher for the next executive officer who may be required to make an advance, or pay up and discharge. Thus, by only paying bills and charging at once all advances, the inefficient balance, which is the stumbling block in the accounts, and the receptacle for all bad bills, will be got rid of. The present system of accounts, though simple, and well adapted for all purposes during times of peace and quiet, and with well-trained officers and establishments, is not so when the troops take the field, and young inexperienced officers have to be appointed. I therefore strongly recommend such a change being introduced as will enable the disbursing officer not only to check at the time all bills he is required to pay, but to submit them for final audit immediately afterwards; instead of being obliged, as he now is, to pay them, and make advances without any check whatever. It is the continuance of this system, which, in my opinion, enables corrupt agents and establishments to defraud the State, and I do not hesitate to say

Commissary General, Calcutta, No. 834, 18 February 1860.

say that greater frauds can be committed by delaying the adjustment of agents' bills, than by any overcharge they can make."

70. Another objectionable feature observable in the Madras system, is the fact of the accounts of several of the executive officers of the Commissariat of that Presidency showing them to have been entirely denuded of cash at the close of each official year, for a series of years, as will be seen by the following statement, of 25th February 1860, furnished to us by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts:

BALANCES of Cash at Madras and Out-Stations on 1st May of undermentioned Years.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Balance on 30th Nov. 1859, furnished by Accountant General.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Madras	- - -	- - -	- - -	83,932 - -	—
Vellore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	822 15 1
Trichinopoly	- - -	488 8 11	—	—	—
Jackatallah	4,162 12 6	6,966 7 4	500 - -	500 - -	500 - -
Masulipatam	260 8 11	542 10 8	9,973 1 6	16,708 - -	1,502 14 11
Bangalore	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,995 - -	2,252 4 5
Hoonsoor	2,792 10 4	5,549 15 3	3,829 8 7	9,378 - -	—
Cannanore	- - -	3,070 8 8	- - -	- - -	4,745 2 4
Bellary	2,089 13 1	—	—	—	—
Secunderabad	915 3 6	8,887 11 9	256 - 7	549 - -	10,477 10 6
Jaulnah	—	—	—	—	—
Kamptee	- - -	100 - -	- - -	200 - -	250 - -
Saugor	—	—	—	—	—
Mhow	—	—	—	—	—
Usur, Remount Depôt	- - -	1,991 11 5	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	- - -	- - -	- - -	343 - -	—
TOTAL Rs.	10,221 - 4	27,597 10 -	14,558 10 8	1,31,605 - -	20,550 15 3

71. If this exhaustion had arisen from a sound system of finance, in limiting to the lowest possible sum the cash balances to be retained in the subordinate cash chests, a principle worthy to be followed throughout India, then the absence of cash would furnish good evidence of a healthy state of management; but when we find that an executive officer is for three years successively actually without a rupee available in his cash chest at the beginning of the year, whilst during the same three years the advances or unsettled balances of his circle have risen from 71,796 rupees to 6,14,677 rupees, it appears to us that a complete reform in the system of advances is indispensable, in order to prevent the public monies being turned over from the Public Treasury of Madras into the hands of a swarm of Commissariat suppliers.

72. As regards this peculiar feature in the accounts of the executive officers of the Madras Commissariat, the Accountant General at Madras, in reply to a reference made by us to him on the subject, most justly remarks as follows, in a report, No. 1816, under date 23d January 1860: "And here I deem it right to remind you of the extraordinary circumstance, that the returns of cash of the executive Commissariat officers, in several of the ranges, frequently show no balance in hand; I have already informed you that the balance to debit of the Commissariat department on 30th April 1859, was duly and correctly brought forward in the Journal of the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts in one gross sum, 31,75,347 rupees, on 1st May following; but the balances(in cash) in the several, ranges, are not separately expressed therein. The balances remaining unadjusted, or 'the inefficient balances of the several executive Commissariat officers,' are now under inquiry, and I am in communication with the the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, on the subject of the extraordinary variation in the balances in the several executive ranges, as shown by the journals of that officer and the returns made by the Commissary General in the form above alluded to. Careful attention will be given to the subject of the advances and balances to which the Commission refer. The discontinuance of advances has been, as is shown by the extracts from the letters of the Commissary General, quoted in your letter under review, distinctly enjoined, and I shall take measures to prevent a recurrence to the system. Detailed statements of the outstanding balances with the several executive Commissariat officers have been called for, the amount

amount outstanding in each division monthly was exhibited in the statements in Form 8, which have been rendered by the Commissary General, and the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts has been applied to for detailed particulars. As regards the advances alluded to by you, as amounting to 30,30,160 rupees, I have already informed you of the measures I have adopted with a view to the speedy realisation of the sum outstanding; the particulars are not, as you have been correctly informed, in my possession, but I have applied for them. It is, however, not unworthy of remark, that in the year indicated the outstanding advances were reduced by recoveries from 49,10,772 rupees to 30,30,160 rupees, or 40 per cent."

73. In a subsequent letter, the Accountant General remarked, "I fully concur in the opinion you have expressed as to the great difficulty of arriving at the true facts from the books of the Commissariat Departments," adding "that it has not yet been possible to ascertain the particulars of the outstanding balances." And in pursuance of these inquiries, the Accountant General in a letter to the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, of which copy has been furnished to us, says, "The Commissary General having previously stated that the data from which you have been accustomed to compile your journals are correct, and that the amounts exhibited by Commissariat officers in their monthly reports of cash are expected to be, and actually are, the amounts remaining in their hands on the last day of the month, goes on to say, that these amounts are not the correct balances due by each officer, a statement which appears to be directly opposed to the very precise wording of your own journal. There can be no question but that the cash balances actually in the hands of Commissariat officers at the close of each month, should be distinctly shown as such in the accounts rendered to you; and unless they are so shown, the accounts must be incorrect and untrustworthy. The practice which, from Colonel McCally's letter, would appear to prevail in the Commissariat Department, of including amongst the charges of one month disbursements which are not in reality made till the month following, is obviously irregular and improper; and I request you will have the goodness to issue the necessary instructions for its discontinuance. It must be unnecessary for me to point out that it is not possible that this office should compile its statistics, or prepare its statements correctly from the Commissariat records, when the statements, accounts, and principles of accounting, are so directly opposed in the Commissariat Department, and to the office appointed to control the expenditure of that department. It is most important that the records of the Commissary General and the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, should be brought into accord, or at any rate their statistical statements made to agree; and I have therefore the honour to request that you will call upon the Commissary General to render reconciliation statements of all the items in difference between his statement and yours, in short 'accounts particular' of the items."

From Accountant General, 29 Feb. 1860, No. 1186.

Accountant General to Auditor Commissariat Account, 29 Feb. 1860, No. 2129.

74. All these remarks seem to us to establish the necessity of a strict adherence to the great principle of accounting, that all claims against Government and balances in their favour should similarly be brought to account and adjusted as early as possible after the transaction has taken place. The same principle is equally applicable to stores of every description, and its observance equally essential to a correct knowledge of the probable liabilities and available resources of material in the several departments; and therefore any portion of an indent not complied with in a certain time should be cancelled, and the demands made afresh in a new indent. The verification of stock and cash in hand should also be insisted on, both at fixed and uncertain periods, at least once a year; the examination being made by parties unconnected with the department.

75. The system of allowing cash balances to remain long unsettled appears to us incompatible with the claim to credit for efficient administration, put forward by the Madras Commissariat on the ground of not giving advances for supplies; and is the less admissible in that department because, owing to the charges consisting mainly of bills which may be brought into the accounts directly they are paid, there are facilities for bringing up the accounts as nearly as possible to date, which do not exist in other branches of the service, such as the pay department, where the fixed pay for the last month of the official year

is not issuable till after the expiration of the year. A considerable relief to the accounting branch of the Commissariat has however already been experienced by the cessation of active operations, the calling in of small detachments, and the concentration of the troops; and the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts informs us, by a letter dated 19th March 1860, that the Commissary General has addressed a circular to all executive Commissariat officers of the several ranges, urging the speedy transmission of the outstanding statements. This measure, he thinks, " will, no doubt, tend materially to check and curtail the advances which indeed are now steadily and rapidly being reduced, as appears from later statements since come to hand from the executive Commissariat officers at the Presidency and out-stations;" and we, therefore, confidently anticipate that the Commissariat Department will shortly be placed on a proper footing in this respect.

76. But it is not only in the Commissariat that large outstanding claims against Government exist; for we find, by the comparative statement of military disbursements for the year 1858-59, prepared by the Accountant General, that above 29 lacs of the previous year's expenditure (only half of which belonged to the Commissariat), were brought to account in that year; upwards of 51 lacs of the current year's liabilities being left unpaid. We are aware that in all departments a portion of the fixed charges must always remain unsettled at the close of the official year; but the above sum (51 lacs) appears to us to be about double the amount that need be allowed as remaining unadjusted for all departments; and as it is of great importance that all arrear transactions of every kind, throughout every department of the Presidency, be closed as speedily as possible, we submit to Government that it would be advisable to give to heads of departments latitude to adopt the requisite measures. We much doubt, however, whether the mere entertainment of additional hands will alone suffice to bring up existing arrears, since the same causes that have given rise to them, as regards the Commissariat, the complexity of the mode of keeping the accounts, and the consequent difficulties experienced by executive officers, to whom, as we consider the detailed accounting functions do not properly belong, will continue to operate until the system be entirely reformed; and we think that the most effectual measure for promptly bringing up arrears, would be to select two or more experienced officers, well versed in accounting, and detach them with a small staff of efficient clerks, to the several stations, personally to superintend the closing of accounts; at the same time guarding against any interruptions of the current work by dividing the office establishment of each range into executive and accounting departments.

77. When the arrears have thus been brought up, we think that the most stringent measures should, if necessary, be taken to prevent their accumulation in future; such as applying to all departments the rules already in force in the Bengal Public Works Department, for empowering controlling officers to withhold the pay of executive officers, and stop further advances until their arrears of account are brought up. Closer supervision over the books of each department should also be exercised by their respective controlling officers, and by the Accountant General over all; those officers arranging in concert, to have sent in every week or ten days, a brief statement, placing the operations of the department in such a form as to show clearly that the books are properly kept; the absence of this return being sufficient evidence that arrears are beginning to accumulate. It would also be advisable, we think, to introduce, under the direct orders of Government, a system of periodical inspection of the books of all departments by officers specially selected; who, however should have no authority to make changes of any kind, their duty being only to ascertain that the established formula is strictly adhered to, bringing any deviations therefrom to the notice of the head of the department, and furnishing copies of their reports to Government.

Camp Equipage Department.

78. We find by returns furnished by the Quartermaster General of the Army, that the fixed allotment of tents and sick carriage maintained for the Madras

Madras army, has varied very considerably (as marginally shown) at several different periods; but the full and elaborate statements furnished to us, intended to show the calculations on which the allotments are based, do not appear to us to establish the necessity of maintaining such large allotments as are shown to have been kept up during the past two years. It is no doubt true, as observed by the Quartermaster General, that "the enhanced estimate set upon the value of European life in India, has correspondingly increased the public expenditure in various ways; consequently, whether in quarters or in the field, the European soldier is a much more expensive article than he used to be. Families also are now provided for in quarters and on the march; and here is another source of expenditure unknown in former years. Above all, the position of India during the last two years and a half is so exceptional, that what has been spent during that time cannot be considered as affording any data for permanent results." But, even after making due allowance for the greatly increased strength of the European forces, and the larger number of tents now allotted with a view to add to their comfort, and accommodate their families, the increase in the number of camp equipage equipments still appears to us very large. At any rate, applying to this branch of the service the principle recently enunciated by the Government of Madras, in respect to the tent lascar establishment, of reducing their numbers on the ground of "the recent reduction of the army," "and the practice of moving troops, where practicable, by rail transit, or steamers," it is clear to us, that whatever may have been the reqirements of the past, the necessity of maintaining such large allotments of camp equipage equipments no longer exists; and the wants of the army in this respect will every day be still further diminished by the calling in of detachments, the smaller number of stations occupied, and the less frequent movement of troops.

YEARS.	Tents. European.	Tents. Native.	Doolies.	Muncheels.	Sick carts.
30 April 1840 - -	495	2,318	1,081	4	128
30 April 1845 - -	581	3,074	1,081	–	128
30 April 1854 - -	418	2,465	799	305	140
30 April 1855 - -	354	2,426	707	302	121
30 April 1857 - -	628	2,907	848	723	140
30 April 1859 - -	1,584	4,039	1,399	1,368	247
5 January 1860 - -	1,310	2,804	1,197	1,046	218

79. The proportions of camp equipage allotted to each division were stated by the Quartermaster General, in reply to our first inquiries, "to depend on the particular circumstances of the division, its geographical position, its isolation for supplies, and the state of the surrounding or adjacent country, the rule being, as regards European and mounted troops, that full equipments are maintained in all of the latter, European or native; and for nearly all of the European forces, Infantry or Artillery. Sappers are also allowed full equipments. For Native Infantry two-thirds equipments are not unfrequently sufficient. Tents are allotted in proportion to the number of troops, one to every 20 Europeans when on field service, and when on ordinary marching service, one to every 25 native soldiers." But it appeared to us that these conditions require to be more clearly and definitely laid down in order to lead to any accurate determination of the real requirements in regard to camp equipage; and as the correct decision of this point is the more essential, because the strength of the tent lascar establishment to be maintained is in a measure regulated thereby (one lascar being allowed for each European soldier's tent, and one for every four sepoy tents), we again addressed the Quartermaster General, asking for further particulars regarding the extent of the camp equipage equipments kept up. These have recently been furnished to us, and we have compiled therefrom the marginal table, showing that equipments on the full war strength, with tent lascars in the proportions laid down, are maintained for nearly the whole of the Artillery, European Infantry, and Cavalry, as also for the whole of the Native Cavalry, and nearly half the Native Infantry regiments; there being also two-thirds equipments, with lascars in proportion, for nearly the whole of the rest of the army; with the exception of the small

Equipments on full war strength for
- 6 { 5 Troops European Horse Artillery.
- 6 { 1 „ Native „ „
- 19 { 15 Batteries European „ „
- 19 { 4 „ Native „ „
- $1\frac{3}{4}$ Regiments European Cavalry.
- 7 „ Native „
- 10 Companies Sappers.
- 8 Regiments European Infantry.
- 24 { 22 „ Native „
- 24 { 2 „ Local „

Equipments on two thirds war strength for
- 2 Batteries European Artillery.
- 1 Regiment European Infantry.
- 27 „ Native „
- 2 „ Veterans.

Equipments on half war strength for
- 1 Regiment European Infantry.

small portion shown in the table, for which only one-half equipments are kept up. In addition to this there are tents and tent lascars kept up at various stations for families and stores; as a reserve of tent lascars for Rangoon, although the lascar establishment there is kept up on the full war strength for all arms of the service.

80. We feel it to be our duty to state unreservedly to Government that we consider this proportion of camp equipage equipments excessive, and its maintenance unnecessary under present circumstances; for we see no reason for any one department being kept almost entirely on the war strength, whilst efforts are being made in every other branch of the service, to bring down establishments and expenditure to a peace scale. As regards expense, it is not merely the actual outlay for the purchase of equipments that must be considered; we must also take into account the extent of building required for storing them, the establishments necessary to keep them in proper order and repair, and the number of tent lascars maintained, regulated as already mentioned by the number of tents; also, the bearers kept up for doolies and muncheels, and the cattle for the sick carts. Nor is it only the actual outlay in this department that is to be considered, but also the indirect reaction on the expenditure of other departments, in consequence of the intimate connexion between many branches of outlay; and further the effect of example, for, if economy be not enforced equally in all branches, not only will the stimulus created by an emulation to bring down departmental outlay to the lowest standard compatible with efficiency be altogether wanting, but the maintenance of any one department on a high strength will lead to the natural and justifiable desire in all others to adhere to the same scale in order not to risk any failure of efficiency. Moreover, the scale on which the establishments under the Quartermaster General are maintained requires especially close scrutiny, because, as being the department through which is regulated the extent of the mobilisation of the military forces, it necessarily becomes in a manner a standard for the establishments of all the supplying departments. We, therefore, recommend to Government that immediate reductions be promply enforced in this department; and it appears to us that it would be quite sufficient to maintain the camp equipage equipments on the full war strength, with tent lascars in proportion, for the moveable columns alone, on whatever scale they may be fixed; with such reserve equipments for the rest of the army as may be shown to be necessary.

81. The total establishment of lascars borne on the strength of the Madras army at five different periods, as extracted from statements furnished by the Quartermaster General, is shown in the margin; and the cost of the establishment in 1858–59 is entered in the Accountant General's comparative statement of disbursements, at 2,69,000 rupees, the amount estimated for 1859–60 being 2,66,000 rupees. In addition to this establishment, however, each regiment of Native Cavalry and Infantry is provided respectively with one tindal and eight lascars, and one tindal and twelve lascars permanently attached, whose duty it is to assist in keeping the lines of the regiment clean, and perform any other regimental work for which they are suited; and they have therefore been likened to the sweepers attached to native regiments in Bengal, which are, however, also provided with ten lascars for tents, permanently attached, both in garrison and in the field, and forming part of the regimental establishment. Each European regiment in Bengal has also ten tent lascars permanently attached; additional numbers being enlisted when corps are going on service, so as to make up a sufficient number to allow one lascar for each tent.

DATE.	Syrangs.	1st Tindals.	2d Tindals.	Lascars.	Total.
June 1835 - -	11	16	65	1,300	1,392
30 April 1850 - -	11	16	65	1,300	1,392
30 April 1857 - -	11	20	73	1,500	1,604
30 April 1859 - -	19	32	118	2,550	2,719
5 January 1860 - -	19	30	100	1,907	2,056

82. His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Madras proposed to Government, with a view to diminish the number of tent lascars, to follow the practice obtaining in Bengal, of distributing the camp equipage to separate corps, and to make the regimental lascars of the Madras Army available for duty as tent lascars; but this suggestion was not adopted by the Government of Madras, who

who pointed out that the regimental lascars have their own appropriate and important duties, both in garrison and in the field. The considerable immediate outlay for the erection of separate regimental store rooms for the regimental camp equipage, necessarily attending on the introduction of that system, would also in the present state of the finances be a great objection, even were the arrangement deemed preferable, as a whole, to that now existing at Madras and Bombay; which, however does not appear to us to be the case. Under his Excellency's proposal, moreover, a separate tent lascar establishment, as per margin,* was to be maintained, independent of the regimental lascar establishment; but this has no existence in Bengal, where, as already mentioned, additional numbers are enlisted for regiments when going into the field, so as to complete the complement of lascars authorised for the several arms of the service. In Bengal also, the Commissariat keep up for movable columns held in readiness to move at the shortest notice, the Quartermaster's establishment of tent lascars, bildars, and bheesties, and on account of these classes a large amount appears amongst the Commissariat disbursements; but as we consider any addition to the already heavy duties of the Commissariat in the Madras Presidency to be inexpedient, and any augmentation of the contingent charges to be financially wrong, we advise an adherence to the Madras and Bombay course of maintaining fixed establishments on a low scale, but capable of rapid augmentation.

* 11 Syrangs.
15 1st Tindals.
40 2d Tindals.
920 Lascars.
986

83. On reviewing his Excellency's proposal for reducing the number of tent lascars, Government, though not accepting it in the form in which made, considered "that the proposition to reduce the establishment of lascars is generally desirable, and may apparently be effected without impairing the due efficiency of the service;" adding, that "consequent on the recent reduction in the strength of the army, and the practice of moving troops when practicable, by rail-transit, or steamers, the number of tent lascars may be materially reduced at present, and a further reduction eventually effected, when the general detachment and treasure escort duties of the army can be taken by the New Police." Government further observed, "that in determining the number of tent lascars to be maintained in future, it is considered that an establishment calculated for half the strength of the army exclusive of the corps on foreign service, or beyond the frontier, may be expected to suffice for all ordinary purposes" The rule thus laid down involves a very important point of economy, and as we fully concur in the views expressed by Government, we were in hopes of being able to show in this report how far it has been carried out; but no results have as yet been communicated to us. We would, however, further recommend that before the establishment of lascars is fixed on the above data, a revision should be made of the camp equipage equipments allowed to each corps; as also of the number of lascars required for such quantity of camp equipage. At present, as we learn by a comparison of the Madras and Bombay Camp Equipage statements, very great differences exist in the numbers of lascars allowed in the two Presidencies for the same duties; for instance, we find 18 lascars allowed in the Madras Presidency for a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, against 9 in Bombay, and 58 for a regiment of European Cavalry, instead of 28; there being also in Madras 66, and 60 lascars allowed respectively to British and Indian European Infantry Regiments, instead of 38 and 33 in Bombay. Indeed, for all duties of every kind, the numbers allowed in Madras appear to exceed those in Bombay; and this alone goes far to show that reductions may be effected in the lascar establishment of the former Presidency.

Order No. 391, 27 Jan. 1860.

84. One reason for hitherto keeping up in the Madras Presidency a large establishment of tent lascars has been the perpetual movements of the troops for many years past, caused mainly by the pressing wants of other parts of the empire, and the necessity of ensuring a regular rotation of corps for foreign service. From a distribution return furnished to us by the Quartermaster General, we observe that 26 of the Madras Native Infantry regiments (nearly one-half of the whole number) have since 1832, occupied on the average, no less than 13 stations; some regiments having been at 17, none at less than nine or 10, and only one at so few as nine, and many having, moreover, been twice on foreign service during the same period. The European forces have also been moved considerably, but still the greater part of the movements has fallen on the native troops; for instance, during these 28 years, the six Golundauze

Artillery Companies have each on the average occupied 12 stations, and have all been twice on foreign service, some of them three times; the eight regiments of Native Cavalry have also occupied on the average 10 stations, and the Native Sappers and Miners have been moved more frequently still, and been more on foreign service than any of the native corps.

85. We may now, however, look for a great diminution in the movements of troops, by the restoration of tranquillity throughout the country, and the concentration of forces; and this relief to the army, combined with the comparative cessation, consequent on the establishment of the New Police Force, of calls for small guards, and of the heavy escort and detachment duty hitherto falling on the native troops, will eventually admit of a very large diminution of the establishment of tent lascars. Pending the final decision as to the strength to be permanently maintained, which must in a measure depend on the revision of the allotments of camp equipage, we would recommend an immediate reduction being made in the present numbers; the maximum establishment being temporarily fixed at 900 of all ranks, instead of above 2,000 as at present, leaving the proportions of the higher grades to be laid down by the Government of Madras, in such numbers as to admit of any augmentation that the necessities of the service may call for.

86. The calculation for a permanent establishment of tent lascars to be kept up in time of peace might, we conceive, be made at the rate of 10 per regiment, the number allowed to each corps in Bengal; and additional numbers of lascars might be temporarily entertained for any portion of the forces required to be held in readiness for immediate service, as also for special purposes, as may be found necessary. But, on these occasions the application of the Quartermaster General setting forth clearly the numerical increase proposed, the expense to be incurred, and for what service required, should be submitted for the sanction of Government.

87. The whole lascar establishment should be annually revised by the Quartermaster General, and duly authorised by Government; and another important point requiring the strict enforcement of regulations, is the employment of the lascars when not in the field.

88. In the Madras Presidency, as at Bombay, the tent lascars of the army are formed into a distinct corps; and when not required for tent service, with troops in the field, or marching, they are by the rules of the service directed to be attached to arsenals, the tents and other equipments being lodged therein. According to established regulations, we find that the first duty of the Madras tent lascars when in garrison, is the repair of the camp equipage to which they are attached; but when these repairs have been completed, such lascars as can be spared from the ordinary tent duties, are available for employment on work connected with public buildings, the construction and repair of roads in cantonments, or in such other way as may be authorised by the officer commanding the division or station. Batta, or working money, is not granted for the performance of these duties, and lascars are therefore not to be employed on them for more than eight hours a day. We think, however, that their primary duty of repairing tents has, in a great measure, been lost sight of, for on our calling the attention of the officer in charge of the camp equipage depôt at Madras to the extent to which the repairs of camp equipage are performed by the Commissariat, he informed us that he is "not aware of any regulations authorising the repairs of camp equipage to be executed by tent lascars." And by a statement of the employment of the tent lascars at all stations of the Presidency in October 1859, furnished at our request by the Quartermaster General, we find that considerable numbers were employed in charge of vacant lines, looking after and cleaning parade grounds and unoccupied public buildings, watching butts, with major-general's and garrison flag-staffs, repairing the roads of the cantonment, and as orderlies.

89. From the above it is evident that it is the custom to employ tent lascars in the Madras Presidency, on various duties wholly unconnected with tents, which are no doubt important in themselves, but should be provided for by other means, under the sanction of Government. We are fully satisfied that these duties could be performed by other classes on lower pay than lascars; and

and it is moreover a clear violation of the important financial principle that money sanctioned for one purpose shall not be appropiated to any other, however useful, to keep up an establishment for one object and employ it for other services. We consider, therefore, that it would be advisable, so far to limit the establishment of tent lascars in time of peace as not to admit of the possibility of their being withdrawn for the extraneous purposes above enumerated; and whatever be the strength fixed, they should, when not in the field, be placed entirely under the control of the Commissaries of Ordnance, for employment in the arsenals, primarily in making up and repairing tents; but if this duty be not found to occupy all their time, they might perform the duties of store lascars, whose numbers might then be reduced.

Army Transport Cattle.

90. In order to assist us in forming an opinion as to the extent of the cattle establishments required to be maintained for the Madras army, we have been favoured with the wishes of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of that Presidency, in respect to the amount of force to be mobilised, in four divisions of the army; and the following abstract table, compiled from detailed statements furnished to us by the Deputy Quartermaster General, shows the strength, composition, and proportions of the different arms, of the four movable columns which his Excellency deems it necessary to maintain. But, as far as we understand, this force is not to be fully equipped with cattle for all services; only the numbers required for the movement of the troops, and the services specially connected with the Camp Equipage Department, being kept at all times in readiness, and on the full war strength.

RANKS.	Composition of Movable Columns in Divisions of					CORPS.	Proportions of different Arms.				
	Mysore.	Bellary.	Hyderabad.	Nagpore.	Total.		Mysore.	Bellary.	Hyderabad.	Nagpore.	Total.
Staff Serjeants - - -	24	15	24	15	78	Troops Horse Artillery - -	1	–	1	1	3
Native Officers - -	54	53	52	52	211	Batteries Foot Artillery - -	–	1	–	–	1
European, N. C. rank and file - - - - -	2,094	1,214	1,880	1,181	6,369	Regiment Native Cavalry -	1	1	1	1	4
Native N. C. rank and file	2,101	2,051	2,019	2,019	8,190	Regiment European Cavalry -	1	–	1	–	2
						Regiment European Infantry -	1	1	1	1	4
Total - - - -	4,273	3,333	3,975	3,267	14,848	Regiment Native Infantry -	2	2	2	2	8
						Companies European Infantry	2	–	–	–	2
						Companies Native Infantry -	1	–	–	–	1

91. It will be seen from the above that the four movable columns are intended to comprise a force of 14,848 men, of whom nearly one half are Europeans; and as regards the proportion of siege ordnance to be maintained with this force, we received from the Quartermaster General, shortly after our arrival at Madras, a statement as per margin,* showing 108 pieces, which his Excellency then proposed should be fully equipped and equally divided into three siege trains of 36 pieces each, to be located at the stations of Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Kamptee. But in consequence of references made by us on the subject of the quantity of cattle that must be maintained in order to give effect to his Excellency's views, the estimated cost of which was found as stated by the Quartermaster General, to be "enormous and unexpected," his Excellency was induced to modify the allotment, and now wishes to maintain only one siege train of 36 pieces, composed as per margin.†

* 36 - 24-pounder Guns.
12 - 8-inch Howitzers.
30 - 8-inch Mortars.
30 - 5½-inch Mortars.
108 Pieces.

† Secunderabad.
18 { 6 - 24-pounder Guns. 2 - 8-inch Howitzers. 5 - 8 inch Mortars. 5 - 5½-inch Mortars.

Kamptee.
18 { 6 - 24-pounder Guns. 2 - 8-inch Howitzers. 5 - 8-inch Mortars. 5 - 5½-inch Mortars.

92. This train is to be divided between Secunderabad and Kamptee, and held in complete readiness for field service; cattle for draught, as also for the transport of the full allotment of projectiles, stores, &c., being permanently maintained; and the Deputy Quartermaster General informs us, that for this purpose an establishment of cattle, as per margin, would be required; the proportion of cattle for draught and for the transport of projectiles and stores being calculated on the scale laid down in the tables of draught cattle in the General Orders of the Madras Presidency, and for the ammunition, at 140 pounds per bullock load. In reference to this proportion of cattle, his Excellency desired the Quartermaster General to bring to our notice "the extraordinary difference that exists between the number of cattle that is required for ordnance in this Presidency and in Bengal, considering it a subject well deserving the attention of the Commission."

	Bullocks per piece.	Number of pieces or carriages.	Total Bullocks.
1—24-pounder Carriage - -	58	12	696
1—8 inch Howitzer - - -	32	4	128
2—8-inch Mortar - - -	21	5	105
4—5½ inch Mortar - - -	16	2½	40
Projectiles:			
1—24-Pounder - - (500 R. Shot, 100 Com. Shell, 100 Sphl. Case, 100 Canister) - - -	143	12	1,728
For 1—8-inch Howitzer (500 Com. Shell, 100 Spl. Case, 100 Canister) - - -	230	4	920
For 1—8-inch Mortar - (500 Com. Shell, 25 Carcasses) - - -	174	10	1,740
For 1—5½-inch Mortar (500 Com. Shell, 50 Carcasses) - - -	70	10	700
Gunpowder:			
12—24-pounders, at - - -	9,600 lbs	each	828
4—8-inch Howitzers, at - -	2,800 „	„	80
10—8 inch Mortars, at - -	1,762 „	„	130
10—5½-inch Mortars, at - -	640 „	„	48
Stores, including spare:			
5 Platform Carts per 24-pounder	36	12	432
8 Ditto per 8-inch Howitzer -	58	4	232
4 Ditto per 8-inch Mortar - -	29	10	290
2 Ditto per 5½-inch Mortar -	9	10	90
Spare cattle, 1 to 6 - - -	- -	- -	1,364
TOTAL Bullocks - - -			9,551

93. We have accordingly since our arrival in Bengal taken opportunities of inquiring into this subject, and find that one reason for much larger numbers of cattle being allowed in Madras than in Bengal is the difference in the size of the draught cattle used in the two Presidencies; the minimum height in Madras being 46 inches against 50 in Bengal. The Bengal bullocks are also, no doubt, of superior quality for draught in long teams, owing to the greater care taken in selecting hem. We learn from the Commissary General Fort William, in letters dated 16th and 23d March 1860, that "before bullocks are purchased for the service of the Artillery, they are surveyed by a committee of officers specially selected for the duty, for their skill and judgment in bullocks, and the committee are required to report as to the age, height, capability, and power of each animal." The regulations on these several heads are as follows:—

Age—"Not to be less than five years, not to exceed eight years."
Capability—"Strong enough to draw pieces of ordnance in certain fixed proportions."
Height—"Not to be less than (50) fifty inches."
Measurement—"Taken from over the withers, or the top of the shoulder, at the root of the hump."

Indeed, the superior fitness of the Bengal bullock for draught, especially in long teams, is fully established by the fact, that the numbers of cattle allowed in Bengal for the movement of heavy ordnance and carriages, are so calculated as to admit of considerably greater weight per head in draught, than could be allotted to the smaller sized animal of Madras. We understand that this question has been already fully reported on at Madras, and that the records of the Government of Fort St. George contain the fullest information in detail, on the low standard fixed for the cattle maintained by Government for the Ordnance service, from which, as we are informed, it is apparent that the use of large numbers of cattle of small size and diminished force, is less economical than fewer but more powerful cattle would be found.

94. The number of bullocks (9,551) above shown to be required for the movement of the siege train, in a complete state of equipment, with extensive allotments of projectiles, appears to us very large; and although we are fully alive to the necessity of having a sufficiency of powerful pieces of ordnance in immediate readiness for service, a point hitherto not sufficiently attended to, we at the same time consider it most important, in the present state of the finances,

to

to keep the charges on this account considerably below the outlay that must thus be incurred. Since arriving here we have made inquiries regarding siege ordnance, and judging from the views expressed by the Inspector General of Ordnance in Bengal, in a letter No. 12,273, dated 29th February 1860, regarding the modifications in the organization of siege trains and heavy batteries, that recently acquired experience points to as suitable for adoption, we think that a degree of economy may be effected without impairing the efficiency of siege ordnance; and we, therefore, beg to submit for the consideration of Government the following extract from a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Inspector General of Ordnance.

95. "I have recently sent in a revised statement of siege trains recommended for arsenals and magazines, consequent on the sanction of Government to the organization of heavy batteries, consisting of ordnance, &c., as per margin,* with the necessary proportion of draft cattle and equipments complete. These batteries are be permanently attached to reserve Companies of Artillery, and posted in stations, at a distance from magazines. The reductions in the trains will provide the ordnance and carriages required for the organization of the heavy batteries, of which one is now under trial at Meerut. A reduction in the establishment of bullocks for siege trains laid down in the General Orders above quoted has been already sanctioned by Government in letter from Military Department, No. 121, dated 12th December 1859, a sufficient number only being retained for 10 heavy batteries and for magazine use; and calculating the heavy batteries at 280 bullocks each, 2,800, and 1,174 for magazine use, total 3,974, this measure will effect a reduction of 6,980 bullocks." "For the carriage of ammunition and stores of siege trains, in the event of their being required for service hereafter, the department must be dependent on the carriage of the country as hitherto; and for the draft of the ordnance itself, a proportion of elephants will be required to be kept up by the Commissariat Department. They might be made available, however, in time of peace, for the use of troops when on the march, and for Commissariat purposes generally."

* 2—18-pounder Guns.
2—8-inch Howitzers.
2—8-inch Mortars.
2—5½-inch Mortars.
28 Ammunition Carriages.
8 Platform and store carts.
6 Gun and Howitzer carriages, including two spare.
216 Rounds per gun.
96 Rounds per Howitzer.
100 Rounds per Mortar.

96. When the original proposition for the formation of these heavy batteries, which first comprised two 24-pounders, was submitted to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, his Excellency Lord Clyde considered "that heavy batteries constituted as proposed will be sufficient for all ordinary purposes of warfare in this country. His Lordship, however, is strongly of opinion that two 18-pounders should be substituted for two 24-pounders in the organization of these batteries, and in this opinion his Lordship stated that he is supported by the Acting Commandant of Artillery." "Practically, his Lordship believes, that the 18-pounders will be found as useful when brought into action as the 24-pounders, and bearing in mind the peculiar duties upon which these batteries will be employed, the nature of the ground they may have to traverse, and the necessity for their being at all times able to keep up with the other troops of the column to which they are attached, I am to beg you to submit to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, Lord Clyde's recommendation, that the batteries be composed of two 18-pounder guns, with the same number and description of howitzers and mortars, and the same amount of ammunition, as laid down."

11 February 1858, No. 313, to Secretary to Government of India.

97. Government will remember that in our report dated 29th October 1859 (para. 17), we made a similar recommendation in reference to the siege trains of the Bombay Presidency; and as the 18-pounder gun may now be considered to be authoritatively recognised by the decision of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, and the Governor General in Council has sanctioned "the formation of 10 heavy batteries with the establishment proposed by the Inspector General of Ordnance, but with the modifications suggested by his Lordship in regard to the substitution of 18 for 24-pounder guns, which measure is entirely approved," we think it would be advisable for Government, with a view to establish uniformity throughout the siege trains of India, to order the introduction of the 18-pounder gun into the trains of Madras and Bombay, to be used in substitution of the 24 pounder.

From Secretary to Government of India to Adjutant General of the Army, dated 22 March 1859, No. 918.

98. The 10 heavy field batteries thus formed in Bengal, comprising in all 80 pieces (as per margin), are to be entirely distinct from the reserve siege ordnance maintained in arsenals, complete with equipments and ready for issue, but without the cattle required for moving them, which must be collected on the necessity

20—18-pounder Guns.
20—8-inch Howitzers.
20—8-inch Mortars.
20—5½-inch Mortars.
80 pieces.

necessity arising. The Inspector General of Ordnance having proposed that the cattle for these batteries be supplied by the Commissariat, his Excellency the Commander in Chief did not think "that it would be expedient to make over the cattle of these batteries at any time to the Commissariat Department, as suggested by the Inspector General of Ordnance. On the contrary, Lord Clyde considers that the batteries should be at all times efficient and ready for service; and to ensure this the cattle should, in his Lordship's opinion, always be with the battery and exercised with the guns constantly throughout the year. Lord Clyde also concurs with Brigadier R. Horsford as to the propriety of the mahouts and drivers of the batteries being regularly enlisted as fighting men. The Commander in Chief considers that 10 or 12 of these batteries would be sufficient for the Bengal Presidency. Their location would depend, of course, upon the circumstances of the times." "If authority is received for the formation of a certain number of batteries, Lord Clyde would cause them to be gradually formed and companies of Royal or Bengal Artillery attached to them, as might be found most convenient." "His Lordship eventually does not propose to maintain any other heavy field battery in Oude, but has directed two 5½-inch mortars, with a sufficient quantity of ammunition, to be posted at each station in the province where a troop of Horse Artillery or light field battery is located, so that there may be ready means of shelling insurgents out of any serai or walled inclosure that they might attempt to defend." And the Governor General in Council entirely concurred with his Lordship in the opinion, "that the cattle attached to these batteries should be kept with the batteries at all times, and exercised with the guns constantly throughout the year; as also that the mahouts and drivers should be regularly enlisted as fighting men;" adding that "the distribution of mortars at the several stations in Oude at which a troop of Horse Artillery or a light field battery is stationed, is entirely approved."

99. We have made these quotations in order to show the recognition by his Excellency Lord Clyde of the important principle, that these heavy batteries, by being attached to reserve companies of artillery, will become a component part of the army at all times in an efficient state, ready for service equally with the light field ordnance; and in common with these will be in charge of regimental officers, and similarly have a separate establishment of cattle, with attendants enlisted as fighting men. The composition of the batteries, as respects the number of each calibre of ordnance, may be varied according to the service for which needed; the batteries being occasionally composed of pieces of only one nature, of fewer pieces with a larger allotment of projectiles, or more pieces and fewer projectiles: the combinations varying from time to time, according to local circumstances and the necessities of the service.

100. The amount of cattle required to be maintained for the movement of the four columns comprising 14,850 men, with the siege ordnance and equipments as above, is given in detail in the following statement, compiled from one furnished to us by the Deputy Quartermaster General; the proportions of the different kinds of cattle and carriage belonging to this establishment, to be kept at the several stations, being also shown:—

STATIONS.	Elephants for Camp Equipage.	Camels for					Carriage Bullocks for Small Arms Ammunition.	Draught Bullocks for			Bullocks for Forage.
		Ordinary Service.	Riding.	Tarpaulins.	Kits.	Regimental Stores.		Sick Carts.	Ordnance Ammunition.	Siege Guns.	
Bangalore - - -	38	313	—	38	408	19	691	125	83	—	34
Mulliaporum - -	- -	- -	—	—	—	- -	70	—	—	—	—
Calicut - - - -	- -	- -	—	—	—	- -	108	—	—	—	—
Bellary - - -	21	217	100	23	311	14	664	88	83	—	21
Secunderabad - -	40	328	200	38	408	19	691	125	83	4,776	609
Kamptee - - -	26	237	200	23	305	14	666	88	83	4,775	594
	125	1,095	500	122	1,432	66	2,890	426	332	9,551	1,258
		TOTAL - - 3,215 Camels.						10,309 Bullocks.			

In reply to some remarks made by us regarding the extent to which the force would be held in readiness for immediate movement, the Quartermaster General begged

begged us to observe that he did not say "that the force" (which we understand to be the one above detailed) "is to be held in readiness for active service, but that the force therein described is provided with cattle, including the field forces which have extra carriage for kits, ammunition, &c." We cannot say that this explanation is clear to us, but we lay it before Government in the words of the Deputy Quartermaster General, only observing that reference is made in the same paragraph to the Native Infantry regiments belonging to the above force, "for which cattle for field service is to be maintained."

101. We consider that if carriage for the movable columns be maintained on the scale above shown, a considerable addition must be made on account of transport for the Commissariat supplies of provisions, grain, medicines, medical and hospital comforts, bedding, and other stores that must accompany the force into the field. Carriage for these articles is not provided for in the above allotment, and on applying for further information on this point, the Quartermaster General informed us (in letter dated 9th December, No. 3042) that "as regards the furnishing of carriage for provisions and all the other items noted in the concluding part of your letter, the Commander in Chief does not consider that Government need be put to the expense of maintaining any. The country may be depended on to furnish its quota of carriage on an emergency, without requiring Government to maintain a vast establishment of cattle for which, when there was no occasion for their services in the field, it would be difficult to find occupation or work." But with all deference to his Excellency, we submit that these remarks apply, in a measure at least, to the cattle establishment for the movement of the camp equipage equipments of the columns; and further, that the complete efficiency of the force could not be maintained, unless the equally efficient and rapid movement of the requisite supplies from all branches of the service be ensured, which we consider could not be the case, if the Commissariat and other departments be left wholly dependent on the carriage of the country. The extent to which hired carriage and cattle can be obtained is very uncertain now that the system of impressment is stopped under orders from Government; and the contract system though generally useful, could not be wholly depended on in cases of sudden emergency, where every hour's delay is of importance. We would respectfully submit to Government, that we cannot recognize the expediency of keeping one department on the most expensive scale, with every facility for movement, whilst other equally important ones are placed on quite a different footing; and we would suggest to Government whether it would not be preferable to maintain a smaller movable force, provided with transport not only for the troops, ordnance, and equipments, but also for such quantities of supplies of all kinds, as may be deemed necessary for maintaining its efficiency when in movement, and in the field.

102. The Commissary General has furnished us with a statement in detail, of the weight of the different kinds of supplies that would be required from his department for each arm of the force, for one month, and the extent of carriage required for its transport; informing us, that "the statement has been made out for a month of 30 days, allowing 10 per cent. wastage." The extent of carriage required is estimated at 14,483 bullocks, and 313 carts; but the Commissary General adds, that while double the quantity of rations for Europeans were sent "with the last force equipped for the field by this department, grain only equal to 10 days' consumption for natives, horses, and public cattle was kept up, and proved to be ample:" and this limitation would have the effects of diminishing the number of bullocks by about one-third.

103. Another statement (as per margin), shows the establishment of reserve cattle it is proposed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to keep up, at those stations where no moveable columns are to be maintained, but where European troops are located, in order to meet the ordinary peace movements of the European soldiers and their families; and the following explanations from the Quartermaster General, show the purposes to which these reserve cattle are intended to be applied, as also the reasons for keeping up these descriptions of cattle: "The reserve cattle (elephants and camels) in each division, are intended to supply carriage for the camp equipage of families of European regi-

STATIONS.	Elephants for Camp Equipage.	Camels for Camp Equipage.	Carriage Bullocks Small Arm Ammn.	Bullocks, Draught. Sick Carts.	Bullocks. Forage.
Madras - -	21	136	- -	88	12
Trichinopoly -	21	135	- -	88	15
Jackatalla - -	16	81	- -	56	—
Vizianagrum -	35	116	- -	79	10
Cannanore - -	16	104	- -	79	—
Mangalore - -	- -	- -	100	—	—
Mulhaporum -	- -	- -	13	—	—
Jaulnah - -	16	121	- -	88	—
TOTAL - -	125	694	113	478	37

ments, also to take the place of sick cattle and casualties, and to go towards furnishing the portion of the European troops not specially provided for above, with means of transport if required. Reserve bullocks are not needed to be maintained, because they are to be purchased or hired when required; not so with elephants and camels, the former die at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, the latter 18 per cent.; and as they are usually supplied biennially, the decrease at the end of the second year by casualties, renders a reserve for the intermediate period indispensable." And in a subsequent communication the Quartermaster General added, "that at all the stations enumerated (which are not stations where the moveable columns are to be maintained), public cattle is required, not specially for field service, but for ordinary marches, and field if required."

104. The total number of cattle of different descriptions, thus proposed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to be maintained for the whole army of the Madras Presidency (exclusive of Pegu) is shown in the margin; but the carriage required for the Commissariat stores, to accompany the moveable force, not being included therein, we have necessarily only an incomplete view of the extent of transport that would be needed, to meet all requirements. The estimated cost of the maintenance of this cattle establishment, exclusive of the expense of replacing casualties, is given below; contrasted with the actual cost of those maintained respectively on 1st May 1857, and 1859. The rates per head for maintenance, on which our calculation is based, are deduced from statements furnished to us, regarding the accuracy of which we are far from certain; but even supposing them not to be correct, the comparison will still hold good, as the same rates are applied to the three periods, and three scales of establishments. The cost of maintaining the additional amount of carriage above detailed, for transporting the Commissariat stores for the force, may, we think, be calculated at about two lacs per annum; and the outlay for replacing casualties would probably raise the total expenditure on account of the Army Transport Cattle establishment, to about 25 lacs per annum.

CATTLE.	For moveable columns, siege, Ordnance, &c.	Reserve at other Stations.	TOTAL.
Elephants	125	125	250
Camels	3,215	694	3,909
Carriage Bullocks	2,890	113	3,003
Draught Bullocks	10,309	478	10,787
Forage Bullocks	1,258	37	1,295

	Rate of Maintenance per Head per Annum.	Maintained on 1st May				Proposed for Moveable Columns, Siege Ordnance, Reserve, &c.	
		1857.		1859.			
	Rs.	*Nos.*	*Rs.*	*Nos.*	*Rs.*	*Nos.*	*Rs.*
Elephants	700	254	1,77,800	310	2,17,000	250	1,75,000
Riding Camels	165	—	—	—	—	500	82,500
Ordinary Camels	165	716	1,18,140	971	1,60,215	3,409	5,62,485
Draught Bullocks	90	3,943	3,54,870	4,675	4,20,750	10,787	9,70,830
Pack Bullocks	35	2,484	86,940	3,193	1,11,755	3,003	1,05,105
Forage Bullocks	—	235	—	216	—	1,295	—
Dooley Bearers	100	2,755	2,75,500	2,983	2,98,300	—	2,98,300
TOTAL	—	—	10,13,250	—	12,08,020	—	21,94,220

105. It rests with the Government of India to decide whether the political necessities of the country render it indispensable for the large force of 14,850 men to be at all times maintained in readiness for immediate movement in the Madras Presidency; and if so, whether it be requisite at all times to keep up the full amount of carriage for the various equipments of the whole strength. On the determination of these points rests the question, whether a large additional outlay as compared with former years must be incurred on account of transport, or whether the cattle establishment at present maintained, might not, under economical arrangements, and by a careful revision of the proportion and kinds of cattle used for various purposes, as also of the quantities of stores of various kinds to be carried (as recommended in paras. 14 and 15 of our Report from Bombay, dated 29th October), be found sufficient to meet the requirements of the

the moveable columns of the Madras army. We have already in our two reports on the Bombay Presidency, shown how highly we appreciate the power of moving troops with rapidity and certainty, and pointed out the advantage that a small but efficient force has over a large one without the power of equally prompt movement; and we hold similar views as to the Madras moveable force. With regard to the large reserve of cattle proposed to be kept up for the ordinary movements of European soldiers and their families, we are of opinion that if good transport trains were established on the leading thoroughfares throughout the Madras Presidency, the necessity of maintaining Government cattle at stations where moveable columns are not located, might be avoided; and as these trains should, whenever not required for the Government service, be open to the public (as is already the practice in Bengal, and as recommended by us in regard to those of the Bombay Presidency), the receipts from the public traffic would in a great measure cover the expense of maintenance, whilst at the same time the existence of such means of transport would tend rapidly to develope the resources of the country.

106. It may confidently be anticipated also, that other means of more rapid movement will shortly be available; a railway is already in course of construction from the coast inland to Trichinopoly, and another line, now far advanced towards completion, runs from Madras to the foot of the Neilgherries, bringing Jackatalla in close connexion with the capital of the Presidency. It would not be difficult to connect Trichinopoly with this line; and Bangalore and Bellary will also probably soon be brought into rail communication with Madras. Moreover, the inland water communication we may hope shortly to see established along the Madras coast, so favourable to its formation, as also that by means of the Godavery river, will ere long admit of military forces and stores being moved speedily and safely to many parts of the Madras provinces, and landed in the heart of Berar, far towards Central India: and we think that full consideration should be given to the facilities for movement thus likely soon to be available, before sanctioning a large additional outlay on account of transport cattle, at a moment when the state of the finances calls for strict economy in all branches of the military service.

107. It must be observed, that the public cattle in the Pegu provinces is not, as far as we can ascertain, included in any of the above statements; but it is shown separately in a statement of Commissariat charges on account of the Tenasserim and Pegu provinces, and the Straits Settlements, that we submit further on. Indeed, the large and of late greatly increased cost of the Military and Commissariat establishments of the Eastern Settlements, on account of the troops there stationed, which is almost entirely borne as a charge against the revenues of the Madras Government, is so serious a drain on the finances of that Presidency, that in order to place clearly before the Government of India the total military charges of these dependencies, we have resolved on dealing with them separately.

Ordnance Department.

108. The outlay in the Ordnance Department for supplies of ordnance and military stores received from England, as well as for those purchased in India, and supplied by the Commissariat, has greatly increased during the past three years, as will be seen by the marginal table showing, for a series of eleven years, the annual amount value of military stores received by the Ordnance Department from England, and the Commissariat, including supplies of tents, &c. The average annual outlay during this period, is about seven lacs for stores from home, and three lacs from the Commissariat; this high average annual rate being attributable to the large quantities received during the past three years, amounting to about one-half of the receipts of the whole period. The increased cost of stores supplied from home, first remarkable in the year 1849, is chiefly due to the large supply of percussion muskets then furnished, on the introduction of that arm: and the augmentation in 1855-56 is attributable to a large quantity of stores and machinery sent out for the Public Works Department being included in the Ordnance indent, and extensive supplies of machinery being furnished for use in the

YEARS.	Amount Value of Ordnance Stores supplied from		
	England.	Commissariat Department.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1848-49 - -	14,53,076	1,51,762	16,04,838
1849-50 - -	9,93,067	94,263	10,87,330
1850-51 - -	1,35,539	1,35,060	2,70,599
1851-52 - -	2,10,015	1,99,511	4,09,526
1852-53 - -	1,17,412	1,23,920	2,41,332
1853-54 - -	48,627	1,57,889	2,06,516
1854-55 - -	1,72,659	1,52,207	3,24,866
1855-56 - -	4,59,161	1,68,920	6,28,081
1856-57 - -	7,22,788	2,95,893	10,18,681
1857-58 - -	10,98,161	13,60,927	24,59,081
1858-59 - -	27,98,160	7,45,138	35,43,298
Total - *Rs.*	82,08,665	35,85,490	1,17,94,155

Ordnance Department. The much larger increase of outlay that has taken place since 1856–57, is ascribed to the necessity of providing for the probable or even possible requirements of the service, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, which involved extensive reserves being maintained, on a scale even exceeding that which regular warfare would require; as also to the introduction of Minie rifles, the cost of which alone amounted to several lacs, and to large quantities of stores, such as guns, gun-carriages, harness, ammunition, &c., being sent out for the Royal Artillery. But as we learn by a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State (No. 461 of 15th December 1859), that as regards the Bombay Presidency, "no more stores will be sent out for the exclusive use of the Royal Artillery, except on special indents. It will rest with the Indian Governments to supply the wants of the Royal Artillery from local sources;" we presume that the same course will in future be followed in respect to the Madras Presidency.

109. As regards the charges for Commissariat stores supplied to the Ordnance Department, about three-fourths of the increase of outlay since 1856–57, is due to the requisitions made on Madras for supplies of tents. The Government of Bombay called for tents for 20,000 men at Ferozepore, and the Government of Bengal for tents for 24 regiments; and these demands were partly complied with, in addition to those caused by the additional strength of the Madras forces; large quantities of tent cloth and other materials (the chief of which are shown in the margin) being also supplied to the camp equipage department. It should be here mentioned also, that these supplies, though debited against the Ordnance Department, are entirely for the camp equipage department of the army, under the orders of the Quartermaster General, who in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies (contrary to the practice of Bengal), has entire control over the arrangements for the maintenance and use of camp equipage, the Ordnance Department being only store-keepers, and accountants for the outlay incurred for repairs; but we have reason to believe that measures have been adopted by the Madras Government, whereby the outlay on this account will be greatly reduced in future.

	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Tents of sorts	12,784	6,69,808	1,60,765
Carpets for tents	2,350	- -	1,351
Carpets, hill	- -	4,288	—
Cases, gunny	- -	17,831	1,813
Cloth, tent	4,245	10,010	3,957
Cloth, white	- -	3,034	—
Mallets, tent	- -	3,688	3,955
Poles, tent, native	- -	3,873	—
Poles, door	- -	2,340	—
Poles, ridge	- -	2,779	—
Poles, standing	- -	4,944	—
Rope cotton	- -	4,096	6,018
Tape cotton	- -	2,149	1,321
Walls for tents	- -	65,611	9,789
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	19,379	7,94,451	1,97,969

110. The increase in the expenditure of Ordnance and military stores, entered under the three technical heads of "sale," "issue," and "supply," has also been very considerable of late; for out of stores to the value of 12¼ and 129 lacs, respectively, sold and issued to the Civil and Military Departments during the 10 years ending 30th April 1859, nearly one-half of the former, and one-third of the latter, were disposed of during the last two years alone; and out of 36 lacs of stores supplied to other Presidencies and Governments during the same period, nearly 27 lacs were furnished within the last three years, of which 24 lacs are debited to the general Government of India. The total value of the Ordnance stores sold, issued for use with departments and corps, and supplied to other Governments during the above period of 10 years, is entered in the books of the Accountant General at 1,77,39,718 rupees, giving an annual average of 17 lacs; but the accounts show nearly one-half of this amount, 84 lacs, to have been expended during the last three years alone, and we think that the annual average outlay on that account may in future be calculated at about 13 lacs. The value of stores received by the Ordnance Department during the same 10 years, is entered at only 1,01,89,317 rupees, showing a difference of above 75 lacs; which may however be explained by considering the increased value acquired when the materials are worked up in the arsenals and Ordnance manufactories.

Year Ending 30 April	In Arsenals.	With Corps.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1854	1,12,11,947	38,02,853	1,50,14,800
1855	1,08,50,169	39,46,069	1,47,96,238
1856	1,15,92,528	37,28,616	1,53,21,144
1857	1,14,65,478	38,91,446	1,53,56,924
1858	1,21,63,539	49,61,844	1,71,25,383
1859	1,56,04,275	50,00,000	2,06,04,275

111. The marginal statement shows the amount value of Military and Ordnance stores that were in the several arsenals of the Madras Presidency and in use with corps, during the last five years, from which it will be seen that the usual proportion was not exactly maintained during the year 1858, the value of stores in use with corps having increased more than that of stores in arsenals; but there is nevertheless a large amount of stores now on hand, and the Secretary of State

State for India being well aware of this circumstance, as also of the reductions ordered in the military forces, may perhaps be enabled so far to reduce the demands made in the indent for 1859-60, that the outlay in England for this branch may be found not to exceed that of 1854-55.

112. The attention of the Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance, Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, has already been given to the necessity of discontinuing, or at least greatly reducing his demands for Ordnance supplies on England, as well as on the Commissariat and local markets; and as he has co-operated with us in devising measures for economising the public money, and is fully alive to its importance, we expect the expenditure of the department during the current year to be brought down to the minimum limit of efficiency. Lieutenant Colonel Simpson informs us, in forwarding the annual indent for Military and Ordnance stores required to be sent out from England during the season of 1860-61, that "consequent on the receipt of very extensive supplies of stores from England during the past two years, the entries in the present indent are of a very limited nature, the demands being carefully restricted to those articles of which very small quantities remain in arsenals, or which are altogether deficient," and that "the estimated value of the whole of the stores indented for, will probably not exceed the sum of 93,000 rupees;" but it must here be mentioned, that the Home authorities have it in contemplation to send out a supply of new arms for the native troops, which, although probably not reaching Madras till late in the year 1860-61, will greatly increase the estimated value of receipts from England for that year.

113. We also learn, that the supply from the Commissariat of all descriptions of Ordnance stores, even of the most ordinary kind, has already for four months past been almost entirely stopped; and this measure is useful not only as regards the actual saving effected, but further as admitting of the large outstanding balances existing in the Commissariat Department against the Ordnance branch, being now brought to account, and enabling the two departments to bring into agreement the debits and credits entered in their respective journals and ledgers, which though nearly correct in the aggregate of a series of years, exhibit great differences as regards each separate year. In reference to these discrepancies the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts states (in a letter dated 22d March 1860), "that the charges on account of supplies made by the Commissariat to the Ordnance Department, are adjusted in the Commissariat Journals, as per accounts of the executive Commissariat officers; and the difference between them and the entries in the Ordnance books, is ascribable to their not having been entered in the month in which the articles were supplied, but in subsequent months' accounts, when the prescribed vouchers from Ordnance officers in support of the charges had been obtained." We have, however, entered into communication with the Accountant General, Inspector General of Ordnance, and Auditor of Commissariat Accounts on this point, and the latter officer informs us that measures are in progress "to ensure uniformity in the debits and credits in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments respectively; the Commissary General having been requested to adopt the necessary measures to instruct the several executive Commissariat officers immediately to enter all charges for supplies without waiting for vouchers, thus preventing for the future descrepancies in the public accounts."

114. It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 4480, of the 17th December 1859, that under a revision of the arsenal establishments of the Madras Presidency, an annual saving of 48,185 rupees has been effected, by means of the abolition of two small arsenals, and diminution of the establishments of others. Suggestions are also made for carrying out further reductions to the extent of 57,287 rupees, which would be a total saving of 1,05,472 rupees; and deducting therefrom a proposed increase of outlay of 8,835 rupees, the net amount of saving effected and proposed remains at 96,637 rupees, being 19 per cent. on the cost of Ordnance establishments, as the same stood on the 1st March 1859. A further saving of about 37,000 rupees will be effected on the abolition of the Ordnance branch attached to the Saugor Field Force; and we have no doubt that by means of all these reductions, the Ordnance charges for arsenal establishments will be brought down to the low scale of 1835-36, and yet be found entirely compatible with efficiency. We are of opinion that when the excellent and expensive machinery that has been supplied to the gun-carriage and gunpowder manufactories and the bullet factory, is fully brought into play,

corresponding reductians in these establishments should promptly be made, unless, indeed, it can be shown that a much greater amount of work than formerly is turned out at a cheaper rate, and that Government consider these results sufficient to warrant the keeping up of the same establishments as before, in addition to the machinery. It will be observed, however, from the same papers, that the propositions of the Acting Inspector General for reduction of establishments and outlay, were made and accepted by the Government of Madras, on the understanding that greater facilities for the transport of stores will shortly become available, and that corresponding reductions will be made in the strength of the military forces, and in the other branches of the service with which the Ordnance expenditure is intimately connected; failing which, we cannot hold out the prospect of the charges of the department being kept at the low scale above proposed.

Remount Department.

115. We now request the attention of Government to the outlay on account of remounts, and the remount agency at Oossoor. The charges for the former, as brought to account in the Ordnance and Commissariat books, and furnished to us respectively by the Inspector General of Ordnance, and Auditor of Commissariat Accounts, are shown for a series of years in the table below; and although the amounts entered in the books of the two departments, do not agree year by year, owing to the different modes obtaining in bringing the charges to account, yet the aggregate amounts for the series of years will be found to correspond pretty nearly in the two sets of statements.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REMOUNTS SUPPLIED TO									Total Cost of Remounts as entered in	
		Artillery.									
		Royal.		Indian.							
	Dragoons.	Horse.	Field Batteries.	Horse.	Field Batteries.	Body Guard.	Light Cavalry.	Total Horses.	Average Cost per Horse.	Ordnance General Books.	Commissariat Books.
									Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1849–50	98	–	– –	135	12	8	388	641	540	3,46,555	1,35,171
1850–51	98	–	– –	101	10	11	372	592	555	3,28,766	2,22,412
1851–52	64	–	– –	185	14	13	371	647	544	3,52,348	3,10,275
1852–53	112	–	– –	191	18	7	243	571	524	2,99,584	4,51,095
1853–54	114	–	– –	55	129	13	391	702	529	3,71,504	4,89,433
1854–55	– –	–	– –	253	165	16	376	810	528	4,27,688	4,64,160
1855–56	– –	–	– –	80	23	25	339	467	542	2,53,126	3,07,365
1856–57	248	–	– –	52	52	15	126	493	547	2,70,076	3,60,125
1857–58	648	188	96	83	130	22	259	1,426	579	8,26,248	6,55,875
1857–58	– –	–	– –	–	57	–	–	57*	384	21,912	
1858–59	151	3	180	124	317	12	371	1,158	605	7,01,434	10,98,531
1858–59	– –	–	– –	5	55	–	1	61*	415	25,320	
Total	1,533	191	276	1,264	982	142	3,237	7,625	– –	42,24,561	44,94,442
	* Purchased.							Average for each year		4,22,456 1/10	4,49,444 1/2

116. The annual cost of the remount agency at Oossoor, is as per margin. A plan for breeding horses in Mysore, from the mares in the Sillidar regiments of that state, was first tried in 1822, the purchase of colts for that purpose being formally approved of by the Government of Madras in 1827; and the Oossoor agency for the purchase of horses for the mounted branches of the service, being established in the same year, the breeding establishment was added to it; but this mode of breeding not proving successful, the purchase of colts has, we believe, been finally given up. Some few stallions are however still retained at Oossoor; and as we find, in the latest records at our disposal, that a charge is still made on account of the breeding establishment at that station, we have included it in our statement of the cost of the Oossoor remount agency. The horses bred at Oossoor are described to us as wiry, healthy animals, but they are generally bad-tempered, and too slight for Artillery or Dragoons; indeed, we doubt whether any adequate advantage accrues to Government from the maintenance of the Oossoor breeding establishment on its

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Pay and Staff Salary of Agent	15,523	8	–
Office and other establishment, Remount Depôt	10,704	8	–
Rs.	26,227	–	–

its present scale; it should either be increased, and supplied with good brood mares, or abolished.

117. From what we have learned it appears doubtful whether the climate of Mysore is well suited to the breeding of horses; at any rate the system hitherto pursued has not resulted in the production of a breed of horses approved by officers of the mounted branches of the service, either in such numbers as would justify reliance being placed on them as a permanent source of supply, or at such prices as appear to us to render it worth maintaining the breeding establishment, even on its present reduced scale. The marginal table, furnished to us by the recently appointed remount agent at Oossoor, Major Thompson, in reply to our inquiries, shows the results of the operations during the past 16 years, extending from the 1st May 1842 down to 30th April 1858; and the manner in which the colts purchased have been disposed of. The total charges on account of the purchase and rearing of 3,080 colts during that period, are given at 13,27,110 rupees; showing an average cost of 718 rupees per head, as only 1,867 horses were passed into the service from amongst these colts. But there is also a further charge of 26,218 rupees on account of establishments for the period; and we have no doubt that on closer inquiry other charges would be found to swell the amount.

Rejected and sold	936	1,213	
Died	277		
Officer's chargers	18		
Dragoon remounts	40	1,867	
Horse Artillery ditto	32		
Field Batteries	137		
Light Cavalry	1,597		
Transferred to stallions	3		
Ditto Bengal	40		
TOTAL Colts purchased			3,080

118. The above particulars are, in our opinion, sufficient to show that it is not for the interests of Government to maintain this establishment on its present footing; but we think it fair to give also the views of the Remount Agent. He observes, that "these horses generally are charged at a high price; but it must be borne in mind, that the breeding them was an experiment, and that it was difficult to induce the silladars and ryots to carry it on, until they could clearly see the advantage of it. With this object, I presume, colts were purchased at an age that enabled the agent to form but a very inaccurate judgment of what they would eventually turn out, consequently a very large proportion were rejected when they became of an age for the service; besides which, many mares were put to breed that, from age and shape, could never have been likely to produce good stock; but still they were for a long time the best and only ones the ryots possessed, and they required encouragement to enable them, and induce them to get better mares." * * * "I know from experience what admirable horses, in most cases, even the rejected ones turned out, and I am firmly persuaded that horses can be bred in Mysore cheaply, and with advantage to Government, from the experience that the ryots and Mysore silladars have gained during past years." The Remount Agent adds, "I may mention, for the information of the Military Financial Commission, that I have purchased the commissioned horses for this year's remount at Oossoor in the finest condition, and fit for immediate castration, at the following average rates: Horse Artillery, Dragoon and Cavalry, including many chargers, fron 14 hands 1 inch, and upwards, at 488 rupees; and Foot Battery horses (many of which by the end of the year will be fit for Cavalry) from 14 to 14–1, at 447 rupees." And as this result of the purchase of horses ready for use in the service is, no doubt, widely different from that of the purchase of colts above given, we think, that if it be found on inquiry that the existence of these horses amongst the people of Mysore is the result of the past breeding operations, it would be advisable for Government to hold out encouragement for rearing a good breed of horses, by providing a few good stallions, for distribution in different parts of the country, which would involve but a small annual outlay: and in order to ensure a regular supply of horses, an agreement should be made to purchase the produce of the breeding at certain fixed prices, provided the horses come up to certain standards, fixed for remounts, for the use of different arms of the service.

From Remount Agent, 25th Feb. 1860, No. 703.

119. As regards the horses purchased through the Oossoor remount agency, we find that most of them are obtained from dealers, and generally brought from the Persian Gulf, Persia, and Afghanistan. Some few remounts are also obtained from amongst horses bred in Mysore, and in cases of emergency have also been drawn from the Cape and Australia, and occasionally bought by commanding officers through the agency of the Commissariat; but these latter are few in number, the local markets being deficient in cattle suited for cavalry or artillery purposes. In our former report from Bombay, we suggested that an end should be put to the competition between the Madras and Bombay Remount Agents, by the Oossoor agent being required to make all his purchases of Persian Gulf, or

Arab and Northern horses, through the Bombay joint Remount Agent. The suggestion has not yet, we believe, been acted on, but considering the extent to which rivalry between the two officers is carried, the difficulties to Government resulting from their contention, and the advantage taken by the dealers of the competition, whereby both Governments are involved in unnecessary expense in the purchase of horses, we would again urge on the Government of India the importance of the speedy settlement of this question.

120. We find the charges for the Oossoor Depôt to have amounted in 1858–9, to 1,90,895 rupees, as shown (with particulars) in the margin; this is entirely independent of the fixed charge for the mounted branches of the Madras army, and we do not perceive the advantage of maintaining the establishment at this heavy cost, since it appears to us to be as at present constituted, simply a depôt for the receipt of horses, which might, without disadvantage to the public service, be at once made over to the regiments requiring them. At present, all the horses purchased for the mounted branches of the army, are with few exceptions passed through the depôt, and judging from the details of expenditure before us, we estimate the number of horses thus always in depôt to be on an average 1,000, which, calculating at the lowest rate of six rupees per head, gives a charge of 6,000 rupees per mensem, or 72,000 rupees per annum, for the mere cost of feed, the rest of the outlay being almost entirely appropriated to the pay of attendants, and others attached to the establishment. It was the practice in the Bombay Presidency, previous to the mutiny (during which time a depôt for the reception of horses was formed, which has however recently been broken up) for the purchased horses to be allotted to regiments, joining them as soon as they were in a condition to march; and as we see no reason why the same course should not be followed in the Madras Presidency, we would, with all deference to the Madras Government (who have, we understand, decided otherwise), suggest that the horses purchased for the Madras army be in future sent direct to the corps requiring them, instead of being in the first instance forwarded to Oossoor, and there detained for a twelvemonth, at a heavy charge to Government.

	Rs.
Remount depôt charges for feeding cattle, attendants, &c., 1858–59	1,52,838
Breeding establishment charges for purchase of stallions, feeding horses, attendants, &c.	7,832
Superintendent's pay and Staff salary, and the pay of the Warrant Officers, and others attached to the Department, 1853–57	30,223
TOTAL *Rs.*	1,90,895

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

121. The duties of the Superintendent and Agent of the Army Clothing Department of the Madras Presidency, have, since the abolition of the Clothing Board, the cessation of the contract system, and the introduction of the new clothing arrangements in 1854, been performed by the same officer, although the accounts of the two branches are nominally kept distinct. The statement given below, prepared at our request by the Acting Superintendent and Agent, Lieutenant Colonel Silver, shows under various major heads (the "miscellaneous charges" including amongst other items, the rent of premises), the whole expenditure of the Clothing Department for a series of years; the value of such portion of the supplies of cloth sent from England, as was used in each year for making up clothing, being included in the totals. The accounts for 1857 appear at first sight to be altogether wanting, but this may be explained by stating that the clothing accounts of 1857 (the last year for which the accounts have been furnished to us) are entered in the books of the department as those of 1858, because the clothing made in 1857 is for issue on 1st January 1858, and is worn in that year; and it is quite correct that the clothing should be designated as that of 1858, but the accounts are those of 1857, and should be so called.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Years.	Clothing Board or Superintendent's Office.	Army Clothing Agent's Office.	Clothing Chargeable to Off Reckoning Fund.	Clothing Chargeable to Government.	Compensation in lieu of Clothing.	Transporting Charges.	Packing Charges.	Miscellaneous Charges.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs a. p*
1851	11,720 14 10	- - -	2,76,904 10 6	- - -	21,110 12 6	8,350 9 11	- - -	63 10 -	3,18,150 9
1852	11,728 5 10	- - -	2,58,352 12 1	- - -	28,094 - 9	7,525 13 4	- - -	725 6 11	3,06,426 6 1
1853	11,848 8 5	- - -	2,71,086 13 2	- - -	17,106 7 6	10,075 10 10	- - -	38 4 -	3,10,155 11 1
1854	4,354 8 -	13,790 2 5	2,06,279 12 -	3,449 1 4	27,220 3 7	4,757 7 2	642 1 7	- - -	2,60,493 4
1855	- - -	22,642 11 4	- - -	3,77,324 8 3	26,957 6 7	4,242 3 2	1,256 13 -	263 14 2	4,32,687 8
1856	- - -	22,934 - 10	- - -	3,66,752 14 9	34,753 5 8	5,725 2 11	1,205 6 3	373 11 5	4,31,744 9 1
1858	- - -	22,170 13 3	- - -	5,02,868 14 10	98,869 9 10	8,636 6 10	4,792 4 8	4,462 13 10	6,41,820 15

122. It will be seen by the above, that the charges incurred in 1857 (entered as 1858), on account of the clothing of the Madras army, are more than double those of 1854; and on comparing the numbers of the different articles (as per margin) made up and issued in the two years respectively, we find, as indeed was only to be expected, considering the great augmentation in the number of troops, a great increase in the quantity of clothing disposed of in the latter year, as compared with the former; which may account for a portion, but not the whole of the increased outlay. The rest may perhaps be attributable to the circumstance, of the price of almost all the articles of which the greatest numbers are made, having, as will be seen by an abstract (as per margin) of a statement furnished to us by the Acting Superintendent, been raised since 1856; thus materially affecting the total annual value of the clothing, which only amounted to 2,11,679 rupees in 1856, but is set down at 5,22,452 rupees for 1858.

	Clothing Made and Issued in	
	1854.	1857.
Tunics	-	5,599
Jackets	41,720	33,709
Trousers	17,586	40,580
Cloaks	822	15,118
Gloves	-	617
Shoes	-	800
Sashes	—	—
Boots	-	3,618
Caps	10	5,951
Oilskin Covers	-	21
Kilmarnock Bonnets	-	121
Flannel Waistcoats	-	240
Flannel Socks	-	240
TOTAL	60,138	1,06,613

123. The cause of the increase in the price of the several articles was not explained to us, and as it is equally necessary in all departments to endeavour to bring the charges down to the lowest sum consistent with efficiency, we think that further inquiry should be made, in order to ascertain whether it be not practicable to reduce the scale of expenditure during the coming year; otherwise, as the reductions in the established strength of the native army were only ordered after the beginning of the present year, we may assume, that unless money compensation be given to the soldiers in lieu of clothing, the clothing charges of the year 1859 will not only exceed those for 1856 (amounting to *Rs.* 4,31,744. 9. 10., already a large outlay as compared with former years), but will fully equal the outlay of 1858 (*Rs.* 6,41,820. 15. 3.), as shown in the above statement.

	1856.	1858.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
European Horse Artillery.		
Gunner's undress jacket	4 11 2	6 12 9
Gunner's overalls	6 4 3	8 15 –
European Foot Artillery.		
Gunner's undress jacket	4 9 9	5 11 9
Gunner's trousers	5 6 1	6 8 –
European Infantry.		
Private's coatee	5 15 2	8 14 7
Private's trousers	3 6 9	4 10 11
Native Cavalry.		
Private's jacket	3 15 8	10 2 –
Native Infantry.		
Private's coatee	4 3 –	6 14 6

124. In addition to the large increase of expenditure for working up the home materials in India, we observe also that very large demands are being made on England; for in the regular estimates of the Accountant General sent in as late as December last, the estimated cost of the clothing stores indented for from England for the year 1859-60 is stated at 18,60,400 rupees, and at 9,04,000 rupees for 1860-61; whilst, as will be seen by the marginal table, extracted from the Accountant General's annual statements of receipts and disbursements, the actual value of the clothing supplies received from England in 1858-59 was only 6,44,288 rupees, even that being nearly double the average of the previous three years. This great increase in the demands for stores from home, attributed to short supplies in 1858-59, and the represented pressing wants of the department, some time since attracted the attention of the Accountant General, who called on the Superintendent and Agent, Captain Hope, for explanation, and was informed in reply that "the recent augmentation of the strength of the entire native army, and the raising of new native levies, have contributed to cause the very considerable increase in demands for regular annual clothing supplies, while the employment of many regiments on service beyond seas and in the field has occasioned constant heavy extraordinary requisitions for bounty clothing. The formation, too, of horse batteries has induced additional demands; and those from Her Majesty's regiments for great-coats have been greatly increased, owing to the larger number now on the strength of the Madras establishment." The Superintendent and Agent also added, that his arrangements were made with a view to carry out the terms of the regulations, that all effective men should receive their annual clothing in advance (for example, 1860 clothing on the 1st January of that year), but that from various circumstances, such as the heavy arrears existing on his assumption of office, the want of cloth, extraordinary demands from Bengal, &c., this had not been practicable hitherto. In the same

Year.	*Rs.*
1854-55	4,75,747
1855-56	3,73,321
1856-57	3,06,926
1857-58	3,81,919
1858-59	6,44,288
TOTAL *Rs.*	21,82,201

paper, the estimated number of garments suppliable as 1860 clothing is given at 1,55,320, including bounty clothing; but this we understand to comprise only the articles of clothing made up in this country, and not those that are sent from home ready for issue.

125. The heavy indent on England for clothing supplies for the year 1859–60 (amounting to 18½ lacs, about four times the amount hitherto supplied in any one year), led us to compile from the books of the Accountant General the following statement, showing the amount value of clothing stores sold and expended during each of the under-mentioned 10 years, as also the total value for the whole period; and as it will be seen, by a reference to the table given at para. 121, that the value of clothing stores received from England in 1858–59 was 6,44,288 rupees, nearly 40 per cent. in excess of the value of the stores (4,79,429 rupees) shown to have been expended in the same year, it may be inferred that a considerable accumulation of stock has taken place, which ought in some degree to have diminished the demands on England.

	1849–50.	1850–51.	1851–52.	1852–53.	1853–54.	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.	TOTAL.
Sold;	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Public auction	85,596	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,246	770	- -	92,612
Issued to											
Contractor for army clothing	2,69,131	2,97,821	2,92,097	2,58,144	2,48,122	13,307	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,78,622
Agent for ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,169	2,68,770	3,94,961	3,65,032	3,57,409	4,65,034	18,84,375
Officers and troops	7,729	- -	- -	- -	- -	694	3,818	2,804	3,409	9,077	27,531
Commissary General	6,841	- -	10,302	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,143
Hill tracts of Orissa	- -	715	- -	- -	- -	648	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,363
Neilgherry Establishment	- -	888	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	888
Superintendent Police	- -	- -	550	580	- -	- -	- -	2,288	4,892	- -	8,310
Military Male Orphan Asylum.	- -	- -	- -	382	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	382
Judicial Department	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,294	4,094	- -	- -	5,255	10,643
General - ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	- -	883	- -	890
Revenue - ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,076	- -	- -	- -	1,076
Military - ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,995	- -	- -	- -	15,995
Marine - ditto	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31	31
Infantry depôt	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9	9
Regulations to corps and departments.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	187	18	23	228
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	2,83,701	2,99,424	3,02,949	2,59,106	2,81,291	2,84,713	4,19,951	3,70,311	3,66,611	4,79,429	33,47,486
Transferred to											
Superintendent of Stationery.	8,129	1,497	2,394	1,371	2,799	2,082	1,344	- -	- -	- -	19,616
Returned:											
Damaged	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	93	- -	- -	- -	93
Supplied:											
To General Government of India.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,648	- -	14,648
GRAND TOTAL - *Rs.*	3,77,426	3,00,921	3,05,343	2,60,477	2,84,090	2,86,795	4,21,388	3,76,557	3,82,029	4,79,429	34,74,455

Judging from what we have learned of the attention given by the Secretary of State for India, to indents from Bombay for Europe supplies, we may however conclude that this apparently excessive demand from the Madras Clothing Department will be checked by the supplying authorities at the India House, and that only so much of the indent will be complied with, as is shown to be really necessary.

126. There are other points connected with the Madras Clothing Agency, to which we deem it necessary to draw the attention of the Government of India. On reviewing the expenditure of the department (as shown in statements furnished to us by the Acting Superintendent, but not given in detail here), our attention was attracted to the heavy rate of *Rs.* 6. 15. per yard, charged for the ordinary cloth used for the private soldier, equal to the price of that used for the clothing of serjeants; but on bringing the subject to the notice of the Acting Superintendent, we were informed that the charge was correct. In consequence of this circumstance, however, and of finding in the accounts entries we did not understand, we begged Lieutenant Colonel Silver to call on us at the Commission Office,

Office, bringing with him the stock ledger and invoice book, trusting to clear up difficulties at a personal interview; but that officer declined to meet us, on the plea of being otherwise occupied—a proceeding which we thought it our duty to bring to the notice of the Government of Madras, as being at variance with the orders of the Government of India; and we are prepared to submit, if desired, the papers connected therewith.

127. The books of the Clothing Department were sent to us, but being deprived of the personal explanations of the Acting Superintendent, we did not derive any satisfactory information from them; and an examination of the mode in which they are kept induced us to call the attention of the Accountant General to them. The yearly balances of each description of cloth are shown distinct in the stock ledger until used; but under the same heads of account the same description of cloth bears five different prices—a system which must preclude the possibility of correctness in preparing the annual accounts, and render all audit ineffective. Thus, under many of the headings, cloth, which had been debited at a given price, is written off to credit at the same price, and again brought on the books at a higher rate, at which it is issued to the soldier, and so charged to Government; but what becomes of the difference is not shown. We found also that the English prices of the stock are first converted into sicca, and then into Company's rupees, and that there is always a difference after conversion, owing to the calculation not being made with precision; but the Accountant General has already taken measures to obviate this unnecessary labour. We did not call for the cash accounts; but we would suggest that all the books of this office should be thoroughly examined by a competent accountant, with a view to their being brought into proper order.

128. We strongly recommend that the functions of the superintendent and agent of army clothing in the Madras Presidency be entirely separated, and performed by two different officers; for considering the intimate connexion between the position of the superintendent as storekeeper of the supplies of cloth sent from home, and that of the agent who purchases the various country articles required, and makes up the clothing, the union of the two offices in one and the same person appears to us objectionable, as precluding the possibility of proper check or control being exercised. It is true that the accounts of the department are now audited by the auditor of commissariat accounts; but even this check was only very recently established, and is moreover insufficient. We may here mention one instance that came under our notice, of the orders laid down for this department having fallen into disuse. Government are aware that considerable supplies of country articles are purchased for the department in the local market; and seeing that a Government order of May 1858 enjoins on all departments to call for tenders for local supplies by public notifications in the Gazette, and to publish in the same way the result of these tenders, we addressed the officiating superintendent and agent, inquiring whether this order is carried out, but understood, from his reply, that it had been entirely lost sight of.

129. Looking also to the tendency that exists to a constant increase in the charges to the State for army clothing, as compared with the cost when colonels of regiments shared in the off-reckonings, we submit, that in order to keep the expenditure within definite limits, and at the same time ensure the supply of suitable clothing, the establishment of a more stringent system of check is necessary. If the clothing agencies of the three Presidencies be maintained on their present footing, we think it would be advisable to have only one superintendent over the whole department, assisted by an auditor, to whom should be submitted, in detail, the books of all the clothing agents, showing not only the money disbursements, but also the quantities used in making up the different garments, and the charges for the same. This investigation might be designated as a professional audit, and would tend to ensure uniformity of practice at all the agencies; whereas, at present, each Presidency has its own rates of charge, mode of working, and varying forms of account. The audit of the clothing accounts should embrace a thorough examination of the ledgers, and of the invoice book, in order to ascertain that the conversions from English money into rupees are properly made, and the amounts carried correctly into the ledger; but a local audit of a general nature might be continued over the cash disbursements, and quantities of materials used. The head-quarters of the superintendent should be at Calcutta, but he should be required periodically to visit each agency under his control, and to report annually to Government on the state of the whole clothing

department, showing any increase or decrease in the total expenditure of the year, and any variations in the prices of the garments; also receiving from the army head-quarters of each Presidency reports of officers commanding corps, as to the quality of the materials and fit of the clothing supplied to their men, and reporting thereon to Government. It is, however, a question for consideration, whether still better arrangements might not be made, by establishing a larger number of small agencies throughout the country; and further, whether many articles might not be supplied under regimental management; to which the system of check by a central controlling office, above recommended, might easily be adapted.

Reductions of Military Forces.

130. The number of corps of cavalry and infantry, and troops and companies of artillery, engineers, and sappers, composing the Madras army, at three different periods, namely, 1st January 1857 and 1859, and 1st August 1859, is shown in the marginal statement furnished to us by the Adjutant General; as also the increase in number of corps that took place between the first and last dates. Subsequent to the 1st May 1857, a rifle corps was formed for service in Bengal, by bringing together the rifle companies of nine Native Infantry regiments, four recruiting depôts being also formed, but broken up prior to 1st January 1859; and four extra regiments of Native Infantry were also organised, one of which, having been broken up prior to that date, does not appear in this Table; but the three others, as also two local regiments, appear on the rolls of the army on the 1st August 1859. One of the local regiments, designated the Pegu Police Battalion, raised by volunteers from the Madras army, and by recruiting for service in Pegu, relieves the regular regiments stationed in that province from many of the small detachment duties previously devolving on them; the other being the Madras Sapper Militia, raised specially for service at Madras, and intended, like the Allipore regiment and police battalions of Calcutta, to relieve the regular forces from the innumerable small and scattered guards that must be furnished by some armed body in the capital of a large Presidency. Since our arrival at Madras, from Bombay, in November last, the three extra regiments, as also the rifle corps, have been broken up; orders to that effect having been issued some months previous, but not carried out, pending the formation of the new police constabulary, and the return of Madras corps from service in Bengal; and the two native veteran battalions have also recently been broken up, the 8th regiment of cavalry having previously (in the latter part of 1857) been disembodied.

CORPS.	1st January. 1857.	1st January. 1859.	1 August 1859.	Increase, beyond 1859.
European:				
Regiments, Cavalry	1	2	2	1
Ditto, Infantry	6	12	13	7
Total	7	14	15	8
Corps, Engineers	1	1	1	–
Troops, Artillery	4	5	5	1
Company's Artillery	16	20	20	4
Total	21	26	26	5
Native:				
Troops, Horse Artillery	2	2	2	–
Company's Sappers	9	12	12	3
Ditto, Artillery	7	8	8	1
Regiments, Cavalry	8	*8	*8	–
Total	26	30	30	4
Regiments, Infantry — Regular	52	52	52	–
Regiments, Infantry — Extra	–	3	3	3
Regiments, Infantry — Local	–	2	2	2
Regiments, Infantry — Veterans	2	2	2	–
Total	54	59	59	5

* 8th Light Cavalry disembodied.

131. Exclusive of the two local corps (the Pegu Police Battalion and Madras Sapper Militia), the Madras native army at present comprises a smaller number of corps, by two regiments, than prior to May 1857; but, on the other hand, the European forces maintained in the Madras Presidency have, since the same date, been augmented by one regiment of cavalry, seven of infantry, one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and four batteries of Royal Foot Artillery. Since the 1st August 1859, however, one battery of Royal Artillery has been transferred to the Bengal Presidency; and since the 3d January 1860, one battery of artillery, one regiment of infantry, and one wing of a regiment of cavalry, all belonging to Her Majesty's British army, have been sent to China, two companies of native artillery, two of native Sappers and Miners, and one regiment of native infantry, having proceeded on the same service; and the charges on account of all these troops being now borne by the Imperial Government, a corresponding diminution has taken place in the military expenditure of Madras.

132. The established numerical strength of the corps, shown in the above table, was, as below, at the three given dates; the augmentations observable in the European and native strength respectively, being occasioned, as regards the former, by the additions to the number of corps (above detailed), and as regards the latter,

by

by the establishment of each of the regular native regiments being raised from 700 privates and 100 naiques and havildars, up to 1,000 privates and 120 naiques and havildars, thus making them 1,120 strong; three extra regular regiments of the same strength having also been temporarily entertained, and two local ones formed, which still exist.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH of MADRAS MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

CORPS.	On 1st January. 1857. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	On 1st January. 1857. N. C. Rank and File.	On 1st January. 1859. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	On 1st January. 1859. N. C. Rank and File.	On 1st August. 1859. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	On 1st August. 1859. N. C. Rank and File.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st January 1859. Increase. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st January 1859. Increase. N. C. Rank and File.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st January 1859. Decrease. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st January 1859. Decrease. N. C. Rank and File.	Difference between 1st January 1859, and 1st August 1859. Increase. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Difference between 1st January 1859, and 1st August 1859. Increase. N. C. Rank and File.	Difference between 1st January 1859, and 1st August 1859. Decrease. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Difference between 1st January 1859, and 1st August 1859. Decrease. N. C. Rank and File.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st August 1859. Increase. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st August 1859. Increase. N. C. Rank and File.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st August 1859. Decrease. Regiments, Troops, and Companies.	Difference between 1st January 1857, and 1st August 1859. Decrease. N. C. Rank and File.
Her Majesty's European:																		
British - Cavalry	1	704	2	1,414	2	1,414	1	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	710	-	-
British - Infantry	3	3,207	9	9,705	10	10,783	6	6,498	-	-	1	1,078	-	-	7	7,576	-	-
Indian Infantry	3	2,841	3	2,841	3	2,841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British - Horse Artillery	-	-	1	196	1	196	1	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	196	-	-
British - Foot Artillery	-	-	4	795	4	795	4	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	795	-	-
Indian - Horse Artillery	4	476	4	477	4	477	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Indian - Foot Artillery	16	1,356	16	1,356	16	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian - Drivers, (Horse Battery)	-	-	3	180	3	180	3	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	180	-	-
Indian Veterans	2	240	2	240	2	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Sappers and Miners	-	56	-	74	-	74	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
TOTAL Europeans	-	8,880	-	17,278	-	18,356	-	8,398	-	-	-	1,078	-	-	-	9,476	-	-
Her Majesty's Native Forces:																		
Cavalry	8	3,016	8	2,639	8	2,639	-	-	377		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
Artillery - Horse	2	210	2	210	2	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artillery - Foot	7	667	8	669	8	669	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Artillery - Gun Lascars	10	660	11	726	10	726	1	66	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	66	-	-
Artillery - Drivers, (Horse Battery)	4	257	4	276	4	276	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Artillery - Drivers, (Karkhan)	11	818	11	818	10	742	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	76	-	-	1	76
Artillery - Veterans	-	26	-	30	-	37	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	-	-
Sappers and Miners	9	1,172	12	1,529	12	1,529	3	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	357	-	-
Infantry - Regular	52	42,692	52	59,332	52	59,332	-	16,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,640	-	-
Infantry - Extra	-	-	3	3,423	3	3,423	3	3,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3,423	-	-
Infantry - Local	-	-	2	2,324	2	2,324	2	2,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,324	-	-
Infantry - Veteran	2	2,388	2	2,388	2	2,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Natives	-	51,906	-	74,864	-	74,295	-	22,835	377		-	7	-	76	-	22,842	-	453
TOTAL Strength, European and Natives	-	60,786	-	91,642	-	92,651	-	31,233	377		-	1,085	-	76	-	32,318	-	453

133. It will be seen by the above that the military forces of the Madras Presidency, European and native, had, on the 1st August 1859, increased from 60,786 non-commissioned rank and file, as before the mutiny, up to 92,651; the augmentation in the European portion of the force being 9,476 men, and that in the native army 22,389 (after allowing for the numerical reduction of 377 native cavalry by the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry being disembodied), thus making a total increase of 31,865 men. But the number of native soldiers maintained was larger at one time, owing to the formation of the four recruiting depôts, and the temporary entertainment of four extra regular infantry regiments.

134. The order for disbanding the three extra regiments and the rifle corps formed by regimenting the rifle companies of regiments, on the return to their own Presidency of the Madras native regiments then serving in Bengal, having been issued by the Madras Government in May 1859, and reported to the Government of India in a letter, No. 1951, of 1st June 1859, from the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George—measures being at the same time prescribed for lowering the establishment of native infantry regiments to 800 privates as soon as the new constabulary police was in working order—we accordingly referred, in

our report from Bombay, dated 21st September 1859, to the reduction of the three extra regiments as a measure then already resolved on by the Government of Madras; but on our arrival at Madras in November we found that it had not yet been carried out. By an order dated 28th December 1859, however, the Government of Madras resolved not only on carrying out as promptly as possible the reductions already ordered, but also on making a still further diminution in the strength of all the native infantry regiments except those warned for or employed on foreign service, namely, down to 700 privates per regiment, at the same time reducing 10 havildars and 10 naicks out of the 120 in each corps, being a total reduction of 320 in the strength of 39 native infantry regiments, and leaving only 13 still on the war strength. By a General Order addressed to the army (No. 2, of 3d January 1860) the executive measures for giving effect thereto were ordered; all men of three years' service and under, in excess of the reduced establishment, being discharged with gratuities of one month's pay for each year of service; and the reduction has progressed more rapidly than was anticipated. Subsequently, namely, in January and February 1860, the three extra regiments, as also the two native veteran battalions, were broken up, and two troops of native Horse Artillery were amalgamated into one.

135. The effect of these and the other reductions noted in the margin will be, when fully carried out, to diminish the native forces by 18,597 men, as shown in detail; and if the establishment of the 13 regiments still on the war strength were reduced to the same standard as the others, a further reduction of 4,160 men would take place, making a total reduction in the native army of 22,757, about equivalent to the increase that has taken place since 1857. Thus, the only corps still remaining out of those raised since the mutiny are the Pegu Police Battalion and the Madras Sapper Militia; the former raised, as already mentioned, for the special service of Pegu, and the latter with a view to relieve the regiments stationed at Madras from the heavy guard duties inseparable from a capital. A reduction in the strength of the latter has already been ordered by the Government of Madras; and if, as we anticipate, it be found feasible for the Madras town police, which are already an efficient body, to undertake all these guard duties, we think it will be unnecessary any longer to maintain the Madras Sapper Militia, who, though less costly than regular corps, are still more expensive than a police body, and moreover less suited to the kind of duty to be performed.

Total Reduction of Numbers.	Men.
2 Troops Horse Artillery, amalgamated	105
3 Extra regiments native infantry, disbanded	3,423
39 Regiments native infantry, reduced from 1,120 to 800	12,480
2 Veteran battalions, broken up	2,388
Gun Lascars — Discharged or pensioned	12
Artillery Drivers — Discharged or pensioned	152
Native Veterans — Discharged or pensioned	37
TOTAL	18,597

136. If this corps were dispensed with, and the Pegu police battalion, which has much of the organisation of a regular regiment, were replaced by efficient police constabulary, we think effect would to a great extent, as far as regards Madras, be given to the views of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in respect to the native army, as shown in the following extract from a Despatch to the Government of India: "That an immediate reduction of this large force is necessary on financial, as well as on other grounds, cannot be disputed; but the extent of the reduction, and the details for effecting it, must be left to the judgment and discretion of your Government. It will, of course, be borne in mind, that the same system can scarcely be applied to the loyal armies of Madras and Bombay as to that of Bengal, and every possible consideration should be shown to the claims and feelings of those whose fidelity has remained unshaken during the late eventful crisis, and who have rendered such essential service to the State. Your Government recently invited the opinions of the chief civil and military officers on this important question, and doubtless the valuable information thus obtained will materially assist you in determining on what principles a native army, on a reduced scale, can best be organised for Bengal. The strength of the native armies of Madras and Bombay was of necessity greatly augmented to meet the defection in Bengal; but on the restoration of tranquillity these armies may, it is hoped, be again reduced to a peace establishment, by permitting of voluntary discharges, pensioning the worn-out soldiers, and a cessation of recruiting."

137. The marginal Table shows the diminution of expenditure, as compared with that of 1858–59, that may be expected from the various reductions effected and

and proposed, above detailed; in round numbers, nearly 31 lacs, or about one-fifth of the whole outlay. The saving of 10 lacs on the native infantry regiments is dependent on the whole number being placed on the peace establishment. If only 39 are so reduced, as at present ordered, the saving would not be more than seven lacs, and the contingent expenses of batta, rations, and passage money will also be in proportion to the strength. The balance between the total annual outlay for the Sapper Militia, and the amount entered as saving, must be applied to augmenting the Madras town police force, if undertaking the guard duties; and there must still be a small outlay on account of the "Sick and Wounded Depôt." About one-half of the outlay on account of the two Veteran battalions must be appropriated to pensions; but the outlay for batta and passage money of troops serving to the eastward may be estimated to be reduced by about one-third, in consequence of the diminution in the strength of the regiments.

Outlay incurred in 1858-59.	Pay and Allowances.	Reductions of Expenditure.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
52 Regiments Native Infantry	103,31,504	10,00,000
Recruiting Depôt	3,30,330	3,30,330
4 Extra Regiments	4,24,246	4,24,246
Madras Rifles	5,760	5,760
4 Sapper Militia	1,08,115	75,000
Supernumeraries	59,259	59,259
Sick and wounded Depôt	1,08,918	1,00,000
2 Battalions Veterans	6,35,438	3,00,000
Batta to troops serving eastward	12,22,023	4,00,000
Freight, passage money, &c.	14,89,969	4,00,000
Total Rupees	147,15,562	30,94,596

138. The reduction of the heavy outlay for the native army of the Madras Presidency may thus, we think, be considered to be advancing rapidly to the lowest limit to which, under the present organisation, it can safely be brought down; but the large expenditure, on account of the European forces located in the Presidency, requires close scrutiny, as it is to the increase in this portion of the forces that the recent augmentation of military expenditure is mainly attributable; a heavy outlay being incurred, not only on account of pay and allowances, but, as fully detailed in other parts of this report, for various other contingent expenses.

On 31st March.	Rank and File.	Troops and Companies.	Regiments.	
			Cavalry.	Infantry.
1855	3,051	30	-	3
1856	3,051	30	-	3
1857	3,706	30	1	3
1858	10,276	102	2	8
1859	11,447	113	2	9

139. The established number of rank and file of that portion of Her Majesty's British forces (infantry, cavalry, and artillery) serving in the Madras Presidency we find to have been as per margin, in the past five years respectively, the two former being formed into three regiments in the first two years, four in the third year, and 10 and 11 regiments respectively in the two last years, and the artillery (which was only sent out within the last two years) comprising five troops and companies; one regiment of infantry and two batteries of artillery having, however, recently been withdrawn for service in Bengal and China. The establishments of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, authorised for these different scales of strength, are also shown in the margin; and it will be seen that whilst the strength of rank and file has increased nearly four times since 1855, the number of officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) has been augmented to more than five times. The outlay for the ordinary pay and allowances disbursed in India for these troops is (as marginally shown) in nearly the same proportion as the augmentation of strength, namely, 10,26,831 rupees in 1855–56, against 40,27,314 rupees in 1858–59; and the contingent expenses, though not increased to so great an extent, have about trebled in the latter year. Nor is this the whole outlay; for there are considerable charges incurred in England on account of colonels and other officers, recruits, and depôt battalions, all of which are debited against the revenues of India, and have of late been very heavy.

Ranks.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Colonels	3	3	4	10	11
Field Officers	12	12	16	41	45
Captains	33	33	42	107	118
Subalterns	63	63	83	213	231
Total	111	111	145	371	405
Staff Officers	21	21	28	80	85
	132	132	173	451	490
N. C. Officers	156	156	206	605	669
Grand Total	288	288	379	1,056	1,159

	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Cavalry	3,60,857	14,900	70,145	3,73,988	7,80,632
Infantry	13,13,015	10,11,931	9,78,663	12,30,699	28,51,060
Artillery	- -	- -	- -	87,942	3,95,622
Total	16,73,922	10,26,831	10,48,808	16,92,629	40,27,314

140. On the whole, we think that the cost of the maintenance of this European establishment, including commissariat and all other contingent expenses, may be estimated at about one million sterling annually, equal to a third of the whole outlay incurred before the mutiny, for the military service of the Madras Presidency; and as we think it will be found necessary now to revert as nearly as possible

to that scale of outlay, we would entreat the attention of Government to effecting as early as practicable a diminution of the charges on account of the European troops of that Presidency, taking into consideration that there is a strength of 7,000 Europeans of Her Majesty's Indian forces also belonging to the Madras army. With the great reductions in the native forces, leaving on the effective strength only 53,480 men, including gun lascars, drivers and sappers, the Pegu Police Corps, and the Madras Sapper Militia, and therefore comprising probably only 48,000 fighting men, above 17,000 Europeans appear to be a larger proportion than has hitherto been considered necessary. This number is exclusive of the regiment of British infantry, and two batteries of Royal artillery recently sent to China, and struck off the rolls of the Madras army; whereby, and by the despatch of a wing of dragoons to China, an annual saving of about 7½ lacs is effected in mere pay and allowances.

141. We venture to bring prominently to the notice of the Government of India the importance of a decision as to the strength of force, both European and native, to be maintained throughout the Indian empire for the coming year 1860-61, being passed as early as possible; because it appears to us that all the arrangements bearing on the economical control of departmental and miscellaneous expenditure, to which our attention is directed in the instructions furnished to us, are to a great extent dependent on the strength of the military forces; and we may also be permitted to add, that we consider the determination of this point to be essential in order to enable Government to place definite limits on the military expenditure of India, and admit of estimates being framed with some probability of correctness. We have endeavoured in the present and former reports to show, as far as our inquiries have enabled us to judge, the best means of diminishing military expenditure to some extent; but it appears to us that, in order to keep it permanently within the limits which the state of the finances renders necessary, reductions of the strength of the military forces, beyond what it falls within our province to particularise, will be found necessary. As the first step towards this end, we would, with all deference, suggest for the consideration of Government, whether the regular forces of the native armies of the three Presidencies might not be reduced below the strength at which they stood before the mutiny, in just the same proportion as the strength of the European forces to be maintained is increased above the standard fixed at the same date; due regard being at the same time given to the various armed bodies existing in different parts of the country, under the designation of irregulars, local corps, and police battalions, which were so numerous prior to the mutiny, are even now largely maintained in many parts, and are apparently still on the increase.

Tenasserim Provinces, Pegu, the Straits, Labuan, and China.

142. The Tenasserim Provinces have from the date of their cession, at the close of the war with Ava in 1826, been continuously held by the Madras troops; and excepting during a few years subsequent to that date, and at intervals since, when the threatening attitude of the King of Ava has called for increase of the military forces, the strength of the troops located at the principal stations of the provinces, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, has been kept as low as their detached position probably justified. The province of Pegu, first occupied in 1852-53, was, during the war and for a short time after, garrisoned by a mixed force of Bengal and Madras troops, but is now entirely placed under the protection of the Madras army; and the military forces required for the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca) have since 1826, when the Bengal troops were withdrawn and a local battalion broken up, been entirely furnished by the Madras army. A small body of Madras troops (artillery and infantry) has also, for about 15 years past, been detached from Singapore to Labuan, on account of the British Government; and of late years also a detachment of Madras troops has been stationed at Hong Kong.

143. The pay and field batta of the troops employed in Labuan and China are debited to Her Majesty's Government; but we find that all the military charges on account of the troops located in the Tenasserim Provinces, Pegu, and the Straits, are debited against the Madras Presidency; although the civil Government is under the direct authority of the Government of India, and the revenues are, under the orders of the Imperial Government, credited to the several localities in which realised, and bear only the civil and a portion of the police charges. The expense thus entailed on the Government of Madras by the occupation of these

these provinces has been considerable; and although a more extended employment of steam-vessels, in keeping open the communication of the Tenasserim Provinces with the continent of India, might perhaps, considering the peaceful disposition of the people, have admitted of some diminution in the strength of the military forces there maintained, and would no doubt have proved beneficial in extending commercial intercourse with the continent of India, yet the high charge for these vessels would probably have prevented any immediate diminution of outlay.

144. From returns now before us, furnished at our request by the Accountant General, we find that the military charges on account of the Madras troops serving in the Tenasserim Provinces, Pegu, and the Straits, were as below during a series of years from 1852-53 upwards; the details of the outlay are not here given, but can be furnished hereafter if required.

	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Cost of troops employed, Rangoon -	9,28,499	22,77,972	21,43,995	22,38,110	22,24,160	31,58,270	35,39,161
Ditto - - Moulmein -	6,26,370	4,52,681	7,16,424	3,37,815	4,29,218	4,63,190	5,05,542
Ditto - - Penang, &c.	3,50,307	3,43,866	4,08,256	4,88,247	4,64,986	6,19,843	6,36,955
Commissariat Charges, Eastern Settlements - - - -	4,58,669	4,61,703	1,88,214	24,03,567	13,03,993	21,90,198	39,17,068
Field Batta to Officers, Freight, Passage, and Table Money and Contingencies - - - -	2,77,650	10,04,907	10,82,663	8,88,434	10,79,911	12,89,692	12,22,023
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	26,50,495	45,41,129	45,39,552	63,56,173	55,02,268	77,21,193	98,20,749

145. It will be observed from the above, that the military charges on account of these dependencies of the Indian empire are year by year greatly increasing, having amounted during the past year (1858-59) to 98,20,749 rupees, more than double the outlay of 1854-55; and as this large expenditure far exceeds the revenues derived from the territories in which the troops are employed, a reduction is imperatively called for, and could easily be effected as far as regards military considerations, since the maintenance of the present military strength to the eastward, as also its distribution, appears to be dependent on grounds of civil policy rather than on military requirements.

146. The strength of that portion of the Madras military forces employed in the provinces of Tenasserim and Pegu, in the Straits, and China, in March 1860, consisting of 10 companies of artillery, four companies of sappers and miners, a wing of dragoons, two regiments of European infantry, 13 of native infantry, and one of local infantry, was as per margin, as entered in a return furnished by the Quartermaster General. The detachment in China is composed of one regiment of native infantry, two companies of sappers, two of native artillery, a wing of dragoons, a regiment of British European infantry, and a battery of Royal artillery, the two latter being struck off the strength of the Madras army; and in the Straits settlements, and in Labuan, there are two regiments of native infantry, and three companies of artillery, European and native. Thus it will be seen that the whole number of Madras native troops detached beyond sea is now raised to above 19,000, which, when the reductions in the strength of the military forces, already ordered, are fully carried out, will probably be equal to nearly one-third of the established strength of the whole Madras army; and as, judging from the demands made of late years, this kind of service is likely to be of a permanent character, some idea may be formed of the extent of the drain on the army, as well as on the finances of the Presidency.

	Europeans.	Natives.	TOTAL.
Pegu:			
Artillery - - - -	589	195	784
Sappers and Miners - -	12	256	268
Infantry of the Line - -	2,174	10,410	12,584
Local Infantry - - -	2	1,248	1,250
Total - - -	2,777	12,109	14,886
Straits and Labuan:			
Artillery - - - -	85	234	319
Infantry of the Line - -	4	2,082	2,086
Total - - -	89	2,316	2,405
China:			
Wing of Dragoons - -	354	0	354
Artillery - - - -	0	202	202
Sappers - - - -	12	258	270
Infantry of the Line - -	2	1,041	1,043
Total - - -	368	1,501	1,869
GRAND TOTAL - - -	3,234	15,926	19,160

147. The force in Tenasserim and Pegu, commanded by a Major General, with the usual staff attached, is scattered over about 17 separate stations, and considered to be on foreign service; the native troops drawing, in addition to the usual rate of batta allowed to them when in the field in any part of India, the foreign service rations given in kind to the Madras native soldier when serving beyond seas; the Bengal sepoy, in like situations, receiving money rations. The European portion of the force has no special pay or privileges for service in these territories, and the only additional charge to Government for their pay is the extra rate allowed to all European soldiers when at any station 200 miles distant from the capital; but it will be seen, by comparing the table given in para. 6, with the abstract return as per margin, that their rations cost a much larger sum at all stations of Tenasserim, Pegu, and the Straits, than at most others within the ranges of the Madras Commissariat, and much above the average estimated cost, *Rs.* 6. 5. 4. The location of troops in these provinces therefore necessarily involves, both for Europeans and natives, a large additional outlay, as compared with other localities; and this in a measure accounts for the large commissariat expenditure in Burmah, which is, however, higher than we think would be found sufficient under a system of strict economy and careful management.

STATIONS.	Average Monthly Value of Rations to European Troops.					
	1857.			1858.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Moulmein - -	14	7	5	17	3	1
Rangoon - -	17	1	5	18	8	5
Tonghoo - -	16	14	7	16	10	1
Shoungheen - -	16	14	5	16	8	3
Thayetmew -	13	3	3	11	12	3
Singapore - -	15	3	7	15	12	6
Penang - -	14	3	10	13	8	4

148. The total commissariat expenditure in Pegu and the eastern settlements for a series of years, as shown in the table at para. 9, must be treated in the aggregate, as we have no details of the outlay. The charges for 1858-59, shown by the Accountant General as amounting to 40,25,063 rupees, include heavy arrears brought to account; and after deducting recoveries by the "sale proceeds of stores, &c. in the eastern settlements, including retrenchments and table money recovered," the net commissariat outlay for the year is entered in the Accountant General's books at 39,17,068 rupees, as shown above. The statement, as per margin, received from the Commissary General, shows the total estimated outlay for the year 1859-60, to be considerably lower, namely, 22,52,240 rupees; but this amount may, on the closing of the year's accounts, be found to be considerably increased by arrears, which are known to be still on hand, being brought to account.

	Rs.
Rangoon -	8,78,000
Thayetmew	4,81,000
Tonghoo -	4,47,952
Moulmein -	2,40,000
Straits -	2,05,288
Rs.	22,52,240

149. The practice hitherto followed in these settlements, as in other parts of India, of endeavouring to lower the civil charges by the employment of the military forces in non-military duties, that might equally well and more economically be performed by a civil constabulary force, is more especially to be deprecated as regards these territories, because, as already fully explained, the outlay for the regular troops there located is, from various causes, so large, as to render it advisable to maintain only the smallest number compatible with security from external aggression. And it is the less necessary to maintain a large number of regular troops in Pegu, because it already possesses a considerable local protective force; there being, in addition to three police battalions (consisting in the aggregate of 1,600 privates, commanded by the deputy commissioner of the district they belong to), two local regiments, the one designated the Pegu Light Infantry, and placed entirely under the orders of the Commissioner, and the other the Pegu Police Corps; the charges for the police and the former corps appearing in the accounts of the Pegu province, but those for the latter being debited against the Madras Presidency.

150. We must here remark, that the Pegu Police Corps already formed has more the constitution of a regularly organised military force, than of a constabulary police body; and, consisting as it does of volunteers from the Madras Presidency, is of the same character as the regular native troops, though less expensive than a regular regiment, owing to the smaller number of officers. Moreover, as remarked by Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, "It will not be of much use as police, in the strict sense of the term. Being foreigners, they would be quite helpless in the interior of the country; knowing neither the language, the manners of the people, nor the country, they could scarcely be useful as police. They would require guides, interpreters, and commissariat, which the Burmese police do not want." The Pegu Police Corps was thus composed, on the plea, as we understand, that the people of the country would not enlist and submit to the constraint of military discipline, and that there was no other mode by which to obtain

obtain a police force amenable to orders, than by raising men formed into battalions subject to military discipline; but we submit, that with the example of Scinde and the Punjaub before us, where the people of the country have willingly and efficiently performed police duties, it would be highly advisable to endeavour to raise a regular constabulary force from amongst the people of the country, who, from all we can learn, although unwilling to submit to the strict control essential for the efficiency of a regularly constituted military force, yet have many of the habits suitable for the duties of constables.

151. Sanction has been conveyed to the Madras Government for the formation of three or four additional police battalions for Pegu, to be designated Sappers; and the organisation and maintenance of this kind of force would, even with the high rates of pay which the inhabitants of Pegu require to tempt them to permanent employment, in the end prove far less expensive than the employment of regular troops. In the Martaban and Tenasserium provinces there is already a police force of about 700 men, designated "Town and Interior Armed Police," which might be increased in number as necessary; and in the Straits, also, an efficient constabulary body should be formed at each of the settlements, to relieve the troops from all except purely military duties, assignable by the commanding officer.

152. As more fully stated in another part of this report, referring specially to the police, we deprecate the formation of police bodies on the constitution of the Pegu police corps, as being neither soldiers nor constabulary, and therefore not carrying with them the peculiar advantages of either of these bodies; but their employment for the non-military duties of furnishing petty guards and detachments, is at any rate preferable to that of the regular troops, which is not only a waste of the public money but entirely destructive of military efficiency. By the establishment of an efficient police constabulary, we think that five out of the twelve regiments serving in the Pegu and Tenasserim provinces, and the Straits might be entirely set free, leaving the remaining seven regiments solely available for strictly military duties; and unless it be found practicable thus to withdraw a portion of the present regular force located in Burmah and the eastern settlements, we see no immediate opening for direct saving in the military charges of these provinces, except by a diminution in the strength of corps, and in the large number of cattle maintained for their use.

153. We would in any case suggest, that the 13 regiments of native infantry serving in the eastern settlements and to the eastward, including China, should, as soon as possible, be immediately reduced to the peace establishment of 700 privates; as recently ordered for the rest of the native army of the Madras Presidency. Considering also the difficulty of marching troops in Pegu during many months of the year, when the whole country is nearly impassable on account of the floods and rains, and seeing that the fine water communications by the Irrawaddi, afford great facilities for transport in the event of operations against Ava being necessary—since the rapid movement up the river of a small force by the flotilla, to the rear of an invading army approaching from Ava, would greatly paralyse an enemy advancing from that quarter, along the narrow valley of the Irrawaddi — we are of opinion that the large transport cattle establishment as per margin, recently maintained in Pegu (nearly equal in numbers to that maintained in Madras proper, for the Madras army on the continent of India), might, without detriment to military efficiency, be still further reduced. We have no doubt that by these measures, and the greater concentration of the troops in these provinces, a clear saving of about 16 lacs per annum, might be effected; including all contingent charges of freight, passage money, batta, rations, &c.

Elephants -	132
Draught bullocks - -	1,359
Carriage bullocks - -	308
Dooley bearers	1,555

Relief of Regular Troops by Police.

154. Having shewn above that a great increase was made to the strength of all the native regiments of the Madras army subsequent to May 1857, on account of the mutiny in Bengal, we must not omit to point out the causes which prevented a diminution being made, when the emergency was over, as rapidly as would otherwise have been practicable. In March 1859, when reductions of the native forces were first resolved upon by the Madras Government, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, after full deliberation, pronounced it

unadvisable, pending the organisation of the Madras police constabulary, to reduce the strength of native regiments below 1,000 privates, on the ground of the men being greatly overworked, by reason of the scattered state of the forces, over the vast extent of territory occupied by them, the long and frequent marches that had become unavoidable in order to provide for the variety of foreign service to be performed; the great amount of detachment duty, and the unceasing calls on the regular troops for escorts and guards. Indeed, his Excellency set forth the evils and hardships thus entailed on the native army, in such earnest and forcible language, that we quote his own words, as conveying the soundest principles.

155. "As Commander in Chief, Sir P. Grant feels bound to submit to Government his fixed opinion, that it is utterly impossible that discipline and efficiency can co-exist with the present condition of this army, broken up as it is into small detachments, and dispersed here and there over the vast surface of this extensive Presidency, together with portions of Bombay and Bengal, and the recent acquisition of territory in Burmah. Deeply feeling the evils of the existing system, Lieutenant-general Grant earnestly recommends to the Government to consent to concentrate the troops as much as may be practicable at the head quarters of divisions and brigades; reducing as far as possible all single regiment stations, and altogether withdrawing to their company or regimental head quarters, the innumerable small details of artillery and infantry which at present abound in every part of the country, ruining the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and, in reality, affording no adequate protection in any respect."

156. "Employing detachments of troops, more especially artillery and guns, on outpost duty or field service of even the most trivial description, under native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, is highly objectionable; and never can be necessary if these suggestions are carried into effect. By concentrating the troops as now proposed, very many of the inconveniences now experienced in arranging for the periodical relief, will be obviated; an effective force ready for any service will always be in hand to move upon any point where troops may be required; opportunities for exercising together in considerable bodies the troops of all arms will be afforded, than which nothing can be more desirable. An impetus to discipline and efficiency, which cannot be over estimated, will be given; and an emulation and military spirit, conducive in the highest degree to the good of the public service, cannot fail to be created."

157. "I have submitted to the Government a project to concentrate the troops, as much as possible, in suitable positions, instead of having them as they now are, cut up into petty detachments, and scattered all over the face of the country, affording no real protection or assistance, and absolutely ruining all discipline and efficiency. Many brigade stations have not even one complete regiment quartered at them just now; and except at Secunderabad (in the Nizam's territories) there is not a point in the Madras Presidency, where a force of 3,000 men of all arms could be assembled. The men feel that they are grievously overworked; that duty is constant and unceasing, and that there is no prospect of relief; their strength and energies are overtasked, and that they are plunged in irretrievable debt by the long and frequent marches." "One-third of the army is permanently on duty from year's end to year's end, and the men are disheartened and dispirited; this season (1857) fully one-half of the native army has been in movement, or will be so, to occupy Pegu, and effect the general relief, and to give to corps in regular succession, their proportion of foreign service."

158. "The circumstances of the native army are becoming daily more trying, and I feel it to be my duty, again to solicit that the relief to which in common justice and humanity they are entitled, may be granted to the troops. The enclosed return, prepared in the office of the Adjutant-general of the army, shows that 23 regiments (nearly half the army) have only 1½ reliefs; 18 regiments have 3 reliefs, 8 regiments have 3½ reliefs, and 3 regiments have 7 reliefs, whereas all should have full 4 reliefs. It is my duty as Commander in Chief, emphatically to state my firm conviction that this state of things cannot much longer endure. The troops must have relief, and I have already indicated how, in my opinion, it can best be given."

159. At the same time his Excellency, in a letter to the Madras Government, dated 17th March 1859, expressed the opinion, "that the first step to be taken in order to admit of any real reduction being made in the military expenses of the Madras Presidency, is the formation of an efficient and well organized police, a point which was first pressed upon notice by Lord Harris in August 1855." The Act of the Legislative Council authorising the formation of the Madras police constabulary only received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th September 1859; but it was then pressed rapidly forward, and on our arrival at Madras in November last, we found one district of the Presidency (Arcot) almost entirely occupied by the constabulary, the relief of the regular troops as regards detachment and guard duty being already to some extent carried out. The Inspector General of Mofussil Police, Mr. Robinson, informed us, in a letter dated 28th December, that "the veterans at Chittoor (two companies) have been relieved of all duty, by the constabulary undertaking the gaol and treasury guards of that place. The veteran guard at Palliconda has likewise been relieved. There are veterans at Arnee; but they are not performing, so far as I am aware, any civil duty. If they are doing so, however, these duties will cease before the end of January next, as the Arnee division will by that time be taken up by the constabulary. All guards furnished by the Regulars (the 18th Regiment native Infantry) for civil duties at Vellore, have been relieved. They consisted of gaol and police choultry guards. I believe that there are hospital, arsenal and commissariat guards also furnished by the Regulars at Vellore; and probably at Arcot likewise. It is for the military authorities to judge, whether it is desirable to relieve any of these guards by the constabulary. The civil duties which now press so severely on the military forces, consist chiefly of gaol and treasure guards. To furnish these, detachments are necessarily kept up in different parts of the country; and their relief is of the first importance. I consider that any energetic superintendent of police should, in most districts, be able to organize and train a body of men sufficient to undertake all these duties, and relieve the detachment, within three months of his commencing work in his district."

160. The organization of the police constabulary thus in process of formation for the Madras Presidency, is very different from that of the military police of Bengal and Bombay, who are in every way constituted on the model of the Sepoy army, and would require as many reliefs for their guards, as the native regiments of the line, in order to maintain a similar discipline; and in reference to which the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the organization of the Indian army, recorded in their report, that "they see in this force, in its numerical strength, and military organization, differing, as it does, in no essential respect, from the regular Sepoy army, the elements of future danger; and would therefore recommend that great caution be used in not giving to this force a stricter military training than may be required for the maintenance of discipline, lest a new native force be formed, which may hereafter become a source of embarrassment to Government." His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, makes very similar remarks in one of his minutes, wherein he points out the difference between the proposed Madras constabulary, and the other police bodies of India. "It is not 'police corps' which it is proposed to establish. These are neither police nor regular army, and while they cause a heavy expenditure, are a source of disquietude both to Government and the people."

161. The Madras police force however are not to be soldiers, but constables; as explained by Mr. Robinson, they are to go through a certain degree of drill to "secure discipline and proper spirit, all are to be taught the use of arms, which are light carbines and swords, in the proportion of one firearm and sword for every two men; but excepting when employed on treasure escort, or jail duty, they are not to carry arms, the baton being the ordinary and sufficient instrument of defence." They will not be required to observe the strict discipline essential in a military body, and fewer reliefs will therefore be required for the men on duty; daily reliefs can only be carried out at a very heavy cost to the State, and not less than three are necessary for health and discipline. The composition and probable outlay for this police force is stated by Mr. Robinson, as follows. "The rate usually taken in estimating county constabulary in England, is one policeman to 1,000 inhabitants, and to four square miles of area (on this latter point

Inspector General Mofussil Police, 23 Dec. 1859.

point differences of opinion exist), and so far as I have gone, I am inclined to think that this rate of one to every thousand inhabitants should suffice for this Presidency; but the area will of course be much greater. Calculating from the above data, and taking the grades and rates of pay already stated to your Commission, I estimate the cost of constabulary for 22 millions of inhabitants, at 30,54,000 rupees, as per margin. Of this sum, 12 to 13 lacs will be recovered from existing expenditure on civil establishments." The increase to the present outlay for the protection of the country would, in that case, not be more than about 18 lacs; and it is, moreover, possible that this amount may be to a great degree, or even entirely covered, by the revenue exemptions and money allowances previously assigned to certain parties for performing police duties being resumed, or the privileges at least greatly modified. But even if these anticipations be not realised, the additional outlay should not be allowed to stand in the way of endeavouring to secure the highest state of efficiency in the constabulary force; for, as observed by his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, in one of his minutes, "The key to the organization of our Indian military system is the reformation of the existing police, on the English and Irish constabulary principle;" and his Excellency lays special stress on the formation of a "real police, well organized, well paid, well superintended by selected European officers."

Number.		Rs.
600	Inspectors - -	6,60,000
21,400	Inferior grades -	18,04,000
22,000		24,64,000
20	Superintendents -	—
20	Assistant Superintendents (travelling allowance inclusive) - -	3,00,000
1	Inspector General (office, travelling, &c. inclusive) -	50,000
22,041	TOTAL - - -	28,14,000
		Rs.
Clothing - -		2,00,000
Arms, &c. annual -		20,000
Stationery - -		20,000
		2,40,000
TOTAL annual charge - Rs.		30,54,000

Inspector General Mofussil Police, Madras, 13 December 1859.

162. In reference to the expense of employing military guards for civil duties, Mr. Robinson very justly remarks, "that the first step towards reform of military expenditure, will be for the Adjutant-general to debit the cost of every sentinel or detachment he supplies, to the districts or department employing them; for then only will the enormous cost at which many purely civil duties are now being done by military forces, oblige the heads of departments to see how easily they can dispense with military aid in much of the general administration of the country." Mr. Robinson further declares himself ready to provide all escorts required, on condition of being furnished with the pecuniary means by the department requiring them; a proviso which will in itself be a most useful check on requisitions of this nature, and we strongly recommend its adoption not only as regards escorts, but also for all duties of a civil nature, such as guards for treasuries, jails, mints, banks, public workshops, and a variety of miscellaneous purposes, for which military guards have hitherto been employed, but which, as now universally admitted, may be performed by hired police, as efficiently, and at a smaller outlay. The Government of Madras have indeed already made practical experience, in one instance, of the economy to the State that may thus be effected; for, consequent on the reduction of the native forces and the strength of the garrisons of the Presidency, the Mount, and Palaveram being insufficient to furnish the usual number of orderlies employed in the offices of the Adjutant General and Town Major, Government sanctioned the employment of peons in room of these orderlies, only allowing however about half the number of peons, who receive a much lower rate of pay than Sepoy orderlies, the charge being moreover borne by the office by whom they are employed.

163. Whilst at Madras, we had several interviews with the Governor, his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, who favoured us with copies of all the minutes recorded by him in regard to the formation of the new police; wherein he points out how intimately this measure is connected with the reduction of the military forces, and that its organization, on a proper basis, is a key to economy and military efficiency. And although careful not to hurry on the new arrangements before the police body were in a state of efficiency, we still learn from Mr. Robinson, that his Excellency being anxious as far as possible to facilitate the reduction of the military forces, had desired him "to keep in view the early relief of all petty military detachments, by trained bodies of police, even although it should retard a little the general organization of the rural police throughout the different districts." Mr. Robinson added that officers would therefore "shortly be deputed into several of the districts of the southern division, "with directions to form effective and well-trained local bodies of constabulary, to take up all civil duties now performed by the military." Consequent on this arrangement, his Excellency the Governor a few days

days subsequently proposed, and Government resolved on the reductions already detailed; namely, that all the native infantry regiments within the frontier should be reduced by 320 non-commissioned rank and file, the three extra regiments being also broken up, and two veteran battalions absorbed into the pension list. And as we observe, since our arrival at Calcutta, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has issued a general order, authorising officers commanding divisions and forces, to call in all military detachments as soon as the Inspector General of Mofussil Police intimates his readiness to replace them by the constabulary force; we presume that measures are now in full operation for relieving the Madras Army from all the numerous detachment duties which have hitherto pressed so heavily on them.

164. As an illustration of the scattered state of the Madras forces we may mention, that at the time we commenced our inquiries, the European troops alone occupied 40 different posts; and we learn, by returns furnished by the Quarter Master General, that on the 13th December 1859, the Native Infantry furnished, in addition to all detachments from regiments in the field, in Bengal, 91 permanent detachments (as per margin), varying in strength from more than one wing, but less than a regiment, down to less than one Company, but not less than a native officer's guard; one-third of the whole (31) being of this latter strength, and another third (30) less than two companies, but more than one; 21 less than three companies, but more than two, seven less than one wing, but more than three companies, and only two more than one wing. The still smaller detachments would, if included, no doubt greatly swell the number; but we may calculate the total strength of these 91 detachments alone, to be at least equal to 120 companies. By a Return from the Quarter Master General, dated 20th March 1860, we find, however, that in consequence of the progress of the new police arrangements, 31 of these detachments have already been called in; amongst which are included the two largest, comprising more than one wing, and the total strength of the 31 detachments may, therefore, be calculated at about 50 companies. Out of the 60 detachments still remaining, two-thirds consist of less than two companies each, and their duties could, therefore, with ease be taken by the police; indeed, we have no doubt that within a short time all the rest of the detachments will be called in, regiments being but rarely divided.

	Detachments.
Centre division	12
Northern	15
Southern	18
Mysore	6
Malabar and Canara	10
Ceded districts	3
Hyderabad subsidiary force	6
Nagpore force	4
Pegu division	14
Straits settlements	3
TOTAL	91

165. We find also, that the numbers of all ranks detached in 1858 for escort duty from the regiments of Native Infantry and Veterans stationed within the permanent garrisons of Madras, were, as per margin, divided into 87 escorts; thus giving an average of 37 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, for each. A great amount of harassing duty was thus involved, without any corresponding beneficial results; for his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant states, that "the best informed and most experienced civil officers will allow, that small parties of soldiers under native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, afford no adequate support to the authorities nor any real protection to small treasuries in the interior of the country, and that employing the men on duties of that description, while it is ruinous to discipline, not only falls short of the object in view, but is absolutely mischievous." His Excellency adds, "I am well aware that circumstances occasionally render the employment of detachments absolutely necessary for a time, as in the instance of Malliapooram in Malabar; but let this be the exception, not the rule, as at present is the case."

Officers.		Non-commissioned, Rank and File.
European.	Native.	
16	94	3,229

166. The employment of regular troops on duties of this nature is, moreover, a positive waste of public funds, since every guard employed requires three or four reliefs; whereas if the duty were taken by the police one relief for each guard would suffice. These escort and detachment duties, as also the furnishing of guards for treasuries and jails, will, however, soon be mainly, if not entirely, taken by the police constabulary; whereby the whole of the regular soldiers of the Madras army will be relieved from extraneous, non-military duties, and the Madras army will then, even with the large reductions of the forces already ordered, be stronger by reason of the improved discipline that may thus be

maintained, than the present larger force, with all its drawbacks to discipline. We confidently anticipate also, that the establishment of an efficient police constabulary will not only enable Government to effect larger reductions in the military forces than are at present contemplated, but further facilitate the judicious location of the troops, so essential to economy and efficiency; for with the forces scattered in small detachments, the cost of lodging, feeding, and every other charge is greatly enhanced, at the same time that the control and supervision of the officers over their men is greatly weakened.

Allocation of Military Expenditure.

167. We now solicit attention to a subject which we approach with great diffidence, being aware that it may not be considered as properly falling within our province; but believing that Government fully recognise the important principle that India is one empire, to be governed as a whole, and not by sections, and that any information tending to place in a clear light the true causes of the late great increase of military expenditure in the different localities, will be acceptable as facilitating the determination of the best means of promptly reducing, and in future controlling the outlay, we have endeavoured in every way to trace out these causes; and find them to be intimately connected with the solution of the question so frequently mooted, whether the expenditure of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay can be so controlled as to be kept within their revenues. As a correct decision of this point necessarily in a great measure depends on the allocation of military expenditure, we respectfully submit to Government, that in contrasting the increased military charges of Madras and Bombay with those of former years, and debiting them as *bonâ fide* disbursements against the revenues of those Presidencies, due consideration should be given to the circumstance, that the accounts of expenditure are so defectively drawn out, as not to exhibit the extent of charges incurred consequent on the changes made in the strength and distribution of the troops, to which the recent great increase of military expenditure is mainly attributable; these changes, moreover, not being altogether made by those Governments, or on behalf of territories subject to them, but in many cases under the direct orders of the Government of India, as measures essential for the general security of the whole empire. As will be seen by distribution returns of the military forces of Madras and Bombay, one of which (for Madras) is given at the beginning of this report, a great portion of the increase of the forces, European and Native, of that Presidency, as compared with former years, has been made for the defence of those territories under the direct control of the Government of India, such as Central India, the Nizam's territories, Nagpore, Pegu, and Tenasserim; and though we cannot here enter into particulars regarding similar charges borne by the Bombay Presidency, we may at least refer to the outlay on account of the occupation of Central India and Aden, and the heavy cost of the maintenance of the Indian navy.

168. We have endeavoured to show separately in the marginal abstract table (compiled from a statement prepared for us by the Accountant General) the ordinary annual military expenditure, during a series of seven years, beginning with 1852–53, on account of that portion of the Madras army occupying the provinces strictly comprised within the limits of the Presidency, and those of which the territorial revenues, and subsidies for military contingents, are received by the Madras government. Also, the charges on account of Madras troops occupying other territories, (which though as appears to us strictly imperial charges, are placed to the debit of that Government); the disbursements made by the Madras Government, but debited to other governments, and finally, the gross military expenditure on account of Madras troops serving within and beyond frontier.

YEARS.	Madras Military Expenditure for Troops serving in		Disbursed by Madras Presidency, but debited to other Governments, including Labuan.	Gross Military Expenditure on account of Madras Troops within and beyond Frontier.
	Madras Proper, Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin.	Nagpore, Saugor, Cuttack, and Eastern Settlements, except Labuan.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1852–53 - -	2,02,48,042	64,24,912	5,68,223	2,72,41,177
1853–54 - -	2,16,10,985	75,09,011	7,94,537	2,99,14,533
1854–55 - -	2,16,39,959	73,05,432	8,72,197	2,98,17,588
1855–56 - -	2,23,12,960	88,81,817	8,75,561	3,20,70,338
1856–57 - -	2,26,93,632	73,49,877	6,82,773	3,07,26,282
1857–58 - -	2,68,73,201	96,35,180	18,76,904	3,83,85,288
1858–59 - -	3,22,94,405	1,39,86,404	26,23,305	4,89,04,114
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	16,76,73,187	6,10,92,633	82,93,500	23,70,59,320

169. The

169. The first column is intended to show only charges incurred for Madras troops serving in provinces under the direct rule of the Government of Madras, and in the Nizam's dominions, Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin; but owing to an omission explained below, we apprehend that the expenditure in this column is entered at a much higher sum than is properly chargeable against Madras. Whatever be the correct amount, it is justly chargeable to the Madras Government, because the territorial revenues of these provinces are paid into the Madras treasury, the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah having been ceded for the express purpose of meeting the charges of the Nizam's subsidiary force, on the long standing principle that the first charge on territorial revenues should be the maintenance of military forces, for the protection of the country; and the subsidies paid by the Rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, being also received by the Government of Madras. But these arrangements in respect to territorial revenues and subsidies have not been generally adhered to in the case of districts occupied by the Madras and Bombay armies; we have already instanced the revenues of Pegu and other territories being credited to the local Government, whilst the military charges are borne by Madras; and as regards subsidies, we may mention that those paid prior to the annexation of Nagpore, for the maintenance of the military subsidiary force occupying that territory, were uniformly credited to the Government of India, instead of being received by the Government supplying the military force, whether Bengal, Bombay, or Madras; a course which would have been strictly in accordance with that enjoined as follows, in a territorial financial letter of the Court of Directors, as far back as 1818. "We take this opportunity to direct, that the military charges occasioned by subsidiary forces stationed with any of the native powers, be distinctly and separately stated under the head of military disbursements in your annual accounts, in order that we may see how far the receipts of subsidy from those powers equal the expense of the subsidiary forces."

170. The second column of the table shows, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, the charges borne by the Madras revenues on account of troops of that Presidency occupying Nagpore, Saugor, Cuttack, the Southern Mahratta country and the Eastern settlements; but as we are informed by the accountant, that the amounts here entered show only the ordinary pay of the troops serving in these localities, being exclusive of "commissariat, ordnance, medical and clothing supplies, freight, passage and batta," we presume that all these items, as also the extra cost of rations for natives and Europeans must have been brought under the head shown in the first column, thus greatly increasing the amount drawn from the Madras revenues on account of extraordinary charges. The third column shows the disbursements debited to other Governments; which we are informed include only strictly extra charges, such as those incurred for the troops or establishments of the other Presidencies, "Burmah donation field batta, freight and passage money, subsistence, field batta and extra charges on account of Madras troops serving in Bengal," as also "pay and field batta of Madras troops at Labuan."

171. The practice of debiting all the extraordinary charges on account of the Madras troops serving beyond frontier, against the revenues of that Presidency, is of comparatively recent origin; for we learn by a letter from the Military Auditor General of Madras (dated 10 May 1847), that prior to a resolution of the Governor General in Council, No. 1693, of 22d November 1843, the extra charges on account of Madras troops employed in the Bengal and Bombay territories, including expenses of movement, were always debited to those Presidencies respectively; but that under the interpretation placed at Madras, in 1843, on the orders of the Supreme Government, No. 345, dated 23d May 1836, and in the resolution above referred to, the revenues of Madras have since 1843, borne not only the ordinary military pay of the whole of the Madras army, in whatever locality serving, but further, all the extra charges, such as rations and batta to native soldiers, increased pay and cost of rations for Europeans, as also the whole cost of establishments maintained for the pay, ordnance, medical, commissariat and barrack departments, and the pay and allowances of commanding and staff officers.

172. It is not however apparent to us how this practice in respect to Madras

can have arisen out of the order of 1843 ; for the instructions contained therein, as quoted below, are quite clear as regards the extraordinary or war charges incurred on account of troops serving in any province beyond the limits of the Presidency to which they belong, being ordered to be debited against the Government of India ; although the ordinary charges of such troops, as also the whole of the charges, extra or otherwise, arising out of establishments maintained within the frontier, are to be borne by the presidency to which they belong. And the interpretation placed on the order at Madras is the more remarkable, because it was read in precisely the opposite way by the Bombay authorities : who at the very same time, first began to debit against the Government of India extraordinary charges incurred on account of their troops serving in other territories.

Resolution of G. G. in Council, Finl. Dept. 22 November 1843.

173. "The Governor General in Council is disposed to require that each separate Presidency, when called upon to act in fulfilment of the general policy of British India, shall not regard itself as a totally unconcerned mere spectator of events, but shall take upon itself the entire responsibility of the whole expenditure within its own territory, and the ordinary charges beyond it, which its own establishments or the establishments temporarily placed under its control, shall be called upon to incur on behalf of the public service. Each Presidency must, in all cases, bear in future as a charge of its own, the ordinary military pay of its own officers, on whatever service they may be employed ; and in regard to allowances, those only will be recognised by the Government of India which it authorises itself, as attached to appointments over which it holds its own separate and distinct control. So far as a general principle can be laid down, it may be assumed that, extraordinary or war charges beyond the frontier being excluded, all other charges of whatever Department, either of a local character, or belonging to, or arising out of establishments of a local character, or of establishments under the immediate orders of the local Governments, are to be regarded as charges, whether ordinary or extraordinary, of the local Government concerned. Hence, applying this principle to Bombay in connexion with Scinde, the Governor General in Council determines that the ordinary charges of the Bombay troops serving in Scinde shall be chargeable to the presidency of Bombay, the extraordinary or war charges incurred in that province being alone debited to the Government of India, and that the whole of the extra charges arising out of its own establishments within the Bombay frontier, notwithstanding that they may be the result of the effort which the Bombay Government is called upon to make on behalf of the Government of India in Scinde, shall be supervised and charged as charges extraordinary of the presidency of Bombay. The Governor General in Council desires that the same principle shall be held to govern generally the expenditure of British India."

174. The revenues of Burmah, the Eastern Settlements, Nagpore, Coorg, and Cuttack, all occupied by the Madras troops were, until 1856-57, credited to Bengal; but in that year's accounts (as stated by the Secretary of State for India, in a financial Despatch, No. 6, dated 19th January 1859,) "the receipts and disbursements of the territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, which had hitherto been included under Bengal, are for the first time stated separately, and the total expense of the Bengal army is therein debited to the Government of India." In a similar manner, the whole military charges of the Madras Presidency, including those for troops occupying the provinces above enumerated, and whose civil administration is retained by the Supreme Government are, with the exception of the portion shown separately in the third column of the table, debited against the revenues of those Madras provinces, whose civil administration is under the direct control of the Madras Government. But this mode of debiting expenses, is pointed out in respect to the Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State in the Despatch already quoted, as a defect in the accounts, as follows:—"It is very important to show separately, as far as possible, the revenues and charges of the several Governments and newly-acquired territories, but the alteration which you have made only partially accomplishes that object ; it being obvious that the new arrangement, under which the expense of the Bengal army, which had hitherto been wholly charged to Bengal, is now wholly debited to the Government of India, while the charges of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Punjab, &c., are stated, without

without including any amount on account of the large portions of that army serving within those several territories, is calculated to give a very fallacious view as to the net revenue or charge arising from each province."

175. In order to carry out, in reference to all parts of India, the principle thus laid down by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in respect to the Bengal army, and make an accurate estimate of the expenditure of any one Presidency or province of the Empire, as compared with its income, it would be requisite that all the charges that may be designated "Imperial," as being incurred on behalf of the general Government of India, should either be deducted from the local outlay, or made to appear in the accounts of that Presidency as an extraordinary charge, quite distinct from the disbursements necessarily made for carrying on the local Government. But it will be seen by a reference to the accounts of the Government of India, as presented to Parliament, that this is not the course pursued in regard to the military charges of the Madras Presidency; for in the accounts of 1857–58 these disbursements are given at £.3,654,251, which includes, as will be seen from the table at para. 168, not only the expenditure entered under the head of Madras Proper (2,68,73,204 rupees), but also 96,35,180 rupees, the sum entered as disbursed on account of troops occupying territories under the direct rule of the Supreme Government, but which, as already explained, we have reason to believe is not the whole amount of the charges paid out of Madras revenues on account of these territories.

176. It will however be observed, by the following extract from the same Despatch above quoted, that the Secretary of State goes yet further as regards a division of the military charges, expressing the desire that it be made, so as to admit of these being debited against the several governments in proportion to the number of corps, detachments, and departments serving in the several provinces in the year to which the accounts refer in the following words: "It might not be practicable at present so to divide the expenditure on account of the Bengal army as to apportion every charge to the subordinate governments with perfect accuracy; and the charges of some branches of military administration would probably be debited to India, as the principal seat of Government. It would be sufficient to make such a division of the military charges as would enable you to debit the several governments with the proportion of military charges applicable to the numbers of corps, detachments, and departments serving in the several provinces, in the year to which the accounts refer. I am desirous that your efforts should be directed to the accomplishment of that object." And it will be apparent from the above remarks, that if this course were followed in respect to the Madras Presidency, the military charges debited against that Government would be greatly diminished, and its surplus revenues at the same time greatly enhanced.

177. One great evil to which the people of any territory are exposed, from the practice of placing to the debit of the local Government charges not properly belonging to it, is, that any deficiency of income consequent thereon, operates disadvantageously, applications for funds for local improvements being liable to be viewed with reference to the state of the balance-sheet. The system also destroys the accuracy of the accounts, and prevents a correct view being formed of the state of the finances; as an illustration of which, we may mention, that whilst the reports made by the Madras Government to the Government of India (in reply to financial letter, No. 1739, of 30th October 1846), show the average annual collection of land revenue from 1834–35 to 1838–39, to have been 3,12,18,675 rupees, and the receipts from the same source in 1858–59 are shown by the comparative statement of the Accountant General of Madras, dated 8th February 1860, to have been 4,16,94,000 rupees, being an increase of nearly 100 lacs within 20 years, yet it would appear from the "abstract of receipts and disbursements," dated 25th February 1860, prepared by the Accountant General of Madras, as though the income of the Presidency did not cover the expenditure of the year by about 125 lacs. If, however, the charges borne in 1858–59 by the Madras Government for other territories (1,39,86,404 rupees, at the lowest estimate, as entered in the second column of the table at para. 168), were debited to those parts of the empire for which incurred, the balance-sheet of the Madras Pre-

sidency would, instead of having apparently a deficit of one-and-a-half millions sterling, show an actual surplus of nearly 15 lacs; and this, together with a saving to the extent of 80 lacs, which, as we shall endeavour to show hereafter, may probably be effected in the military expenditure for Madras Proper, would enable the Government of Madras to contribute towards the general purposes of the empire, the 50 lacs hitherto considered as the quota of that Presidency, and further show a surplus of nearly the same amount in hand. Indeed, considering the late rapid increase in the land revenue receipts, which there is every reason to believe will continue at the same rate, and perhaps develop yet more quickly, we think there can be no doubt that, if the military charges were debited on the principles above laid down by Lord Ellenborough and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Madras Presidency could supply a much larger quota towards the purposes of the general Government, and at the same time have ample funds available for making internal improvements.

178. A further evil, resulting from debiting the military charges of any territory to a separate Government, as in the case of the charges for the whole Bengal army being debited against the Government of India, those for the portion of the Madras army occupying other provinces against the revenues of Madras Proper, and those for a portion of the Bombay army occupying Central India, as also the whole expenditure on account of the Indian navy against Bombay, is the absence of all real control over the expenditure incurred for the military means thus supplied by one Presidency to another, on the part of the Government on whose revenues the charges fall, but who only act ministerially in supplying the requisitions of the authorities of other territories; and these, if having at heart the interest of the country under their own administration, will naturally desire to see its resources drawn out by the expenditure of money, whilst at the same time the local finances will be relieved and a larger balance remain to be expended in the improvement of the country. Who can doubt, for instance, that it is a great advantage for a poor country like Pegu, with its sparse population, to have a large commissariat expenditure, alone nearly equal in 1858-59 to the whole of its revenues, together with an outlay of probably double the amount on account of other military charges and public works; and how different would be the state of the balance-sheet of both territories if the military charges for the occupation of Pegu were debited against the revenues of that province, instead of against the Madras Presidency.

Reductions of Military Expenditure.

179. Before entering on the summary of the reductions that we think may safely be effected in the military expenditure of the Madras Presidency in the year 1860-61, as compared with 1858-59, we find it necessary to bring to the notice of the Government of India the circumstances that have prevented accurate views being formed as to the extent of the reductions that might be looked for during the current year 1859-60.

180. In our report from Bombay, dated 29th October 1859, we referred to large reductions of expenditure which we believed to have been at that time actually made by the Government of Madras; and in urging immediate measures being taken by the Government of Bombay for still further diminishing the expense of military establishments in that Presidency, the implication may have been conveyed that the Madras Government had been foremost in measures of economy. We had every reason to believe that the various arrangements reported to the Government of India by the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George in letter No. 1951, of 1st June 1859, exhibiting (on the authority of a statement prepared by the Military Auditor General of Madras, dated 6th June 1859, accompanying the letter) the reductions of military expenditure immediate and prospective for the year 1859-60, would have been promptly carried out; but having been disappointed in this expectation, we think it due both to ourselves and to the Government of Bombay, frankly to state that our announcement was premature. For on reaching Madras (on the 10th November) we found that out of above 17 lacs (as per margin) announced in the Military Auditor General's statement as "immediate reductions," only a small portion (about 2¼ lacs) had yet

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Immediate reductions -	17,11,517	8	–
Prospective reductions -	28,85,834	–	–
TOTAL - - -	*Rs.* 45,97,851	8	–

yet been carried out. This, however, we only ascertained from Lieutenant Colonel Losh, Military Auditor General, after several inquiries; and, on further examining the statement above referred to, we discovered that many of the promised reductions, designated as immediate, ought not to have been accepted by him as reductions at all, as will be seen by the following explanation.

181. The first item entered in the statement is a decrease in the charges for the camp equipage department, amounting to 1,00,000 rupees, regarding which, we are still in doubt, after much inquiry, whether it refers to the camp equipage establishment, *i. e.*, tent lascars, or to the preparation of tents; for the Military Auditor General states it to refer to the former, and the Quartermaster General to the latter. Moreover, it has not, as far as we can ascertain, been carried out in either branch; for the cost of the camp equipage establishment in 1858-59 was, as before shown, 2,69,000 rupees, and the estimate for 1859-60 is 2,66,000 rupees, so that no reduction appears either to have taken place during 1858-59, or to be in contemplation for the present year; and the charge for preparing tents in 1858-59, amounting to 1,15,060 rupees, will be fully equalled, if not exceeded, during the current year. In another part of the statement referring to commissariat expenditure, credit is taken for reductions as noted in the margin; but we must point out that these are not actual reductions, but rather recoveries from the soldier, which would, under any circumstances, have been received into the public treasury as an ordinary receipt. In the clothing department, also, the sum of 90,000 rupees is entered as a reduction of expenditure; but this is a mere remission of duty, and no saving to the State, as indeed was shown by a foot note, stating that it was a loss in the revenue department. As regards the "prospective reductions," amounting 28,85,834 rupees, we have only to observe, that none had been carried into effect when we reached Madras; but a considerable portion, such as the reduction in the strength of the army, have since then been completed, and others are in progress.

	Rs.
Sale of beer	4,00,000
Sale of arrack	2,08,000
Sale or rice	80,000
TOTAL	Rs. 6,88,000

182. In the same statement the estimated military expenditure for the year 1859-60 is set down by the Military Auditor General at 2,78,27,648 rupees, instead of, and contrasted with, the estimated outlay of 3,24,25,000 rupees, for 1858-59, which is referred to, as if it had then already been sent in to the Government of India; but we have not been able to obtain any information of this; indeed, we do not think that any financial officer could at that date have estimated the military charges of 1858-59 at so low a rate. In a subsequent statement, dated 20th June 1859, the Military Auditor General submitted a revised estimate for 1859-60, amounting to 2,84,60,826 rupees, contrasting the same with 3,35,50,000 rupees, the sum assumed by him as the estimated outlay for 1858-59, and which, in a letter to the Government of Madras (25th June 1859 A.), is stated to be taken from the "registered estimate, exhibited in the tabular statement received from the Government of India." We find, however, that the statement thus referred to (contained in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 421, of 14th February 1859), has been totally misunderstood by the Military Auditor General; for, so far from showing the total military outlay for 1858-59, it only exhibits, under the head of regular estimate for 1858-59, those items, on account of which, as compared with 1856-57, increase or decrease of outlay had taken place. A very slight examination would have made this apparent; and it should at once have been perceived by an officer conversant with the extent of the military disbursements in the Madras Presidency of late years, that an estimated outlay of 2,84,60,826 rupees could not be correct.

183. On the 4th July 1859 the Government of Madras, in letter No. 2380, forwarded, for submission to the Government of India, another revised statement from the Military Auditor General, in which "the estimated expenditure for 1858-59" (stated by that officer to have been represented by the Accountant General as amounting to 4,14,55,600 rupees), was exhibited by the Military Auditor General as reduced to 3,63,66,426 rupees in 1859-60. Both these amounts, however, appear to us quite incorrect; for we observe, by accounts received from the Accountant General, that the estimated outlay for 1858-59 has been greatly exceeded, the actual military expenditure for that year having amounted to

4,62,80,809 rupees. By another statement, forwarded by the Government of Madras to the Government of India (in letter No. 2408, 7th of July 1859), the estimated military expenditure of Madras for the year 1859-60 is again set down, on the authority of the Military Auditor General, at *Rs.* 3,63,66,426. 8. a result which appears to have been obtained by deducting the above reductions, "immediate" and "prospective," from the estimated expenditure of the year 1858-59, but which is altogether fallacious, since the expenditure for 1859-60 is now estimated by the Accountant General at 4,30,02,400 rupees, and will, as far as we can yet see, fully come up to that amount.

184. As Government have, in the official documents laid before them, the means of verifying all the above observations, we need not enlarge further on the subject; but we think it only our duty to bring to the notice of Government the extreme difficulty we have had in procuring any reliable information from Lieutenant Colonel Losh; and the confusion existing in his estimates of military expenditure, of which the above is an illustration, is much to be regretted in an officer entrusted with such important financial functions. We must not conceal from Government that we were temporarily led into error by the statement exhibiting the reductions of expenditure, "immediate" and "prospective;" and the circumstance of the estimated charge for 1859-60 having been shown at an amount far below the previous estimate for 1858-59, whereby the military charges for that year were made to appear very far below what they have since been found to amount to, must have occasioned serious inconvenience in the financial department. And Government will observe, by a reference to a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India (No. 144, dated 30th September 1859), that the Home Government have similarly calculated on reductions of expenditure, which, though represented as immediate, had not, at least up to the end of December, been carried out.

185. We endeavoured, at a personal interview with the Military Auditor General, to obtain from him explanation of these various confused statements, but elicited nothing satisfactory; we further failed in obtaining from this officer any definite information on the subject of military expenditure in the Madras Presidency, and it did not appear to us that he was cognizant of the items, bearing, and amount of that expenditure. At that interview, the President did not hesitate to express in very forcible language, to Lieutenant Colonel Losh personally, on the part of the Commission, the great embarrassment in which we found ourselves involved, owing to the incorrectness of the statements put forward on his authority, and his not having given that full and accurate information regarding military expenditure, which Government had a right to expect from an officer occupying his high military financial position; also mentioning that we should consider it necessary to make the same known to the Government of India; a communication which Lieutenant Colonel Losh received in a manner that impressed us with the idea that he considered the subject to be of very little importance, and in no way affecting the credit of his office. The above details will, we think, be sufficient to prove to Government, that the present mode of estimating is altogether inefficient, and that some more accurate calculation of the future expenditure of the army is urgently required; the old system of accepting an estimate based on averages must be rejected, and heads of departments must be required to found their estimates on facts, which they will in most cases find ready at hand, resorting to averages only in very rare cases.

Conclusion.

186. In order to show the data by which we have been guided in estimating the extent of the reductions in the military expenditure of the Madras Presidency that may safely be effected, we subjoin an abstract Table, compiled from the clear and detailed entries in the annual statements of "Actual Receipts and Disbursements," prepared in the Accountant General's Office, showing the outlay incurred in the various branches of the military service, in each of the five years from 1854-55 to 1858-59, both inclusive.

	1854–55.	1855–56.	1856–57.	1857–58.	1858–59.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Her Majesty's British forces - - -	16,73,922	10,26,831	10,48,808	16,92,629	40,27,314
„ Indian „ - - - - -	1,46,36,198	1,42,49,257	1,41,87,882	1,45,36,210	1,61,60,249
Departmental charges - - - - -	26,30,451	26,80,800	27,00,983	28,47,768	30,10,353
Commissariat charges - - - - -	37,58,734	65,23,094	54,26,773	88,51,460	1,26,82,742
Native invalids and pensioners - - -	24,46,911	25,04,516	24,90,983	24,91,371	25,76,825
Miscellaneous charges, batta, passage money, &c. - - - - - - - -	31,63,182	30,07,855	28,47,054	37,80,636	42,38,082
Stores from England and other Presidencies -	6,35,992	12,02,424	13,41,026	23,08,310	35,85,244
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,89,45,390	3,11,94,777	3,00,43,509	3,65,08,384	4,62,80,809
Public Works (Military) - - - - -	6,83,756	10,05,615	11,94,920	14,04,449	12,77,113
Extraordinary charges - - - - -	9,10,194	9,89,129	6,92,100	19,03,019	26,80,242
Miscellaneous losses - - - - -	2,44,731	1,15,002	12,662	8,485	10,599
TOTAL Disbursements recorded - - - *Rs.*	3,07,84,071	3,33,04,523	3,19,43,191	3,98,24,337	5,02,48,763
Deduct *bonâ fide* recoveries by sale of stores, provisions, &c. - - - - - - -	13,81,942	14,98,759	13,86,627	15,82,550	16,89,795
TOTAL actual net Disbursements - - *Rs.*	2,94,02,129	3,18,05,764	3,05,56,564	3,82,41,787	4,85,58,968

187. The total net military expenditure of the Madras Presidency for the year 1858–59 was thus, as above shown, 4,85,58,968 rupees; and, considering the proportion in which the present year's outlay has already progressed, and the large arrears left outstanding at the close of 1858–59, which are rapidly being brought into adjustment, we must expect to see the charges entered in the Accountant-General's books for 1859–60 nearly as high as the previous year. But contrasting this amount with the sum (308½ lacs) that we think will be found sufficient, with care and economy, for the coming year 1860–61, we shall have reductions to the extent of about 177½ lacs, as below detailed.

Ordinary Charges.

Lacs.

First. Reduction in all branches of the Commissariat Department, as shown in para. 53, namely, 71 lacs, and deducting 3½ lacs for civil charges - - 67½

Second. Reduction in direct charges for pay, allowances, &c. of Her Majesty's Indian forces, by lowering the strength of all the native infantry regiments to 700, and breaking up veteran battalions, extra corps, and Sapper Militia, as shown in para. 137 - - - - - - - - - 31

Third. Reductions on the outlay of 1858–59, in England (35,85,244 rupees), for stores supplied to the Ordnance, Clothing, Commissariat, and Medical Departments - - - - - - - - - - - - - 26

Fourth. Saving by diminution in the strength of the European portion of the Madras army, by withdrawal of one regiment of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and one wing of dragoons [*vide* para. 140] - - - - - 7½

Fifth. Reduction of miscellaneous charges (freight, batta, &c.) by withdrawing five of the Native Infantry regiments on foreign service, and diminishing the Transport Cattle establishment in Pegu, as shown in para. 153 - - 16

Sixth. Reduction of charges of Tent Lascar establishment - - - - - 1¼

	Lacs.
Seventh. Reduction of charges of Clothing Department	2
Eighth. Reduction of charges of Ordnance establishments	1¼
Ninth. Saving in batta and hutting money, by less frequent movement, and greater concentration of troops	5
TOTAL - - - *Lacs.*	157½

Extraordinary Charges.

	Lacs.	
Public Works (Military)	4	
Extraordinary Charges	16	
		20
TOTAL - - - *Lacs.*		177½

188. Thus, deducting 177½ lacs from the total military expenditure for 1858–59 (4,85,58,968 rupees), there remain 308½ lacs as the outlay for 1860–61; so that exclusive of the payments made in England for stores of various kinds, the actual cash disbursements in India, for all branches of the military service of the Madras army, should not exceed about 26 lacs a month.

189. Judging from the warm support with which his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan has favoured our Commission from the outset, and the energy with which reductions were pressed on after our arrival at Madras, and have since then been continued, we have every confidence that nothing will now be allowed to impede the progress of diminution of military expenditure in the Madras Presidency; but still we beg to suggest, in respect to the reductions above proposed, as also those recommended in former reports for the Bombay Presidency, that it might be advisable for the Government of India, in ordering them to be carried out if approved, at the same time to issue instructions directing the Accountant General in each Presidency to report monthly the progress made towards bringing the military expenditure within the amount fixed on by Government, as sufficient for the military service of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which we propose to be limited to 26 lacs per mensem, or 312 lacs annually for Madras, and for Bombay 17½ lacs monthly, or 210 lacs a year. This appears to us necessary, because the reductions being dependent on the action of so many different departments, are liable to be postponed or altogether lost sight of; and as the transmission of accounts unavoidably involves some delay, Government will not have the means of promptly checking any undue outlay, unless the measures are watched over by an officer who is held responsible for reporting promptly the scale of military expenditure, so that the requisite measures may at once be taken for investigating the cause of any excess of expenditure.

190. In conclusion, we have only to mention, that although the signature of our colleague, Colonel Burn, is not attached to this report, owing to his having been obliged to leave Calcutta on sick leave prior to its completion, he had before his departure seen and concurred in a great portion of the subject-matter.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. I. Jameson*, Colonel, } Military Finance
G. Balfour, Colonel, } Commissioners.

REPORT, No. 7.

From Colonel *Jameson*, and Colonel *Balfour*, C.B., Military Finance Commissioners, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

Sir, Calcutta, 15 June 1860.

In reference to the instructions conveyed in a letter dated 29 June 1859, from Major General Birch, C. B., directing us to report on the present arrangements for the payment of the Army, and the existing system of check and audit, as also in a subsequent letter, No. 1065, dated 22 August 1859, enclosing certain documents having reference to the defective working of the Bengal Pay and Audit Departments, Government will have seen, by our Report, No. 4, of 24 January 1860, suggesting improvements in the mode of keeping and examining the accounts of the military branches of the service, that we have not lost sight of these important points. Our time and attention having, however, necessarily been mainly devoted to the primary object of ascertaining and reporting on the best means of reducing the present high scale of military expenditure, and keeping it down for the future, we have been unable earlier to lay before Government our views as to the best arrangements to be adopted, in order henceforward to bring the annual expenditure proposed for each branch and department, as well as for the whole military service, clearly under review before being sanctioned, by means of a system of departmental estimates of an improved form, to which reference was made at the close of that Report, as being necessary to insure the exercise of due previous check and control, and calculated to facilitate a rigid examination and audit of the disbursements made.

2. The following Report on the preparation of an Annual Budget of Military Expenditure was for the most part drafted before we left Madras; but we have not, up to the present moment, had time to collect the minute and detailed information that would be required to make it in any way complete. The Government of India having however, by their Financial Resolutions of the 7th and 23d April, ordered the introduction of the system of Departmental Estimates and Budget for the whole of India, we now think it best to submit the Report in its present form, even though incomplete; so as to assist Government in inaugurating the new system, relying on improvements being gradually effected, as experience points out.

3. Shortly after the Commission had commenced business at Bombay, we were favoured by his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, K. C. B., Governor of Madras, with a copy of his Minute of 13 July 1859, one portion of which relates to the important bearing of accurate Departmental Estimates on the finances generally, and their effect in increasing the efficiency of that departmental control, which must greatly tend to economy. And we accordingly pointed out in our first Report from Bombay, dated 21 September 1859 [*vide* paras. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35] the great advantage which would accrue from the heads of offices preparing prospective estimates of their departmental expenditure; but we were unable to quote or make special reference to his Excellency's suggestions, in consequence of the Minute having only been furnished confidentially.

4. On our arrival at Madras, his Excellency, after frequent personal communication with us as to the assistance he could afford in relation to the duties confided to the Commission by the Government of India, recorded a Minute, dated 21 November 1859, comprising that portion of the July Minute referring to the budget system, and entering into much greater detail as regards the preparation of Departmental Estimates; also desiring all the papers connected therewith, that were on the records of the Madras Government, to be referred to us.

5. This Minute we quote in full, as containing, in our opinion, most valuable suggestions in respect to the objects to be attained by the Budget Estimate system:

"On the 7th of July 1853, I advocated, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Territories, the application of the English system of finance by Annual Estimate and Appropriation Act, to the income and expenditure of British India,

and proposed a plan for that purpose in considerable detail; and after my arrival at Madras, I recorded my opinion on the subject as follows, on the 13th of July last:—

"The beautiful system of finance which has grown out of the control exercised by Parliament over the Executive Government of England, is well adapted, with proper modifications, to remedy the defects both in the internal machinery, and in the external relations of the Anglo-Indian Governments. The foundation of that system is the preparation, by each department, of an estimate of its expenditure during the ensuing year. The attention of the responsible administrative officers is thus periodically called to the state of their expenditures, and such alterations are made as the change of circumstance requires. These Estimates are then revised at the Treasury, and are carefully compared with the Estimates of expected income furnished by the officers of the Revenue Departments, the result being submitted to Parliament under the name of 'the Budget.' The last stage is the sifting which the Estimates undergo in Parliament, and their incorporation, under general heads, in the Annual Appropriation Act. It is deserving of notice that the only effectual handling which the Estimates receive is from the departments themselves, and that the principal advantage of the revision they undergo by the Treasury and Parliament is, that the departmental chiefs are kept on the *qui vive* by it; because there is always somebody ready to expose every abuse. Another great benefit of this system is, that is enforces an annual comparison of the whole of the income with the whole of the expenditure, and a deliberate apportionment of the surplus, if there be one, according to the demands of the same.

"By a proper application of this system, the problems which have embarrassed our Indian administrators of late years would be dissolved. The chiefs of departments would be placed in their proper position; and as they would order the expenditure on their own responsibility, provided they did not depart from the detailed appropriations sanctioned upon the Estimates, the Anglo-Indian Governments would be saved from a great variety of miscellaneous business which now absorbs their time. The control of the Supreme Government would be maintained by the arrangement which would bring the whole of the expenditure of India under its revision once in every year, and by the obligation the subordinate governments would be under, not to exceed any of the principal heads of expenditure in their respective estimates, without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government; and the subordinate governments would be saved from the humiliating necessity of making a separate application to Calcutta on every occasion on which any new expenditure, however trifling, was required; and would have the same discretionary power which is allowed to the Administrative Departments at Home, of applying the surplus upon one item to supply the deficiencies upon others under the same general head of expenditure, provided the aggregate amount appropriated under that head was not exceeded. The whole of the expenditure of British India would undergo a threefold annual revision by the most competent authorities acting under a strict responsibility; and, instead of the present partial and imperfect application of the 'Budget' system to the Department of Public Works, the principle would be extended to the whole of Anglo-Indian finance, in the shape of a close annual comparison of the income and expenditure, and of the adjustments and improvements which would arise out of it."

2. "Previously to this, some discussion had taken place on the subject in Council, and on the 25th of May last we observed that, instead of a system of advances which had been recommended for the Army Clothing Department, the preferable course would be to submit, for the sanction of Government, an annual estimate of anticipated expenditure for each official year, upon which issues might be made, from time to time, as might be required; and that this should be combined with an effective system of monthly account. The adoption of this course, we added, would 'tend to facilitate business, economise time, and to diminish correspondence.' The Accountant General was desired to report whether he saw any objections to the adoption of the proposed course; and, if not, whether the system might not be advantageously extended to all the public departments in which advances of cash are required from the Government.

3. "On the 23d of May, the Accountant General reported that he 'fully concurred in the views expressed by Government, as tending to relieve Government of unnecessary trouble, facilitate business, and diminish correspondence.'

4. "The following departments were accordingly called upon by the Accountant General to furnish estimates for the current official year, 1859–60:—

"Military Auditor General, for the general Army Expenditure disbursed through the paymasters.
"Commissary General.
"Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing.
"Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines."

5. "Further experience has confirmed me in the opinion that the application of this system to our Anglo-Indian income and expenditure, not only furnishes the true permanent solution of our financial difficulties, but will, by its ordinary action, work out several great improvements, both in the internal machinery and the mutual relations of the Anglo-Indian Governments. I am also of opinion that we may at once lay a foundation for the system, by acting upon it so far as regards the Civil and Military Expenditure of this Government. The system would, to this extent, be complete in itself. We should at once reap the advantages to be derived from placing the revising and ordering of

of the expenditure of this Presidency on a proper footing; and the other Indian Governments would profit by our experience when the time arrived for making the arrangement general.

6. "But, in proportion as the object is important, we ought to take care that it is not frustrated or impaired by bad management. What is wanted is, not the *application*, but the *just* application of the English system of finance to India. The points chiefly to be attended to, are, 1st, that the estimates should be classed under suitable heads, proper harmony being preserved between the different departmental estimates; 2dly, that they should be framed by the respective chiefs of departments on a full detailed consideration of the probable expenditure during the ensuing financial year; and, 3dly, that proper means should be adopted by the Government for revising the estimates.

7. "The first estimate under the new system should be for the year 1860-61, which will give time for making every necessary preparation.

8. "The attention of the Military Finance Commissioners, who have lately arrived here from Bombay, has already been called to this subject; and I propose that the whole of the papers should be remitted to them for their consideration and report before any further step be taken."

6. The efficacy of the departmental estimate system having long since been proved by the experience of France, and latterly by that of England, there is no necessity for here advocating the soundness of its principles; the only question is, whether they can be made applicable to the military service of India to the same extent as to that of England and France. Far from seeing any difficulty in this respect, it appears to us that the working of the system would be greatly facilitated by the peculiar departmental organization existing throughout India, one object of which has been to fix responsibility on heads of departments, though without complete success, owing to their not being entrusted with sufficient power and consequent responsibility in regard to expenditure; but we fully anticipate that when these officers are invested with greater control in this respect, it will be found easy to enforce their responsibility, and many evils will thus be removed, for which, under existing practice, remedies have been sought in vain.

7. It might have been presumed that the improved system of estimating, so long since adopted in France, and more recently in England, would ere this have been extended to India, where the system of drawing out annual general estimates has, owing to the commercial character of the Honourable Company, from the first obtained more or less; and with considerable success as regards establishing a close accordance between the estimated annual outlay and the expenditure actually incurred; so that the accounting branch of India was on a better footing than that of England, until 1840, when the improvements in naval and military accounts, long admitted to be necessary, were practically brought into operation at home.

8. The annual general estimates in use in India, however, apply only to cash requirements, and are insufficient to meet the great changes that have of late years taken place; whereby the operations of all departments have been much extended, and the sphere of control of each local Government enlarged, whilst at the same time their independent powers have been diminished in consequence of the closer supervision and control intended to be exercised by the Supreme Government. And seeing the progressive increase of outlay for military purposes throughout India, and the vast area over which that expenditure is spread, it appears to us, that, for the efficient exercise of that control and supervision, the preparation of accurate annual estimates of departmental expenditure, including not only money requirements, but also establishments and materials, for submission to the Government of India previous to any outlay being sanctioned, has become indespensable.

9. The annual financial statements and accounts of India as at present framed are, consequent on the general nature of the estimate of proposed expenditure, much wanting in that definite expression essential to the present system of administration, under which the detailed transactions of all departments of the service throughout all parts of the empire are to be brought clearly under the review of the Supreme as well as the local Government. It is true that the prospective and revised statements now periodically furnished by departments to the Accountant General, contain specifications regarding cash requirements; but these are under ordinary circumstances deduced only from a three or five

years' average of the receipts and disbursements arranged under certain very general heads, instead of the departmental establishments and other sources of expenditure being minutely and carefully detailed, and their results compiled into an estimate for each departmental service.

10. As very justly observed in the Report of the Select Committee on Public Monies (dated 18 August 1857, page 31,) loose estimates of this kind cannot truly represent the financial requirements of the service; and it is certain that, although these estimates have on the whole proved correct, yet, combined with the incomplete system of accounts and the tardy audit that prevails in India, the estimates at present furnished utterly fail to afford reliable information, or of practical value, for the control that the Government of India is supposed to exercise over expenditure in detail.

11. The estimates from which the proposed general budget of military expenditure is to be compiled, must therefore be of a very different character; not being prepared solely with reference to past arrangements, but after duly weighing them in close connexion with present circumstances, probable events, and anticipated changes, and also showing the different items of proposed expenditure in equal detail, and as nearly as possible in the same form that the actual disbursements will be brought to account. Thus, provision will be made in these estimates for specific grants being assigned to the separate services of the department; the whole being classified under distinctive titles, with well-arranged subdivisions. As remarked in the Report of the Select Committee on Public Monies in reference to the "compilation of accounts" (page 33), "this detailed classification of services in the annual estimates will facilitate the classification of the payments, limit the discretion of the accountants, and leave no room for differences of opinion as to the purpose to which a payment is properly chargeable." And it will also tend to expedite the audit and passing of the accounts, which must take place prior to their compilation in the central office.

12. The system of making each head of department responsible for estimating for the annual requirements of his own branch, has not yet been introduced in India; and as we find further, that very indefinite ideas are entertained as respects the objects of departmental annual estimates, the principles on which they should be framed and the details they should exhibit, it becomes necessary to enter into some explanation.

13. Sir John Bowring, in his observations on the public accounts of France, quoted below, clearly defines the general principles upon which the budget on general estimate of a nation or state should be prepared; and these might, with slight modifications, be reduced to set rules for the aid of the functionaries in India, entrusted with the duty of compiling the several departmental estimates into a general military budget. We also consider the models or forms given by Sir John Bowring in his report on the public accounts of France, specially as respects the War Department, taken in combination with the information furnished in that very complete report, to be admirably adapted, with modifications, for application to the Indian military system.

1. "The general estimate being designed to be the exposition of expected supplies and disbursements for the approaching year, should include the whole of the anticipated operations, both of income or cash to be received from the treasury and other sources, and of outlay.

2. "Every item entered in it must belong to one class or other, of authorised sources of sanctioned or recognised expenditure.

3. "It must comprise every source of receipt and every source of expense under properly classified titles.

4. "The general estimate should consist of two parts, first, the estimate of expense; second, the estimate of cash required; and the submission of the former should invariably precede that of the latter.

5. "Part I. of the general estimate, viz. that of expense, should be submitted to Government on a given date, before the commencement of the year, the expenditure of which it represents.

6. "Part II., that of income or cash required, should not be later in submission than the first month of the year for which intended.

7. "The

7. "The system being once in operation, the estimate of every succeeding year should contain the estimated and actual results of the penultimate year, under the various heads, contrasted in parallel columns, with the amounts appertaining to those heads in the estimate presented; and as regards these latter amounts, full explanation should be afforded on all points in which they may differ from those of the last account.

8. "The expense part of the military army estimate should include

"The cost of maintaining the standing army, and all establishments therewith connected.

"The civil budget, including,

1st. The probable amount required to be disbursed within the limits of each Presidency, on account of interest on loans or public debt.

2d. The cost of civil administration.

3d. Grants on account of educational and other purposes.

4th. Expenses attending the construction of public works.

5th. Cost of collecting the revenue.

6th. Remissions, re-imbursements, and non-recoveries.

And all these heads or titles are to be divided into sections, chapters, and articles, according to circumstances.

9. "The civil and military estimate of income should be prepared in like manner, under duly classified heads or titles; and it must embrace the proceeds of all sales of stores and all receipts of revenue, however derived.

10. "No specialties should be permitted to encumber the budget, that is, no specific revenue should be set aside or be considered as appropriated for any special purpose; the guiding principle should be the application of the general revenue to general outlay.

11. "The funds made available on account of the budget of each year should be exclusively appropriated for the expenditure of that year; and all residue, after closing the accounts of the year, is to be paid into the treasury.

12. "As the sanction given to the whole budget is presumed to take cognisance of its principal details, the grants made for any particular purpose, or under any particular head or title, are not to be diverted for other purposes, or assigned to meet an excess of expenditure under any of the other distinct heads or titles; but such grants to their unappropriated extent are to revert to the treasury on the closing of the year's accounts.

13. "All accounts should be finally closed and settled within six months after the expiration of the year; and the vouchers for all payments made after the close of the year should bear evidence that they belong to the year closed, and not to the current year.

14. "Cases of arrears beyond one (the past) year must be regarded as fresh charges, and inserted in the departmental estimates for the approaching year.

15. "Special cases of arrears, the results of unforeseen contingencies or unavoidable circumstances, will be dealt with specially; but will always require the sanction of Government before they are adjusted.

16. "When the several departmental accounts are finally closed and furnished to the Accountant General, a review of the same is to be submitted by each head of department to Government, and this review should contain, first, a comparison of the results under the established heads, of the year accounted for and the preceding year; and, secondly, under the heads of the budget, a statement of the extent to which the sums granted under such heads have been appropriated, together with the total amount of unexpended grants."

14. It will be perceived from the foregoing, that the budget is intended to represent probable income and expenditure under prescribed and recognized general heads; whilst the annual departmental estimates that accompany, and on which the budget is framed, will show not only the aggregate of proposed cash disbursements, but also the numbers and grades of establishments, the quantities and value of stores, and all other purposes for which expenditure is proposed to be incurred. And this definite arrangement of items must greatly facilitate the scrutiny and revision of the estimates by Government.

15. Heads of departments will have every opportunity of showing means of diminishing expenditure in these estimates, which, however, will afford no scope for creating extra offices, adding further emoluments to existing ones, nor even for making organic departmental changes, although not affecting the total expenditure of the department. All such desired changes should invariably be brought forward in time for full discussion, before the preparation of the estimate, in order to obtain the sanction of the constituted controlling authorities; and in case of changes having been sanctioned since the preparation of the previous year's

estimate, the authority under which sanctioned, should be referred to in that which includes them for the first time.

16. No definite rule can at present be suggested as to the extent of investigation that each projected alteration should undergo, which must depend on the importance of the measure; but whilst considering that facilities should be given for making improvements, it appears to us obvious that all prominent changes, such as those affecting the pay, pension, or rations of soldiers, or the creation of new staff appointments, should previously receive the definite sanction of the Government of India, and sometimes that of the Home Government. On the other hand, changes of minor importance connected with departmental establishments, may be safely left to the decision of the local Governments, and by them in some instances delegated to heads of departments; but all such changes, whether important or otherwise, as also the reasons for making them, should invariably be placed on record at the precise time when made, in order to admit of a judgment being hereafter formed as to how far the anticipated effects have been realised.

17. The objects to be attained by the operation of the budget estimate system appear to us to be manifold, namely, to insure to the Government of India full previous knowledge of, and effective control over the details of proposed military expenditure for the whole empire, which they do not now possess, by reason of the expenditure only being brought to account long after the disbursements have been made, and also to facilitate the close local and speedy examination and audit of charges incurred, which, as already pointed out in our Report, No. 4, is indispensable to the establishment of a system of effectual check and control over expenditure.

18. Another desirable object which the budget estimate system seems likely to forward, is to obviate the necessity of constant references even on trivial points, as made by the local Governments under the present system; to this end it will only be necessary for the Government of India to define clearly from time to time those important heads or items of expenditure over which they reserve to themselves minute control and supervision; also enumerating those portions of the outlay over which they will exercise control only in a strictly imperial sense, namely, that after fixed sums have been assigned to the different Presidencies and Governments for military establishments and departmental expenses, the attention of the Supreme Government will be directed mainly to ascertaining whether the actual outlay falls within the sanctioned amount, and whether the powers vested in the local Governments and heads of departments, in respect to its appropriation, have been judiciously exercised.

19. The complete centralization of control in the hands of the Government of India, both over projected expenditure and the results of the disbursements made, will not therefore, as we consider, be in any way incompatible with leaving sufficient freedom of action to the local Governments and heads of departments; and provided independent examiners and auditors, acting on the spot, necessarily well acquainted with the details of departments, and having the fullest means of access to documents and communication with the executive officers, strictly and regularly perform their duties, no improper expenditure can take place.

20. The result of the budget system will therefore not be to place large funds at the unfettered disposal of the local Governments, nor to dispense with the rigid rules of audit even in respect to amounts appropriated in the estimate to particular purposes; but rather, whilst giving latitude in respect to expenditure to local Governments within certain clearly defined limits, and to heads of departments within narrower bounds, to impose a check on all outlay beyond the amounts sanctioned. Neither will the power thus vested in the local Governments and heads of departments to authorise the application of funds sanctioned in an estimate for any purpose, to one different from that specified, be exercised without check; all such changes in the appropriation of sanctioned monies being immediately subjected to strict examination. Moreover, in order to insure perfect accuracy in accounting, it should not be left optional with the officer empowered to make these changes, to delay issuing his written authority for the same until the end of the year. It should be incumbent on him to place on record his reasons for taking such steps at the time that the necessity arises, showing the nature

nature of the charge as well as the amount thereby affected; and both will be duly noted by the auditors and examiners, with a view to assist in the detailed examination and in the appropriation audit.

21. The course that we propose to be followed in the preparation of the general budget of military expenditure for all India, may be thus described. Each departmental estimate will contain subdivisions suitable for representing in detail the different services of the department. the amount required for each distinct purpose being separately represented therein. All the departmental estimates will be incorporated into one budget for the Presidency or Government, arranged under separate titles; each title being subdivided into chapters, each chapter into sections, and these into articles. All these budgets will be amalgamated into one general budget for the whole empire; and, after scrutiny and revision by the Central Military Finance Department, be presented for the sanction of the Government of India, who will thus have before them a complete view of the whole proposed military expenditure for the coming year, with ample information in detail to enable them to judge of the necessity of any item of outlay, however small.

22. When the total amount to be expended for military purposes, during the year, has been approved and passed, the Government of India will be in a position to fix the powers of the local Governments. These might extend to appropriating the grants made under each chapter to such objects as they may see fit, irrespective of the purposes shown under the separate sections and articles; and in like manner, the powers of heads of departments might be limited to applying the amounts granted under each section or article, to such general purposes as the chapter or section sets forth. We cannot at present suggest any specific rule in this respect; in some cases the money will unavoidably require to be appropriated to the exact items set forth in each article of the section or chapter, but in others considerably greater latitude may safely be given, as experience will probably show.

23. Executive departments will then proceed to take action in respect of the contents of their estimates; and the Controlling and Examining Department will, by means of the previous knowledge conveyed through the estimates, be alive to the transactions as they occur, checking all charges, and disallowing such as are not supported by the sanctioned estimate; and thus, in addition to the primary restraint of the estimate, there will be the secondary restraint of prompt examination and audit. The estimates will also, in connexion with the accounts, furnish reliable data for comparing the amounts appropriated for any particular purpose, with the actual expenditure incurred on that account; and by giving to the latter a definite expression and range, will tend to repress its excursiveness.

24. The comparisons between the actual results of one year and another, have hitherto been made only under very general heads, aggregating the expenditure of the different branches of the service. In future these contrasts may be drawn for each branch of the service, and the comparison between the results of a year's transactions in any one department and the estimate previously made for it, will be a further valuable check, as it must necessarily direct attention to the differences that may exist even in small details; and this investigation, combined with the imperative obligation to explain the necessity of all demands, will inspire a spirit of carefulness.

25. Further, the estimates prepared, as they must be, after departmental intercommunication, will, by operating on each other, contain many elements of current check. The Commissary General must, as regards supplies made to other departments, the quantities of which are not fixed by regulation, be guided by the departmental estimates, stating accordingly in the estimate for his department the probable expenditure to be incurred on account of other branches of the service; and, in order that he may not find himself at the close of the year in the false position of having made actual supplies in excess of the estimated amounts, either as regards quantities or values, he must establish a departmental ledger, for recording as correctly as possible the quantities and value of stores authorised to be issued and actually issued to all departments. And if during the year departmental demands are made to such an extent as to cause the amount of the sanctioned estimate to be exceeded, the heads of such departments will be

duly informed, and compliance withheld (except in cases of emergency), until the sanction of Government for an additional grant be obtained. But if an excess beyond the amount of the sanctioned estimate be attributable to the prices of articles having been enhanced since the estimate was sent in, it will be the duty of the Commissary General to inform heads of departments of such increase of rates; also explaining to Government the causes of the discrepancy between the anticipated and actual charge.

26. We must here, however, lay great stress on the point, that it is impossible for the Commissary General properly to conduct the extensive transactions of his department, unless cordially aided in every way by the heads of those departments that depend on the Commissariat for supplies. For instance, the economical working of the contract system, which when properly applied and conducted is the main spring of efficiency in the Commissariat, rests on free and open competition; and any want of specification in respect to requirements, must tend to restrict the number of competitors, and thus prove fatal to its success. It is indispensable that the Commissary General should be in a position to give certain information to the contractors as to the quantities and qualities of supplies, the periods at which required, and the places where to be delivered; and for these details he must in a great measure depend on the departments drawing supplies.

27. But whilst it is most important that full time be allowed for the Commissariat or other supplying department, to make arrangements for providing supplies in the most economical manner, it is equally essential, on the other hand, that departmental chiefs should be timely furnished by the Commissariat Department with bills or valuation statements of supplies made to them, in order to enable them properly to regulate the progress of expenditure, and to ascertain that the conditions of the estimate have been fulfilled.

28. The departmental estimates, prepared as correctly as the information derived from past experience, combined with due foresight as to probable contingencies will admit, should be sent in to the Commissariat at least two months before the commencement of the official year; the quantity and quality of the articles required being clearly and distinctly specified, as also the periods and localities at which the whole or part of the supplies will require to be delivered. All responsibility for inaccuracies in demands will then rest with heads of departments, who will thus be led to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of all names, quantities, and quality of articles entered in their estimates. The Commissary General will then insert the probable cost of these supplies, and return the estimates to the heads of departments, who will make such alterations as they may think necessary, and re-transmit the revised estimates to the Commissary General, for incorporation in the general annual estimate of his department; which being forwarded to the local Central Military Finance Department for incorporation in the budget of the Presidency, will, like the estimates of other departments, be submitted to the local Government, and subjected to revision, before being presented to the Government of India for sanction.

29. Departmental arrangements will be made for facilitating and expediting the preparation of these estimates, by the local departmental officers at outstations also drawing up lists of the probable demands on the Commissariat for the ensuing year, and in communication with the local Commissariat officer, inserting the charges for such supplies; and these officers will then furnish copies of these lists to their respective departmental heads, who will thus have full information for filling in the estimate of the department.

30. The above illustrates the remark made by His Excellency Sir C. Trevelyan in his Minute above quoted: "It is deserving of notice, that the only effectual handling which the estimates receive is from the departments themselves, and the principal advantage of the revision they undergo (by the Treasury and Parliament) is, that the departmental chiefs are kept on the *qui vive* by it." But in India the advantage exists that one department acts as a check on others; and if the action of this check can be prevented from reaching such an extent as to retard departmental operations, there can be no question as to its proving an efficient auxiliary to Government. And although there is no department in India exactly corresponding to the Treasury at home, yet the departmental esti-

mates

mates of expenditure might, we think, be brought under fully as effective a check as is exercised at home.

31. The careful preparation of the departmental estimates will form a basis for effecting many improvements. For instance, we think many of the difficulties at present experienced in the Pay and Audit Departments, of which illustrations will be found in the papers accompanying letter 1065, of 22d August 1859, furnished to us by the Government of India, would in a measure be removed by the uniformity and regularity that would flow from the operation of these estimates. In proportion to the clearness and precision with which charges are therein specified, will be the diminution of the numerous objections now made by the Audit Department, that appear to the army to take their rise in that department, and are considered so vexatious, arbitrary, and unaccountable; but which appear to us to spring from the vagueness of the existing pay regulations. And in combination with these departmental estimates, we would recommend the preparation of an improved code of pay regulations, free from those complications and technicalities that effect no real economy, and so greatly add to the difficulty of deciding on claims, and bringing charges to account.

32. The means of insuring a clear and correct record of disbursements, appear to us to be inseparably connected with the departmental estimates; and the course described by Sir John Bowring, in his Third Report already referred to, on the account system of the War Department in France, as being the result of the budget system as there obtaining, is similar to that we should endeavour to follow in the accounts of India. "The same arrangement of facts, the same order of service, the same epochs of time, distinguish all the details which flow into the central offices from all their subordinates; and in the same way as the demands of the service move, with unvarying regularity, up to the central offices of the Ministry, so, as soon as those offices have received their impulse of direction from the ministerial chief, the operations of the service descend in the same regular gradations, time, and order, through all the dependent branches of administration. Every fact occupies its appropriate place, and that place is an inevitable one; to the chapter, section, and article which it occupied in the legislative budget, it must be referred in the administrative accounts. There is nothing vague, nothing undefined; and the series becomes as regular and easy to all parties concerned, as it is satisfactory to public opinion, and protective of public interests."

33. This system, if vigorously carried out in all its details, seems calculated to insure symmtery, unity, and completeness of account; and if combined with a prompt submission of claims against Government, and a speedy and stringent examination of vouchers, an exact and perspicuous method of accounting would be established, and the transactions of Indian finance would, with an efficient appropriation audit, cease to be the inextricable puzzle they now are to the British public, owing partly to the diversity of accounts rendered.

34. The organisation and divisions of the War Department of France approach more nearly to that of India, than the complicated arrangements of England; and whilst the principles common to both are kept in view, the details of the system for application to India may therefore, we think, best be drawn from the accounts of France. One peculiarity we observe in the forms of the French system of accounts (with which we have lately been supplied through the kindness of Sir John Bowring) is, that the document which serves as the voucher for expenditure, bears a reference to the year, as also to the title or part, chapter, section, and article of the budget, under which the charge properly falls, as authorised in the estimate. The necessity thus imposed on the party signing the voucher to make these entries before presenting it, must alone act as a check on undue charges; and the examining officer, if finding any incorrect entries, will at once reject the voucher, or return it for correction.

35. The Expense Estimate of the Military Department of the Madras Presidency, a sketch of which accompanies this Report, is designed to represent the probable annual demands on the revenues of the Presidency for the maintenance of the army and the military establishments, &c., therewith connected; so as to form an integral part of a general budget for the whole Presidency. The

subsidiary forms of estimates (as fully shown in the Appendices attached), are intended to illustrate the mode in which the necessary data are to be collected from the various departments. They are prepared in a simple form, mainly in accordance with the existing Indian forms used to show the details connected with establishments; but with some improvements drawn from the French and English models, that were found compatible with the financial and departmental systems of India. We have no doubt, however, that further improvements will be found practicable; and we beg to state also that the estimates are merely submitted as "forms" for all India, and not as showing the *bonâ fide* expenditure of the Madras Presidency. The details of the various charges are set forth in the Appendices; and on these we shall remark, where explanation appears necessary, in the description of the departmental estimates.

36. We have deemed it essential, in the first instance, to divide the expense estimate into two distinct titles or parts, namely, charges military *personnel* and charges military *matériel*; the first comprising all payments on account of the pay and allowances of officers and men, and the employés in military establishments, and the second showing the expenses attendant on the supplies of provisions, stores, equipments, and carriage for the army and its establishments.

37. It appears to us that this distinction should in future be strictly preserved, for the purpose of clearly indicating the relative proportion which the two grand sources of military expenditure bear to each other; and this is the more important, because in none of the accounts of the Madras Presidency has it been sufficiently maintained. The Military Auditor General's annual financial statement does not show the *bonâ fide* payments made during the year on account of individual military salaries; but merely an approximation thereto, based or worked out on the actual outlay of one month multiplied by twelve. It has been found unavailing to search departmental books for the separate charges appertaining to military *personnel* and military *matériel*, the two heads being there blended in various ways. Indeed, items belonging to "charges *personnel*" are not unfrequently entered under heads which should apply distinctively to material supplies; such as "arrack supplies," "grain and provision supplies," "cavalry supplies," "hospital supplies," &c., &c. And the Accountant General's books being compiled from departmental books, do but reflect the complication of the latter

38. Under the departmental estimate system no such difficulties and inaccuracies could exist, for the items composing charges *personnel* and charges *matériel* respectively, must, in order to admit of a careful review of expenditure by the controlling authorities, be shown in full detail; and inconsistencies and errors, as well as vagueness or want of clearness, would at once be subject to remark. Whatever combination of transactions may be necessary to show the aggregate outlay incurred for any particular head of expense, such as the cost of rations for troops, which comprise many items, must be exhibited in distinct statements, the cost of each individual item being shown separately in the departmental estimate; and whilst some latitude must, at least at first, be given for inaccuracy of amounts, it is essential that the heads under which they are arranged should from the outset be clear, well defined, and suitable for conveying a knowledge of the items they comprise.

39. It is true that an independent previous control cannot be exercised over charges *matériel* to the same extent as over charges *personnel*; but still, a system devolving on departmental chiefs, subject to future explanation, the responsibility of making estimates of the probable demands of their departments on the supplying branches, especially the Commissariat, will have a great advantage over that at present in force, by which, in most cases, the supplying, and not the indenting department, estimates for future requirements.

40. The two titles or parts above specified, charges military *personnel*, and charges military *matériel*, comprise all charges requiring the local disbursement of cash; but as the Indian Presidencies are so circumstanced as not to be able entirely to supply their material wants from local resources, nor to meet by local cash disbursements all the personal charges for which they are liable, it is evident, that in order to ensure completeness, as well as a lucid development of the probable military expenditure of each Presidency, additions must be made to the estimate. And this has been done by introducing, in the form of a subdivision

division of the first title, a separate total showing the amount of furlough pay to be disbursed in England; and also by annexing a third title, representing the value of stores expended from stock in each department.

41. By this arrangement Title I. will exhibit the anticipated *bonâ fide* cash expenditure both in India and England, for all charges *personnel*; Title II. the amount of cash locally required for the provision of material supplies; and Title III. the expected *bonâ fide* expenditure of the remains of supplies procured during previous years, under the grants of Title II., together with that of supplies obtained from home, and for which cash is not disbursed locally.

42. The net annual military expenditure incurred in India, will at the year's end, be deduced in the following manner:—

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1st.	By summing up the amount of the three titles, making a total of - - - - -	4,45,59,073	14	9
2d.	By deducting therefrom			
		Rupees.		
	(*a.*) The unexpended proportions of the grants, under Titles I. and II. -			
	(*b.*) The amount realised by the sale of stores - - - - -			
	(*c.*) The amount recovered on account of short deliveries - - -			
	(*d.*) The amount of instalments paid by officers on account of chargers			
	(*e.*) The amount value of stores issued to other Presidencies, Government, and Civil Department -			
	Residue - - - -			

3d. By deducting from the residue the excess of the value of reserve stock balance, over that of the previous year, or adding the difference in case of decrease.

43. Before going seriatim through the several chapters and sections of the military expense estimate, we beg to premise that time did not admit of our preparing a sketch of the military income estimate for the whole Presidency; but we forward a form of an Ordnance Department Income Estimate (*Vide* Appendix No. 42) and this, together with the details of the expense estimate (which is the converse of the income estimate), will we trust prove a great aid to departments, and enable the officer charged with the duty readily to compile the income estimate.

44. This form provides for representing, 1st, the amount to be realised by the sale of stores; 2d, the amount to be recovered for the value of stores short delivered; 3d, the amount value of stores expected to be received from England; and, 4th, that of stores to be received from other Presidencies, Colonial Governments, the Civil Departments, and the produce of departmental manufactories. In addition to these amounts, the military income estimate should include fines recoverable in the military police, retrenchments to be realised, and the instalments paid by officers for chargers taken from the ranks.

45. We now proceed to describe the contents of Title I. of the military expense estimate.

Chapter 1. Section I. exhibits the gross amount of regimental charges for which the Indian Treasury is liable; that is, the pay and allowances of all ranks of the army (medical officers, &c., excepted) according to the established strength and location of corps, including the allowances made to Messes, Schools, &c. And the subdivisions, or articles of Section I. show the aggregate cost of each branch of the army, the details thereof being given in the Appendices.

Chapter 1. Section I. Regimental charges.

46. We deem it advisable that the gross amount of regimental charges, as also the several deductions falling to be made from them, should as above be shown distinctly in the different sections; in order that the annual estimate may contain

such statistics as may facilitate a determination regarding the organization of Indian military establishments.

Section II. Officers in Europe.

Section II. represents the aggregate of the full pay and regimental allowances of officers in Europe, not payable in India, and falling to be deducted from the gross amount of regimental charges, as shown in Section I.

Section III. Officers on Staff employ.

Section III. shows the aggregate of the full pay and regimental allowances of those officers in civil and military staff employ, whose salaries are not payable from the revenues of the Madras Presidency, and which is to be deducted from Section I.

Section IV. Short of established strength.

Section IV. gives the aggregate amount to be deducted from Section I., for the pay of officers and other grades short of the established strength.

Section V. Difference between full allowances and pay proper of Officers on Staff.

Section V. shows the difference between the full regimental pay and allowances, and the pay proper of officers detached from regiments on staff employ, forming a further deduction from Section I.; and the total of the amounts represented in sections II. to V. (both inclusive), when deducted from the gross amount exhibited in Section I., will show the net amount of regimental charges. These, as entered in the expense estimate for the Madras Presidency, amount to *Rs.* 2,21,49,710. 8; and, although we disclaim all pretensions to accuracy, the estimates being merely forms, we believe the above to be not far from the real amount.

Section VI. Furlough pay.

Section VI. exhibits, with a separate total, the amount of furlough pay disbursed in England, on account of officers in Europe (whose numbers are specified in Section II.); but debited against the revenues of India.

47. The Appendices to Chapter I, from 1 to 21, fully show in detail the data for the calculations on which these abstract statements are based; but we may here explain that the necessary details must be collected from the head quarter staff. The Adjutant General of the Army will be required annually to furnish the estimating officer with statements, showing up to the latest possible date, the established strength of officers, commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned, as also of the rank and file of each branch of the army, including Her Majesty's British forces, the numbers present doing regimental duty, absent in Europe, detached on staff employ, and wanting to complete; also distinguishing all variations in rates of pay, such as the numbers receiving pay of a higher or lower grade than the rank they hold, and the numbers receiving good conduct pay, additional pay for length of service, annuities, Order of Merit, Order of British India, and Victoria Cross.

48. The following form, as already used by the Adjutant General of the Army at the Madras Presidency, might serve this purpose, with such additions and modifications as may be found advisable. The information we have received from that officer is very full and complete, and well adapted for practical use in calculating the pay *personnel* drawn by Her Majesty's Indian forces of the Madras army; and if equally complete returns were furnished for all arms of both services in the Madras Presidency, the exact outlay for pay and allowances might be very accurately estimated.

RANK.	In Europe.	In Staff Employ.	With Regiments.		Drawing Additional Pay.	Drawing Good Conduct Pay.	Drawing Annuities.
			Half Batta.	Full Batta.			

49. A statement

49. A statement of the above nature should form the basis of the estimate on account of charges *personnel* of the army throughout India; and relatively with its accuracy as to numbers and other varying circumstances, will be that of the money entries under that head in the expense estimate.

50. There are other kinds of charges varying in proportion to the strength of the army, that may be partly estimated from the above details, as being connected with charges *personnel*; but as they also bear upon the Commissariat and other departmental expenses, further information for estimating them must be furnished from head quarters, either by the Adjutant General or Quarter-master General; namely, the probable number of different grades of the several arms to be located at the different stations, or employed on duties involving any additional charge; any increase in number of commands or staff officers, and the number of men to be clothed, rationed, and dieted in hospital. Also the number of horses to be fed, number of remounts required, the public cattle of various kinds to be maintained, showing at what stations, and whether in cantonment or at a distance convenient for grazing; the strength and composition of the moveable columns to be held in readiness for immediate movement, the number and calibre of pieces, and quantity of ammunition, as also the number of days' provisions and grain to be provided for this moveable force, and the extent of the marching establishments and equipments. Further, the number of men to be pensioned or invalided, and the number of recruits expected; and the data for calculating the allowances for saddles, head and heel ropes, head money, and other contingent charges, being also set forth. As all these details are capable of being tabulated, and as it is of great importance that the information should be supplied up to the latest date, printed blank forms containing as many entries as possible, should be prepared and furnished to the heads of offices.

51. In like manner, the departments receiving these details of information, and basing calculations of expenditure thereon, should furnish the officers at head quarters with statements showing the financial bearing of various arrangements, which may admit of their being modified in future, with due regard to economy.

52. Should Government not consider the form of the expense estimate, as above described, sufficiently concise for entry in the general accounts of India, it can then easily be abridged; but we must here observe, that owing to the many complications of the existing rules for granting allowances to staff officers employed in the Civil and Military Departments of this and the other Presidencies, we were obliged to multiply sections in order to secure exactness.

53. On referring to Appendices 2, 5, 13, and 15 of Chapter I. the following incongruities of practice will be observed:—

1. Officers employed in the Hyderabad Contingent and Commission draw no pay whatever in the Military Department, excepting the First Assistant to the Resident, whose pay proper is disbursed from the revenues of the Madras Presidency, and charged in the Military Department.

2. The pay proper of officers employed in the Mysore and Travancore Commissions is disbursed in the Military Department, and is therefore provided for in the military estimates, although ultimately recovered from those states.

3. Some of the officers employed in the Department of Public Works, under the general Government of India, including Singapore, Penang, and Pegu, and also in the same department in the Punjaub, draw full regimental pay and allowances; but others only pay proper, and others again draw no pay whatever in the Military Department, Madras Presidency.

4. Officers employed in the Electric Telegraph Department, Scinde, draw full pay and regimental allowances in the Madras Military Department.

5. Officers employed in the Nagpore Commission likewise draw full regimental pay and allowances in the Madras Military Department.

6. Officers, not of the Engineers, employed in the Department of Public Works, draw pay proper in the estimate of their regiments; this charge

being debited to the Military Department, while the regimental allowances of their rank are carried to the debit of the Public Works Department.

54. These and many other anomalies which the system of departmental estimates will bring prominently to notice, will doubtless attract the attention of Government. It is evident that all these variations in the mode of bringing charges to account must increase the chances of error; and although we do not advocate making the arrangements of Government subservient to any system of account for the sake of the system itself, we still think it would be found advantageous in many ways to diminish these differences of practice as far as possible.

55. In consequence of these complications, it appeared expedient to draw a broad line of demarcation between charges properly connected with the regimental rank and duties of the officers of the army, and those which appertain to the Administrative Department of the Army; and the position of that line being clearly indicated by the prevailing practice in respect of consolidated staff salaries, which makes the allowances of rank a part of the staff salary, we have thus drawn it, in our estimates, for uniform application to all staff appointments. At the same time, however, we are prepared for some difficulties on this point, as the practice of making the regimental allowances of officers employed on staff, form a portion of the remuneration granted for those duties, has so long obtained that in making a change, objections will necessarily at first be made.

Sections I. II. and III. General, Garrison, and Cantonment Staff, and Office Establishments.

56. Chapter II., Sections I., II., III.—The cost of the general army, garrison, and cantonment staff, the details of which will be found in Appendices 22, 23 and 24, is estimated as follows:—

General Staff - - - - - -	*Rs.*	9,80,887	10 –
Garrison and Cantonment Staff - -		3,12,897	9 –
Office establishments of General Army Staff		2,43,136	– –
Annually - - -	*Rs.*	15,36,921	3 –

57. These amounts are exclusive of pay proper, but include the allowances of the regimental rank of officers so employed; as also of the salaries of the civil employés and attendants attached to their establishments; the cost of the latter being shown in Section III. The head "General Staff" does not however include the salaries of officers of the department charged with the duties of supply, and presided over by controlling officers, such as the Commissariat, Ordnance, and others, which are shown separately. The head "Garrison and Cantonment Staff" comprises the pay and allowances of all non-commissioned officers on the non-effective establishment, employed in garrisons and cantonments; as also the stationery allowances granted to station staff officers, &c.

58. All staff salaries being of the nature of fixed charges, and invariably drawn to the full extent, whether the permanent incumbent be present or absent, the estimating officer can have very little difficulty in arranging and summing them up; and this, when done for one year, will serve for all years, subject only to alteration in case of the modification of salaries. And the annual review of items that must be made in preparing departmental estimates, will greatly facilitate a revision of allowances, when it becomes necessary.

59. Before concluding our remarks on this part of the estimate, we must bring prominently to notice some anomalies in respect of batta to officers holding staff appointments, which seem to us to call for immediate rectification. The general rule is, that full batta is allowable only at a distance of 200 miles from the Presidency, but still it appears that many staff officers, both at the Presidency and within that limit, draw full batta; and the diversity of practice in this respect, that we find in the Madras Presidency, as well as in Bombay, appears to have arisen from a want of adherence to one fixed system of granting remuneration. Even as regards consolidated salaries drawn by staff officers, some comprise full batta, and others not; whilst other staff officers draw a staff allowance separate from their regimental pay and allowances, which in some cases include full batta, and in others only half batta.

60. All these differences give rise to complications in drawing up the accounts; and as all these allowances, under whatever designation granted, may be looked on as only the requisite remuneration for the staff duties, it would

would be well to have them all brought under the head of staff pay. We think no difficulty would be found in graduating the scale of remuneration, according to the rank of the officer performing the duty, so as to retain any advantages that the present system of varying allowance is considered to carry with it.

61. Chapters III., IV. and V., represent simply the annual amount payable to unattached, local, and retired officers in India, and call for no remark.

62. Chapter VI.—The entries in this chapter are presumed to be extracted from the first title of the annual estimate of the Ordnance Department; a sketch of which (*vide* Appendix 26, with its subsidiary Appendices from A. to D.), accompanies the general expense estimate. It will be seen from this, that each departmental estimate is required to be complete in itself; containing a forecast of the transactions of the department, under the three titles of the general expense estimate, and with the same minor heads, so that its contents may be readily transferred to the former, but also presenting under the prescribed heads of account set forth in the general estimate, characteristic subdivisions, illustrative of its working.

63. Many of the establishments of the Ordnance Department being maintained with the double object of producing as well as supplying and holding in reserve the munitions of war, a distinction has been made between such of the "charges *personnel*," as are incurred for manufacturing purposes, and those connected with the due preservation of reserve stores, and the maintenance of the ranks necessary to keep up discipline in military establishments.

64. On reference to the subsidiary Appendices, A. and B., it will be seen that the manner in which this distinction has been made in the case of all arsenals, whose primary character is that of store-rooms, is by separating the wages of all artificers, overseers, &c., employed in the workshops, from the pay and allowances of the military officers and men attached thereto; the former, with one-third of the "office allowance," being debited against "manufacturing purposes," whilst the latter, with the residue of the "office allowance," is brought under the head of "army purposes." And as regards the manufactories of the Ordnance Department, specially so termed, the staff pay of the supervising officers is added to that of the workmen, overseers, &c., under the head of "Manufacturing purposes;" whilst the regimental allowances or rank, and the pay of the subordinate military grades are charged to "army purposes."

65. The chief reason for making this distinction is, that at present no uniform or settled principle is adhered to, in valuing the out-turn of Government manufactories. In some, as the gunpowder manufactory for instance, the whole expenses of the establishment are charged against the out-turn: in others 25 per cent. is added to the value of materials to cover the cost of workmanship. In the gun-carriage manufactory the practice followed is thus described by the Superintendent, Lieutenant Colonel Maitland:—

"The practice is to consider all that is not ordnance, as sundry or miscellaneous work, and to charge thereon the full proportion of centage as stated below:—

"$\frac{1}{3}$ on miscellaneous work.
"$\frac{2}{3}$ on ordnance work.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
"For instance, 1st, the materials and tools expended during the year, say	59,000	–	–
"2. Materials accounted for in all the estimates of work turned out during the year	49,000	–	–
"3. Difference to be thrown on all ordnance and miscellaneous work as a per-centage	10,000	–	–
"4. Pay of the department during the year	56,200	–	–
"5. Pay of the workmen accounted for in all the estimates of ordnance and miscellaneous work turned out during the year, say	20,800	–	–
"6. Difference to be thrown on all ordnance and miscellaneous work as a per-centage	35,400	–	–

66. It is necessary, however, to state that the term "pay of the department" includes the following items:—

1. Feed of draught cattle.
2. Wages of permanent establishment, including office allowance and Superintendent's staff salary.
3. Hire of extra artificers.
4. Wages of native artificers employed in lieu of C. O. artificers.
5. Moiety of the wages of ordnance artificer and pupil establishment.

67. With a practice so variable, and at the same time so loose, no satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at, in respect to the economical working of these establishments; nor as to whether, considering the more extended appliances now at the command of private enterprise in this country, Government should continue to be their own manufacturers to the same extent as hitherto. Whereas, by defining and fixing the proportion of charges *personnel* to be debited to the several manufacturing operations, and causing the amount to be rateably distributed over the articles made up, in proportion to the value of the materials employed, a well understood rule will be established, by which to appraise the produce of our manufactories, and form a correct judgment as to their comparative cheapness or costliness.

68. One objection to charging any portion of the final expenditure of one year on its receipts or income, is that it becomes an apparent recurring expenditure in subsequent years, without being a *bonâ fide* one. An illustration of this will be found in the Ordnance Departmental Sketch Estimate, from which it appears, that out of a total annual charge of *Rs.* 7,14,809. 12. for the pay, &c., of the ordnance establishments, *Rs.* 2,17,525. 5. are due to the manufacturing operations of the year. The whole amount will necessarily be written off as the expenditure of the year, and also portions of the latter sum, &c., when the articles manufactured during the year, and of whose value they form a component part, are issued or expended. It is true that these sums being debited in the one case, and credited as income in the other, the actual result is not affected; but the cash expenditure is thus made to appear larger than it really is, and the entry of such double charges in the accounts should be avoided.

69. We at present see no other way than the above, of establishing an accurate mode of testing the economy of our working establishments. It must rest with Government to determine, whether the distinction of "manufacturing purposes" and "army purposes" shall be preserved in the general accounts of the department, or confined to the subsidiary books and statements relating to manufacturing purposes. We incline to advise the latter course, in order to avoid over-minuteness of detail in the general accounts; but at the same time care should be taken to have the subsidiary books and statements brought under strict examination and audit, in order to prevent irregularities. We must here observe that a simple and efficient mode of keeping the books of Government working establishments, is still a *desideratum*.

70. Chapter VII., like Chapter VI., is supposed to be taken from a departmental estimate, viz., that of the Commissariat Department, Appendix 27; and represents the annual payments on account of the pay and regimental allowances of the commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and establishments of the Commissariat Department. There are two kinds of establishments appertaining to this department, maintained chiefly for the purpose of preparing supplies; and we should have wished to make in respect to these the same distinction as in the ordnance estimate, between the purposes for which charges for establishments are incurred. But under the present form of accounts of the Commissariat Department, these disbursements are so scattered under generalised heads, that we failed in deducing therefrom the charges that properly fall to these two kinds of establishments respectively.

71. The Commissariat accounts consist of a "Cash Journal," kept monthly, and a "Cash Ledger;" a "Stock Journal," and a "Stock Ledger." The purchases

chases of stock made by the Commissariat are debited to "Remittances of the Commissariat Department;" and in the cash journal the wages paid to servants, and supplies of stores made on account of the different services, are sometimes blended together, and sometimes entered separately, but for the most part, under the head of "Supplies," or "Charges." The practice is said to be this; when stores are purchased and issued at once they are debited in the cash journal and ledger to the head of "Supplies," or "Charges," together with charges *personnel;* but when stores are purchased and brought on as stock, they are debited in the cash journal, against the head, "Remittances of the Commissariat Department," and the service for which purchased is debited therewith in the stock journal, under the head of "Department," as distinguished from "Supplies."

72. The following examples will fully expound our meaning:—

1. "Grain and Provision Supplies," as entered in the cash journal, include servants' wages, expenses of carriage, freight, &c., and such stores of this description as are purchased and forthwith issued; but "Grain and Provision Department," as entered in the stock journal, means stock purchased and stored for after issue.

2. "Cavalry Supplies" comprises servants' wages and forage, but not the cost of grain issued.

3. "Ordnance Charges" include the cost of carriage supplied; and "Camp Equipage Charges" include the permanent and temporary establishment of hired bearers (as distinguished from the corps of dooley bearers), kept up by the Commissariat Department; but the head "Remount Charges," comprises both attendants and supplies of food.

4. Under the head "Eastern Settlements" are summarised all expenses, of whatever description, incurred by the Commissariat Department in the Straits and Pegu Division, without any distinctions or subdivisions.

73. We cannot here enter into a minute description of the mode of keeping the accounts of the Commissariat Department; but we may safely state that the estimated and actual charges are at present shown under heads so vague, and so ill adapted for conveying their real meaning, that a thorough reform is necessary. We trust that the introduction of annual departmental estimates will be the first step towards this reform, since a proper nomenclature and classification of charges will thus be rendered indispensable; and we would recommend that the same classification under uniform heads be established in the Commissariat Departments of the three Presidencies, full and detailed instructions being issued as to the items that are to be brought under the several heads. At present we believe, that however similar some of the headings used in the three Commissariats may be, they could not be relied on as comprising the same items.

74. Under the budget estimate system, the Commissary General, whilst showing separately in the estimate for his department those services for which he is entirely responsible, those for which only part responsibility devolves on him, and those for which other departmental heads are wholly responsible, will fill in all particulars regarding the first entirely on his own authority; the details regarding the two latter being supplied to him by the different departmental heads. And as this officer will be held personally responsible that sufficient information in detail is furnished regarding the whole of the charges included in his departmental estimate, to enable the Government or other controlling authority reviewing the estimate, to verify the data on which the estimated expenditure is calculated, and where necessary to check and revise the different items, heads of departments must be careful to furnish the requisite specifications; and this must apply equally to all inter-departmental requirements.

75. In the absence of such a classification of charges and specific detail of items in the Commissariat accounts, as at present made out, we have drawn the amount of the "Charges *Personnel*" of the department from the Military Auditor General's annual statement, and other statements of existing Commissariat establishments furnished to us by the Auditor of Commissariat Accounts; and according to that data, these charges amount annually to *Rs.* 19,18,358. 11.

This appears a very large sum, and being equal to about one-fifth of the whole of the recent large annual expenditure of the department, would we think ere this have been closely examined with a view to reductions, had it ever been presented in the aggregate instead of being scattered among the different heads of charge.

76. The Commissariat is not, however, the only department in which the practice obtains of scattering certain charges over various heads, without also presenting the amount in the aggregate. In the Public Works Department, for instance, the personal salaries are so scattered as to render it difficult for Government to see at a glance the large total amount thus disbursed; and whilst fully admitting the advantage of the charge for each separate branch of the department being shown separately, we think that the full amount for the whole department should be equally clearly exhibited.

77. Chapters VIII., IX. and X. show the cost of the establishments of the Clothing, Barrack, and Camp Equipage Departments (Appendices 24, 28 and 29). In the Clothing Department there would appear to be no fixed executive establishment; but this should be determined without delay, as it is evident that the fewer contingencies remain to be provided for, the more accurate will be the departmental estimates. The expense of the Barrack Department, as regards supplies furnished by the Commissariat, admits of being easily estimated, the quantities of oil, number of barrack attendants, cots, and messing furniture, being all regulated in proportion to the number of troops; but still, the estimate for Commissariat supplies for this department should be made out by the Presidency Barrack Master, or some other officer named by Government, who should be held personally responsible for the correctness of the estimate, and for supervising the expenditure during the course of the year.

78. Chapter XI. sets forth (Appendix 30), under appropriate subdivisions, the annual outlay on account of the pay and allowances of the Madras Medical Department; showing the charges for the general medical staff, regimental medical officers, and the pay proper of medical officers employed in the Civil Department, which is debitable to the Military Department; as also the pay of medical warrant officers, dressers, and that of medical office establishments.

79. As nearly as we have been able to calculate, the gross annual liability of the Indian treasury on account of the Madras Medical Establishment, is *Rs.* 16,88,996. 6., and deducting therefrom the Indian pay and allowances of medical officers absent in Europe, viz., 1,47,672 rupees, the net amount annually payable in India on account of the Madras Medical Establishment is *Rs.* 15,41,324. 6.; but it will be seen that the Indian revenues are subject to an additional charge of *Rs.* 64,105. 13, on account of the furlough pay of officers of this department absent in Europe. The annual cost to the Madras Presidency, on account of the pay and allowances of the medical staff and regimental medical officers of Her Majesty's service, is, as will be seen by Chapter XII. (Appendix 31), 1,19,092 rupees.

80. We have thus made an attempt to bring the charges of the Medical Department into one general estimate, which we are fully aware is very far from being complete; but the principal Inspector General of the Madras Medical Department, having already directed his attention to that point, we are sanguine that improvements will shortly be effected. It appears to us, however, that the duties and responsibilities of the head of that department are at present too much mixed up with those of the Commissary General; and that a separation and clear definition of the duties of these two heads of departments, would be advisable. The outlay that must be incurred for assistance to enable the principal Inspector General to exercise financial as well as professional control, would be amply repaid by the economy that would result from the change of system. Moreover, it is essential that the head of the Medical Department should, like all others, be made responsible for the proper and economical conduct of his department.

81. The amount of pensions payable annually, is computed (vide Chapter XIII.) at *Rs.* 20,27,501. 10. 8.; including wound pensions, pensions to military and medical warrant officers, native officers, non-commissioned rank and file, and pensions to heirs.

82. Chapter

82. Chapter XIV. shows the amount payable to the Mysore State annually, on account of the maintenance of the Mahal or breeding establishment of cattle, viz. *Rs.* 17,954. 9. 8.

83. Chapter XV. exhibits the amount of contingencies payable in the Military Department, estimated at *Rs.* 16,37,064 12. 5. annually; the nature of the charges are fully detailed in Appendix 36, and will be found to include passage money, hutting money, bounty money, good conduct pay, &c., &c.

84. Chapter XVI. contains the last item under title I. of the Expense Estimate; namely, the annual donation paid to the Military Male and Female Asylums.

85. Thus, the aggregate amount of "charges *personnel*" appears by the expense estimate to be *Rs.* 3,20,43,521 4. 9.

86. In this estimate are exhibited all the heads under which we propose the several charges to be classed and arranged in the public accounts, as being the most appropriate; but they are only suggestive, and subject to modification, as may appear advisable when practically applied. And we must here again beg Government to understand that this estimate, as also the accompanying departmental estimates as given in the Appendices, are intended merely to serve as forms for the guidance of the Estimating Department; and consequently only contain under each head such amounts approximating to fact, as the data and time at our command would permit of being readily put together.

87. The heads of charges entered in the Expense Estimate should definitively indicate the object of the charge; and each head contained in the estimate should be distinctly exhibited in the ledger. We strongly deprecate the continuance of such heads of account, as "general books," which comprises supplies of stores, &c., to the Postal Department and Mint; "General Department," comprising the expenses of treasure escorts, the supplies to Government House and Government offices, &c., or "charges extraordinary," under which are now entered supplies of carriage and attendants to the medical and other departments.

88. On reviewing Title I., which comprises the Expense Estimate, the following will be observed to be the heads of account, or classification introduced:—

PRIMARY HEADS.

1. Cash.
2. Charges Military *Personnel.*

SECONDARY OR MINOR HEADS.

1. Regimental Charges.
2. General Army Staff Charges.
3. Charges on account of Unattached Officers.
4. Charges on account of Local Officers.
5. Charges on account of Retired Officers.
6. Charges of the Ordnance Department.
7. Charges of the Commissariat Department.
8. Charges of the Clothing Agency.
9. Charges of the Barrack Department.
10. Charges of the Camp Equipage Department.
11. Charges of the Medical Department.
12. Charges on account of Medical officers, British forces.
13. Pensionary Charges, and Charges payable from Lord Clive's Fund.
14. Charge on account of the Mysore Breeding Establishment of Cattle.
15. Contingent Charges of the Military Department.
16. Donations to Military Institutions.

89. The term "charges" should be understood to signify pay and allowances and personal money-grants of every description, as distinguished from "supplies;" a designation which should be applied solely to expenses connected with the *matériel* of the army.

90. We would suggest for the consideration of Government, that in the event of our views being approved, the Accountant General be requested to frame a model journal and ledger, with heads clearly expressing the several services on account of which expense is incurred; and preserving the distinction between "charges" and "supplies," as above advocated.

91. We now proceed concisely to explain Titles II. and III. of the General Estimate. Title II. comprises the cash expenditure incurred in the provision of supplies locally, and in defraying the expenses appertaining to the material equipments of the army, and is designated "Charges military *matériel*, requiring the local cash disbursements." This designation is appropriate enough in an expense estimate; but, as a portion of the cash so disbursed is invested for the purpose of maintaining a reserve stock, the primary title or head "Charges military *matériel*" must be excluded from the departmental accounts, as far as such investments of cash are concerned. The secondary or subsidiary heads should be directly and uniformly debited with all cash investments, and credited with the value of all issues from those investments; the primary head, however, being directly debited with all absolute disbursements of cash, that is, disbursements not returning in the shape of stock; and this can readily be done.

92. There are but two departments connected with the military service of the Madras Presidency, that regularly receive advances for the purchase of stock, viz., the Commissariat and the Clothing Departments, and any difficulty in directly debiting the secondary heads with the amount of cash, will be removed by a preliminary entry in the Journals, such as "Commissariat purchases," or "Clothing Department purchases," "Debtor to Cash." This will at once show the amount of cash invested in the purchase of stores, and then by crediting "Commissariat purchases," &c., and debiting the several minor heads, the manner in which that cash has been invested will become apparent. It is in conformity with this plan, that the heads of the several chapters and sections under the second title have been arranged.

93. Title II.—Chapter I.—Sections I. to VIII. show the amount value of supplies of stores and carriage made by the Commissariat Department to other Presidencies and Colonial Governments, for which cash has been expended. It is not deemed necessary to sub-divide the head stores into any descriptive divisions, because the supplies do not appertain to the expenditure of the Madras Presidency, and will, in calculating the actual expenditure at the year's end, be deducted from the general expenditure of the Presidency; and therefore the two divisions, "stores" and "carriage," answer all purposes as regards perspicuity.

94. Sections IX. and X. are intended to exhibit the amount of cash expended by the Commissariat, in the provision of "stores" and "carriage" to other departments of the Government service; and here also it is unnecessary to enter into any further description of the nature of the supplies made, because the receiving departments will account for them under the several descriptive heads.

95. We consider the preservation of the distinction between "stores" and "carriage," to be essential to a proper understanding of the accounts; otherwise, the expenses incurred on account of the latter get inextricably interwoven with the former, and baffle all attempts to trace the residue value of stock at the end of a series of years, or even one year. Indeed, we know from actual observation, that there has been very loose practice under this head of account. The amounts debited by one department against another, in any one year, are seldom or ever found to correspond with the amounts credited by the other department; nor has the inconsistency ever attracted the attention of the chief or controlling department of account, because there exists no effectual audit of accounts; the operations of the Audit Department being confined to a check over the regularity of individual transactions, without any regard to their appropriate placement, or exhibition in the public accounts of the year in which they transpired.

96. The

96. The want of accordance between the entries in the books of the several departments, destroys confidence in the accuracy of departmental accounts, and must be fatal to the entirety of the Accountant General's annual books. It arises from want of uniformity in the practice of accounting in Government Departments, some recording their transactions monthly, and confining their record to such vouchers as are transmitted within a reasonable time, without regard to the whole transactions of the month; and others compiling their accounts annually, about six months after the close of the official year, and necessarily including all the transactions within the year.

97. It is hoped that the preparation of the annual departmental accounts, that will now become necessary for comparison with the departmental estimates, will give rise to an inter-departmental check; for that rule of the Budget system which requires all vouchers to specify the service to which the supply belongs, and each voucher presented after the close of a year to specify the year to which the charge appertains, must effectually correct the irregularity to which we have alluded, and tend to produce the uniformity essential to the completeness of the annual accounts. It must be observed as a rule, that whether the transactions be recorded in monthly or annual journals, the twelve months' records shall contain all the expenditure appertaining to them, no portion thereof being transferred to the following year.

98. It will be perceived by the General Estimate, that the general head, "Eastern Settlements," to which reference has already been made, has here been reduced to specific divisions, in common with the presidential transactions; an arrangement highly necessary for facilitating audit and establishing clearness of account.

99. Sections XI. and XII.—Freight and Miscellaneous Carriage. These two items, together with the items of carriage referred to in the preceding sections, will be written off directly to the primary head, "Charges Military *Matériel*;" this latter head being, however, duly credited, in the case of any portion of these amounts being incurred for other Presidencies, Colonial Governments, &c., in order to allow of a separation of the charges afterwards. As Government should be well informed as to the extent of the expenditure incurred for the public service under all circumstances, we have separated "freight," in regard to presidential expenditure, from "carriage," by which is understood conveyance. The expenses on account of miscellaneous carriage are very heavy in the Commissariat Department, having last year amounted to no less than five lakhs of rupees, and being debited in the accounts to "Charges Extraordinary." Greater specification will be necessary in future; indeed, as already stated, we recommend that the head "Charges Extraordinary" be altogether abandoned.

100. Section XIII.—Army Supplies. We have already explained that the term "supplies" is to be applied to the material expenditure of the army; and when used by itself, should be understood to mean stores purchased, or stores issued. It is only in reference to the provision for, or the actual supply to the army, that the heads of account should be descriptive of the nature of the supplies or stores; the head "Army Supplies" need not appear in the departmental books.

101. Having provided for the record of purchases under the descriptive heads shown in the chapter, the issues therefrom may, for the purpose of indicating army expenditure, be at once credited to those heads, and debited to "Charges Military *Matériel*;" whereby an intelligible picture will be presented of the transactions of the Commissariat Department. As yet, our best efforts to ascertain the precise expenditure of the army under each of these descriptive heads, have, after the cost of much time, fallen short of success.

102. There are some supplies made by the Commissariat Department which are not directly connected with any one department of the Government service, although having an immediate bearing on army expenditure; and these we have, in Section XIV., termed "Supplies on account of services under the direct control of the Commissariat Department." The supplies in question are as follows:—

1. Maintenance of elephants, camels, and bullocks.
2. Remount department.

3. Scavenger department.
4. Timber supplies.

103. We perceive no difficulty in crediting and debiting these heads, without in any way detracting from that definite expression of the expenditure of each branch of the service, which we are anxious to preserve throughout the public accounts. But as it is of importance to define departmental responsibility as clearly as possible, each department requiring the services of the public cattle for eventual operations should clearly state the numbers of each description of cattle they propose to keep up for the service of their department, and the stations at which to be located; and the Commissary General will then only be answerable for the feed and maintenance of the cattle, and for bringing to the notice of heads of departments any unnecessary expense that may be likely to result from keeping cattle at stations where high rates of forage prevail. In para. 105 of Report No. 5, of 30th April 1860, we entered fully into this point.

104. The last item to the debit of the Commissariat Department is the proportion of freight disbursed in India, on account of "Supplies between India and London." The amount so paid not being disbursed by the Commissariat Department, will not appear among its cash transactions; but as it is a *bonâ fide* local payment made on account of that department, it is essential that it should appear in the estimate, and the more so, because in the stock account the amount of this item is added to the value of the supplies so received, and debited to the Commissariat Department.

105. According to our rough estimate, the cash required to be disbursed on account of the transactions of the Commissariat Department, amounts to about *Rs.* 72,43,926. 15. 3. per annum; the following being the principal items of charge:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Stores to other departments	7,12,689	10	5
Carriage - - ditto	3,17,720	6	6
Miscellaneous carriage	5,00,000	–	–
Army supplies	42,00,255	9	4

106. We must here remark, however, that as regards the cash expenditure of the Commissariat Department, our estimate being intended to be strictly a military one, we have excluded all supplies made to the civil departments; and the Commissary General must therefore, in order to represent the whole of the transactions of his department, send in a supplementary estimate for cash to be expended for the Civil Department. The expenditure of reserve stock on account of the Civil Departments, is, however, shown under the third title, and must be deducted in making up the net military expenditure; this has been done, because reserve stock is presumed to be laid in for military purposes.

107. Chapter III. of Title II. sets forth the local cash expenditure of the Ordnance Department; but by a reference to the Ordnance Estimates (Appendix 26), it will be perceived that the amount value of stores expected to be received from the Commissariat Department, inserted in the estimates, is omitted in chapter III., having already in the preceding chapters been provided for, as expenditure to be incurred by the Commissariat. To insert it again would be to double the charges, and a note to that effect is made in the estimate. In the accounts of both departments, however, the transaction must appear in the shape of reciprocal debits and credits, the amounts of which should invariably correspond.

108. The cash expenditure on account of, or under the control of the Ordnance Department for material supplies, is very limited, comprising only the amount of freight paid in India on account of supplies received from England, which is added to the value of the articles and debited to the department; the amount of advances made for the provision of harness and saddlery, departmental advances for extra artificers employed, as well as contingencies, and, lastly, the bills passed by the department under the special orders of Government, for the purchase of horses. All these are fully detailed in the Ordnance Department Estimate, and easily admit of exhibition in the departmental accounts.

109. Chapter IV. shows the estimate of expenditure for the Clothing Department,

ment, as regards those transactions for which cash must be locally provided. These transactions are not numerous, namely :—1st, the purchase of stock locally ; 2d, tailoring charges ; 3d, charges for carriage ; 4th, charges for freight ; 5th, compensation in lieu of clothing ; and, 6th, contingencies. The heads given in the General Estimate will admit of representation in the clothing departmental accounts, and it will be perceived that uniformity is preserved between the heads of charge in this and the other departments, as far as possible, considering the peculiar characteristics of the Clothing Department.

110. Five appendices are attached to this chapter, illustrating the manner in which the details for the Annual Estimate of the Clothing Department must be collected. These appendices show on the one side, first, the average annual cost of clothing per man, of all ranks, in each branch of the service entitled to receive clothing ; and, second, the numbers in each rank to be supplied during the year with each article of the regulated clothing, and the cost thereof. On the other side is exhibited, first, the value of articles taken from stock ; and, second, the amount of tailoring charges paid. The aggregate of these two items must correspond with the aggregate of the items on the opposite side ; and being added to the expenses of carriage, the amount of compensation paid in each branch, and the due proportion of contingencies and office establishment expenses, the total will show the gross annual cost for the clothing of each branch of the service. The appendices in question must be understood to be forms for those which are to accompany the departmental estimate, and the latter will be only an abstract of these appendices, arranged under the heads given in the General Estimate.

111. The total amount of cash required locally for " Material Supplies," is by our estimate *Rs.* 77,12,942. 2. 10., in addition to *Rs.* 3,20,43,521. 4. 9. required for " Charges *Personnel.*"

112. Title III. of the General Estimate needs little explanation. It is a counterpart of the second title, but applicable to reserve stock only, and not to stock purchased within the year under the grants of the second title, and comprises all issues to other governments, to the separate civil and military departments of the local government, and for the uses of the army. The departments of the service that maintain stock are :

The Commissariat Department.
The Ordnance Department.
The Medical Department.
The Clothing Department.

113. It may be deemed practically impossible to distinguish between the issues from reserve stock and fresh supplies of the same article locally provided ; and we admit the force of the objection, but still, the distinction we have made can be well preserved by the Estimating and Accounting Departments, by the observance of two simple rules :—

1. To estimate the stock expenditure, by the excess difference between gross expenditure, and the amount invested in purchases.

2. To compare the monthly receipts with the monthly disbursements, and debit stock with the excess of the latter.

All articles of English supply will of necessity be expended from stock.

114. The General Expense Estimate concludes by showing the mode in which the net military expenditure of the Presidency is to be deduced, as explained above.

115. We now beg briefly to recapitulate the principles on which the Budget will be prepared :—

1. A thorough distinction between " Charges *Personnel*" and " Charges *Matériel.*"

2. The separation of the latter into supplies of stores, and direct charges, connected with the *matériel* of the Military Department.

3. The exhibition of Army supplies under descriptive heads, clearly indicating the nature of the supplies.

4. The distinct specification of each department to which supplies are made.

5. The exhibition separately of each head of *matériel* charge, for which cash is finally expended.

6. An exact agreement between the reciprocal debits and credits, as entered in the several Departmental Accounts.

116. Government will perceive that if the views submitted in this report should be generally adopted, a thorough revision of the present system of accounts will ensue. This we consider absolutely necessary in order that the transactions of Indian Finance may be so recorded as to be clearly understood, and expenditure thereby controlled, curtailed, or modified; departmental responsibility being at the same time enforced, by confiding to the local Governments and heads of departments some degree of power as regards the expenditure of the several branches of the Military Service. The Government of India will also under this system be furnished with far more full and complete information regarding Military expenditure, than they at present possess; and by means of the comparative detailed statements of expenditure of the different branches of the service, will in the course of a few years be enabled to exercise efficient control over military charges.

117. We have already stated that the preparation of departmental estimates for the Military budget of Madras, was suggested by the Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan, K. C. B., who also furnished us with books and forms of the home accounts; and we now beg to express our grateful acknowledgments to his Excellency for the cordial aid and assistance he thus afforded us: as also for the information derived from personal communication with his Excellency, which his experience and knowledge of the subject could alone have supplied.

118. During our stay in Madras, we were necessarily too much occupied with the foremost objects of our inquiry, to devote close personal attention to the details connected with the drawing up of this report. We therefore gladly accepted the offer made by the Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance, to avail ourselves temporarily of the services of A. P. Simkins, Esq., (head uncovenanted assistant of the office of the Inspector General,) by whom the report was drafted; and although we are fully aware that the arrangements suggested will require to be modified and perfected, we think they will even in their present form be found useful for the public service, and we have much pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. Simkins' valuable services in this respect, and bringing the same to the notice of Government.

119. Since writing the above we have received from Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, Officiating Inspector General of Ordnance at Madras, the estimate of that department for the official year 1860–61, prepared under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 7 April 1860. As it will be submitted by the Government of Madras in due course, we need only here remark that the clear and distinct manner in which this estimate is drawn up, renders it well adapted to be a guide in framing the estimates of other departments.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. I. Jameson*, Colonel, } Military Finance
G. Balfour, Colonel, } Commissioners.

Expense Estimate of the Military Department of the Madras Presidency.

TITLE I.—Charges Military Personnel, Pay, and Allowances of Army and Establishments.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Chap. I.—*Regimental Charges, Pay, and Allowances.*						
Sect. I.—Established Strength.						
Art. 1. British Cavalry	App. 1	8,31,886 6 –				
2. Native Cavalry	„ 2	20,73,476 1 –				
3. Governor's Body Guard	„ 3	14,606 8 –				
4. Royal Artillery	„ 4	3,52,264 – –				
5. Horse Artillery	„ 5	6,13,411 14 –				
6. European Foot Artillery	„ 6	9,11,075 2 –				
7. Golundauze Artillery	„ 7	2,76,343 11 –				
8. Horse Field Batteries, East Indians, War Establishment	„ 8	74,691 14 –				
9. Ditto, Peace Establishment	„ 9	2,54,679 9 –				
10. Ditto, Natives, War Establishment	„ 10	68,171 8 –				
11. Corps of Engineers	„ 11	4,01,226 4 –				
12. British Infantry	„ 12	35,92,911 10 –				
13. Madras European Infantry	„ 13	11,23,466 15 –				
14. Corps of Sappers and Miners	„ 14	1,13,821 4 –				
15. Native Infantry	„ 15	141,71,620 3 –				
16. Madras Sapper Militia	„ 16	1,25,196 8 –				
17. Pegu Police Battalion	„ 17	2,15,878 12 –				
18. European Artillery, Veteran Company	„ 18	76,226 10 –				
19. European Infantry, Veteran Company	„ 19	64,845 11 –				
20. Native Veteran Battalions	„ 20	6,11,217 8 –				
				259,67,017 14 –		
Sect. II.—Officers in Europe, not payable in India, deducted from Sect. I.						
Art. 1. British Cavalry	App. 1	1,22,800 14 –				
2. Native Cavalry	„ 2	2,41,048 14 –				
3. Horse Artillery	„ 5	99,297 6 –				
4. European Foot Artillery	„ 6	96,103 6 –				
5. Golundauze Artillery	„ 7	37,987 5 –				
6. Corps of Engineers	„ 11	69,265 8 –				
7. British Infantry	„ 12	4,02,318 12 –				
8. Madras European Infantry	„ 13	1,25,677 15 –				
9. Native Infantry	„ 15	12,09,029 4 –				
10. European Artillery, Veteran Company	„ 18	10,587 – –				
11. Native Veteran Battalion	„ 20	39,838 8 –				
			24,53,954 12 –			
Sect. III.—Officers employed away from Regiments, not payable from Madras Revenues, deducted from Sect. I.						
Art. 1. With Hyderabad Contingent	App. 21	1,51,481 12 –				
2. In Hong Kong	„ 21	3,079 8 –				
3. In Mauritius	„ 21	4,984 8 –				
4. D. P. W., Government of India	„ 21	18,042 12 –				
			1,77,588 8 –			
Sect. IV.—Grades short of established strength, deducted from Sect. I.	App. 21	- - -	18,495 – –			
Sect. V.—Difference between full Regimental Pay and Allowances and Pay proper of Officers detached from Regiments on Staff employ, deducted from Sect. I.						
Art. 1. Civil Department, Government of India	App. 21	1,14,540 12 –				
2. D. P. W., Government of India	„ 21	10,878 12 –				
3. Political Department	„ 21	8,034 – –				
4. Mysore Commission	„ 21	61,419 6 –				
5. Hyderabad ditto	„ 21	4,603 8 –				
6. Nagpore ditto	„ 21	4,603 8 –				
7. Topographical Survey, Pegu	„ 21	4,619 10 –				
8. Trigonometrical ditto	„ 21	4,603 8 –				
9. Civil Department, Bombay	„ 21	6,055 8 –				
10. Political	„ 21	3,523 8 –				
11. Oude Police	„ 21	3,523 8 –				
12. Civil Department, Madras	„ 21	33,315 12 –				
13. Judicial Department, Madras	„ 21	25,031 10 –				
14. Revenue Department, Madras	„ 21	12,577 4 –				
15. D. P. W., Madras	„ 21	2,16,627 – –				
16. Educational Department	„ 21	1,982 – –				
17. General Staff	„ 21	6,51,320 – –				
			11,67,259 2 –			
				38,17,297 6 –		
Net Regimental Charges.—Difference between Section I. and Sections II. to V.		- - -	- - -	2,21,49,710 8 –		
Carried forward	***Rs.***	- - -	- - -	2,21,49,710 8 –		

TITLE I.—Charges Military Personnel, Pay, and Allowances of Army and Establishments—*continued.*

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward				2,21,49,710 8 –		
Chap. I.—*Regimental Charges, Pay, and Allowances*—continued.						
Sect. VI.—Officers in Europe, Allowance to Colonels debited to India.						
Art. 1. British Cavalry	App. 1				62,243 7 –	
2. Native Cavalry	,, 2				1,27,661 3 –	
3. Horse Brigade	,, 5				43,026 10 –	
4. European Foot Artillery	,, 6				53,921 3 –	
5. Golundauze Artillery	,, 7				20,499 9 –	
6. Corps of Engineers	,, 11				37,583 7 –	
7. British Infantry	,, 12				2,22,756 6 –	
8. Madras European Infantry	,, 13				65,034 2 –	
9. Native Infantry	,, 15				6,58,664 15 –	
10. European Artillery	,, 18				3,644 1 –	
11. Native Veteran Battalions	,, 20				19,951 3 –	
						13,14,986 2 –
CHAP. II.—*Pay and Regimental Allowances of General Army Staff.*						
Sect. I.—General Staff.						
Art. 1. Commander in Chief and personal Staff	App. 22		1,07,457 3 –			
2. Aides-de-Camp to the Governor	,, 22		15,504 10 –			
3. Adjutant General's Department, Head Quarters	,, 22		50,523 8 –			
4. Adjutant General's Department, Divisional	,, 22		53,857 9 –			
5. Quartermaster General's Department, Head Quarters	,, 22		48,051 14 –			
6. Quartermaster General's Department, Divisional	,, 22		53,763 1 –			
7. Deputy Adjutant General, British Forces	,, 22		17,453 13 –			
8. Deputy Quartermaster General, British Forces	,, 22		17,453 13 –			
9. Brigade Major, British Forces	,, 22		5,235 12 –			
10. Judge Advocate General's Department	,, 22		78,025 8 –			
11. Officers commanding division and forces	,, 22		2,83,890 – –			
12. Aides-de-Camp to officers commanding division and forces	,, 22		20,916 9 –			
13. Artillery Staff, Head Quarters	,, 22		33,140 14 –			
14. Military Audit Department	,, 22		61,105 10 –			
15. Pay Department	,, 22		1,08,756 10 –			
16. Supt., Family Payments and Pensions	,, 22		10,227 12 –			
17. Remount Agent	,, 22		15,523 8 –			
				9,80,887 10 –		
Sect. II.—Garrison and Cantonment Staff.						
Art. 1. Garrison of Fort St. George	App. 23		42,278 10 –			
2. Second Class Brigades	,, 23		1,12,230 – –			
3. Brigade Majors	,, 23		43,835 3 –			
4. Station Staff Officers	,, 23		35,405 4 –			
5. Miscellaneous Garrison and Cantonment Staff	,, 23		79,148 8 –			
				3,12,897 9 –		
Sect. III.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff.						
Art. 1. Military Secretary to Commander in Chief	App. 24		1,962 – –			
2. Adjutant General's Department, Head Quarters	,, 24		22,692 – –			
3. Adjutant General's Department, Divisional	,, 24		10,860 – –			
4. Quartermaster General's Department, Head Quarters	,, 24		9,360 – –			
5. Quartermaster General's Department, Divisional	,, 24		13,842 – –			
6. Deputy Adjutant-general's Department, British Forces	,, 24		2,226 – –			
7. Quartermaster-general's Department, British Forces	,, 24		1,194 – –			
8. Brigade Major's Department	,, 24		720 – –			
9. Judge Advocate-general's Department	,, 24		9,432 – –			
Carried forward	*Rs.*			2,34,43,495 11 –		13,14,986 2 –

I. TITLE.—Charges Military Personnel, Pay and Allowances of Army and Establishments—*continued.*

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward				2,34,43,495 11 –		13,14,986 2 –
CHAP. II. *Pay and Regimental Allowances of General Army Staff*—continued.						
Sect. III.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff—*continued.*						
10. Artillery Staff, Head Quarters	App. 24		3,450 – –			
11. Military Audit Department	„ 24		56,004 – –			
12. Pay Department	„ 24		88,174 – –			
13. Sup. Family Payments and Pensions	„ 24		10,548 – –			
14. Garrison of Fort St. George	„ 24		6,912 – –			
15. Brigade Majors	„ 24		5,760 – –			
16. Station Staff Officers	„ 24	—	—			
				2,43,136 – –		
CHAP. III. *Pay of Unattached Officers in India*	„ 25		71,589 – –			
				71,589 – –		
CHAP. IV. *Pay of Local Officers*	„ 25		6,522 6 –			
				6,522 6 –		
CHAP. V. *Pay of Retired Officers in India*	„ 25		40,065 3 –			
				40,065 3 –		
CHAP. VI. *Pay and Regimental Allowances of Commissioned, Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, Artificers, &c., of Establishments of Ordnance Department.*						
Art. 1. Establishments maintained for Army	App. 26		4,97,284 7 –			
2. Establishments for manufacturing for Army	„ 26		2,17,525 5 –			
				7,14,809 12 –		
CHAP. VII.—*Pay and Regimental Allowances of Commissioned, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Establishments of Commissariat Department.*						
Art. 1. Commissary General and Deputy Commissary General	App. 27		75,629 12 –			
2. Office Establishment	„ 27					
3. Auditor of Commissariat Accounts	„ 27		58,653 4 –			
4. Office Establishment	„ 27					
5. Executive establishments	„ 27		4,88,808 9 –			
6. 2d corps of dooly bearers	„ 27		2,44,345 8 –			
7. Public Cattle Establishment	„ 27		5,78,828 3 –			
8. Remount Depôt, Oossoor	„ 27		10,704 8 –			
9. Cattle Depôt, Hoonsoor	„ 27		20,252 5 –			
10. Abkarry Establishment	„ 27		29,591 9 –			
11. Hospital Establishment	„ 27		1,04,672 10 –			
12. Forest Establishment	„ 27		776 – –			
13. Hired Carriage Bullocks	„ 27		91,179 2 –			
14. Bullock Transit	„ 27		1,56,840 – –			
15. Boat Establishment, Rangoon	„ 27		1,524 – –			
16. Hired Bamboo Coolies, Moulmein	„ 27		26,194 – –			
17. Slaughter Cattle Establishment	„ 27		13,957 8 –			
18. Temporary Commissariat Establishment	„ 27		8,850 – –			
19. Temporary Hospital Establishment	„ 27		7,551 13 –			
				19,18,358 11 –		
CHAP. VIII.—*Clothing Agency.*						
Art. 1. Agent (Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances)			17,499 6 –			
2. Establishment (Executive and Office)	App. 24		11,976 – –			
				29,475 6 –		
CHAP. IX.—*Barrack Department, Fort St. George.*						
Art. 1. Barrack Master (Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances)	App. 28		8,997 10 –			
2. Establishment	„ 28		2,222 12 –			
				11,220 6 –		
CHAP. X.—*Camp Equipage Department.*						
Art. 1. Commissioned and Warrant Officers (Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances)	App. 29		7,626 10 –			
2. Establishment	„ 29		2,08,284 13 –			
				2,15,911 7 –		
Carried forward				2,66,94,583 14 –		13,14,986 2 –

I. Title—Charges Military Personnel, Pay and Allowances of Army and Establishments—*continued.*

		Rs. a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.	*Rs.* a. p.
Brought forward		- - -	- - -	2,66,94,583 14 -	- - -	13,14,986 2 -
Chap. XI.—*Pay and Allowances of Medical Department.*						
Sect. I.						
Art. 1. General Medical Staff	App. 30	4,59,750 - -				
2. Surgeons in charge of Regiments	„ 30	2,72,711 - -				
3. Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class, in charge of Regiments	„ 30	1,14,688 8 -				
4. Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, in charge of Regiments	„ 30	1,66,473 - -				
5. Assistant Surgeons in charge of details	„ 30	31,132 8 -				
6. Assistant Surgeons attached to Divisions and Regiments, &c.	„ 30	65,314 8 -				
7. Assistant Surgeons employed as Zillah or Civil Surgeons	„ 30	20,454 - -				
8. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons on leave	„ 30	1,43,180 8 -				
9. Local Assistant Surgeons	„ 30	4,800 - -				
10. Veterinary Surgeons	„ 30	48,867 9 -				
11. Medical Warrant Officers	„ 30	3,06,617 4 -				
12. 1st and 2d Dressers	„ 30	36,037 3 -				
13. Veterinary Pupils	„ 30	2,548 6 -				
14. Office Establishments	„ 30	16,422 - -				
			16,88,996 6 -			
Sect. II.—Medical Officers in Europe not payable in India, deducted from Sect. I.						
Art. 1. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	App. 30	1,43,183 4 -				
2. Veterinary Surgeons	„ 30	4,488 12 -				
			1,47,672 - -			
				15,41,324 6 -		
Sect. III.—Furlough Pay of Medical Officers in Europe, debited to India:						
Art. 1. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons		- - -	- - -	- - -	62,192 11 -	
2. Veterinary Surgeons		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,913 2 -	
						64,105 13 -
Chap. XII. *Pay and Allowances of Medical Officers, British Forces.*						
Art. 1. Medical Staff and Establishment	App. 31	- - -	28,368 - -			
2. Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	„ 31	- - -	81,899 12 -			
3. Veterinary Surgeons	„ 31	- - -	8,824 4 -			
				1,19,092 - -		
Chap. XIII. *Pensions to Officers, Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File.*						
Art. 1. Wound Pension, European Officers		- - -	3,984 7 8			
2. European Warrant, Non-commissioned Officers, &c.	App. 32	- - -	1,19,231 10 -			
3. Medical Warrant Officers	„ 33	- - -	49,460 8 -			
4. Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, &c.	„ 34	- - -	13,89,812 3 -			
5. Pensions to Heirs	„ 35	- - -	3,81,305 6 -			
6. Pensions payable from Lord Clive's Fund		- - -	83,707 8 -			
				20,27,501 10 8		
Chap. XIV. *Payments to Mysore State, Breeding Establishment of Cattle*		- - -	- - -	17,954 9 8		
Chap. XV. *Contingencies and other unfixed Charges Personnel of Military Department*	App. 36	- - -	- - -	16,37,064 12 5		
Chap. XVI. *Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums*		- - -	- - -	6,000 - -		
Total of Charges Military Personnel			*Rs.*	3,20,43,521 4 9		
Total of Furlough Pay					*Rs.*	13,79,091 15 -

II. TITLE.—Charges Military Materiel, Supplies to Standing Army and Establishments, requiring Local Cash Disbursements.

Chap. I.—*Supplies by Commissariat Department*; App. 27.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Sect. I.—General Government of India:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	3,26,930	10	–									
2. Ditto of carriage	1,96,158	6	–									
				5,23,089	–	–	5,23,089	–	–			
Sect. II.—Bengal Presidency:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	—											
2. Ditto of carriage	—											
				—			—					
Sect. III.—Bombay Presidency:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	2,583	3	3									
2. Ditto of carriage	1,549	14	9									
				4,133	2	–	4,133	2	–			
Sect. IV.—Government Prince of Wales Island:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	374	5	7									
2. Ditto of carriage	214	9	9									
				588	15	4	588	15	4			
Sect. V.—Government of Ceylon:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	—											
2. Ditto of carriage	—											
				—			—					
Sect. VI.—Government of Labuan:												
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	3,390	–	10									
2. Ditto of carriage	2,034	–	6									
				5,424	1	4	5,424	1	4			
Sect. VII.—Government of Sydney:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	—											
2. Ditto of carriage	—											
				—			—					
Sect. VIII.—Government of China:												
Art. 1. Supplies of stores	691	1	1									
2. Ditto of carriage	—											
				691	1	1	691	1	1			
Sect. IX.—Supplies of Stores between Departments:												
Art. 1. Barrack Department	1,42,957	4	7									
2. Camp Equipage Department	80,000	–	–									
3. Medical Department	48,085	12	9									
4. Ordnance Department	3,88,729	–	7									
5. Tour of his Excellency the Commander in Chief	2,734	4	5									
6. Clothing Store Department	8,949	11	5									
7. Supplies to Public Offices (Military)	4,021	3	5									
8. Supplies to Stationery Depôt for Military Offices, &c.	16,124	14	6									
Eastern Settlements:												
Art. 1. Barrack Department	17,435	–	–									
2. Medical Department	1,600	–	–									
3. Ordnance Department	2,052	6	9									
				7,12,689	10	5	7,12,689	10	5			
Carried forward							12,46,615	14	2			

II. Title.—Charges Military Materiel, Supplies to Standing Army and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,46,615	14	2			
Chap. I.—*Supplies by Comisssariat Department*; App. 27—continued.												
Sect. X.—Supplies of Carriage and Attendants between Departments:												
Art. 1. Camp Equipage Department	1,90,633	14	1									
2. Medical Department	9,617	2	7									
3. Ordnance Department	44,666	3	8									
4. Tour of his Excellency the Commander in Chief	1,367	2	2									
Eastern Settlements:												
Art. 1. Camp Equipage Department	70,560	–	–									
2. Ordnance Department	—											
3. Medical Department	876	–	–									
				3,17,720	6	6	3,17,720	6	6			
Sect. XI.—Supplies of Freight:												
Art. 1. Freight for stores shipped from port to port	-	-	-	48 000	–	–	48,000	–	–			
Sect. XII.—Supplies of Miscellaneous Carriage	-	-	-	5,00,000	–	–	5,00,000	–	–			
Sect. XIII.—Army Supplies:												
Art. 1. Arrack supplies to the army	5,23,082	–	–									
2. Cavalry supplies	27,252	–	–									
3. Artillery draught cattle supplies	40,252	5	9									
4. Grain and provision supplies	5,71,995	–	–									
5. European Military Hospital supplies	2,72,951	–	–									
6. Native Military Hospital supplies	13,680	–	–									
7. Supplies of personal appointments	1,831	6	9									
8. European victualling supplies	8,87,175	8	4									
9. Supplies of beer from England through contractors	5,94,727	–	–									
10. Supplies of bedding to European troops	18,549	15	4									
11. Subsistence to military prisoners	3,600	–	–									
Eastern Settlements:												
Art. 1. Grain and provision supplies	2,64,835	–	–									
2. Victualling supplies	8,76,431	2	7									
3. European hospital supplies	87,345	–	–									
4. Native hospital supplies	9,764	2	7									
5. Supplies of bedding	6,784	–	–									
				42,00,255	9	4	42,00,255	9	4			
Sect. XIV. Services under direct Control of Commissariat Department:												
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department (elephants, camels, and bullocks)	4,25,908	10	2									
2. Remount Department	1,54,239	5	8									
3. Scavenger Department	2,901	7	–									
4. Timber supplies	95,144	–	–									
Eastern Settlements:												
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department (elephants, camels, and bullocks)	1,87,342	5	9									
2. Timber supplies	47,362	4	8									
				9,12,898	1	3	9,12,898	1	3			
Chap. II.—*Supplies of Freight for Commissariat Department*:												
Art. 1. Portion of freight for supplies between Madras and London	-	-	-	18,437	–	–	18,437	–	–			
				Carried forward	-	-	72,43,926	15	3			

II. TITLE.—Charges Military Materiel, Supplies to Standing Army and Establishments, &c.—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	72,43,926 15 3	
CHAP. III.—*Supplies to and by Ordnance Department*; App. 26.				
Sect. I.—Supplies of freight - - -	- - -	18,184 5 8		
Sect. II.—Services under direct Control of Ordnance Department:				
Art. 1. Advances for provision and maintenance of harness and saddlery -	1,34,229 4 -			
2. Advances for departmental purposes	79,025 9 11			
3. Bills payable for the purchase of horses - - - - - -	25,350 - -			
		2,38,604 13 11		
TOTAL of Ordnance Department - -	- - -	- - -	2,56,789 3 7	
Supplies by Commissariat, included in Chap. I., viz.:—				
Supplies of stores - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,88,729 - 7
Supplies of carriage - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44,666 3 8
TOTAL - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,33,395 4 3
CHAP. IV.—*Supplies to and by Clothing Agency Department*; App. 37 to 41.				
Sect. I.—Supplies of stock purchased locally -	- - -	42,500 - -		
Sect. II.—Supplies for tailoring charges -	- - -	59,800 - -		
Sect. III.—Supplies for carriage of clothing -	- - -	5,000 - -		
Sect. IV.—Supplies of freight - - -	- - -	2,000 - -		
Sect. V.—Supplies for compensation in lieu of clothing - - - - - -	- - -	93,926 - -		
Sect. VI.—Contingencies - - - -	- - -	9,000 - -		
TOTAL Clothing Agency Department - - -			2,12,226 - -	
Supplies by Commissariat Department, included in Chapter I. - - -			- - -	8,949 11 5
TOTAL Charges Military Materiel, requiring Local Cash Disbursements - Rs.			77,12,942 2 10	

III. TITLE.—CHARGES MILITARY MATERIEL, BEING THE EXPENDITURE OF STORES FROM RESERVE STOCK.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CHAP. I.—*Expenditure of Commissariat Department*; App. 27.				
Sect. I.—Supplies of Stores between Departments:				
Art. 1. Barrack Department - - -	25,486 - -			
2. Camp Equipage Department - -	20,184 - -			
3. Medical Department - - -	2,342 - -			
4. Ordnance Department - - -	—			
5. Tour of his Excellency the Commander in Chief - - -	—			
6. Clothing Store Department - -	—			
7. Supplies to Public Offices (Military)	4,796 - -			
8. Supplies to Stationery Depôt for Military Offices, &c. - - -	—			
Eastern Settlements:				
Art. 1. Barrack Department - - -	8,420 - -			
2. Medical Department - - -	2,864 - -			
3. Ordnance Department - - -	—			
		64,092 - -		
Carried forward - - -	- - -	64,092 - -		

III. Title.—Charges Military Materiel, being the Expenditure of Stores from Reserve Stock—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	64,092 - -		
Chap. I.—*Expenditure of Commissariat Department*; App. 27—continued.				
Sect. II.—Army Supplies:				
Art. 1. Arrack supplies to the army - -	1,64,283 - -			
2. Cavalry supplies - - - -	12,843 - -			
3. Artillery draught cattle supplies -	7,485 - -			
4. Grain and provision supplies - -	89,643 - -			
5. European Military Hospital supplies	14,756 - -			
6. Native Military Hospital supplies -	1,976 - -			
7. Supplies of personal appointments -	247 - -			
8. European victualling supplies -	1,87,425 - -			
9. Supplies of beer from England through contractors - - -	1,48,300 - -			
10. Supplies of bedding to European troops - - - - - -	—			
11. Subsistence to military prisoners -	476 - -			
		6,27,434 - -		
Eastern Settlements:				
Art. 1. Grain and provision supplies -	1,24,500 - -			
2. Victualling supplies - - -	87,800 - -			
3. European Hospital supplies - -	4,214 - -			
4. Native Hospital supplies - -	1,648 - -			
5. Supplies of bedding - - -	1,800 - -			
		2,19,962 - -		
Sect. III.—Services under direct control of Commissariat Department:				
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department (elephants, camels, and bullocks) -	1,47,450 - -			
2. Remount Department - - -	48,000 - -			
3. Scavenger Department - - -	—			
4. Timber supplies - - - -	3,76,485 - -			
Eastern Settlements:				
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department (elephants, camels, and bullocks) -	46,000 - -			
2. Timber supplies - - - -	1,84,900 - -			
		8,02,835 - -		
Sect. IV.—Supplies to General Government of India - - - - - -	24,500 - -			
		24,500 - -		
Sect. V.—Supplies to Bombay Presidency -	1,200 - -			
		1,200 - -		
Sect. VI.—Supplies to Colonial Governments:				
Art. 1. Prince of Wales Island - -	—			
2. Ceylon - - - - - -	—			
3. Labuan - - - - - -	—			
4. China - - - - - -	—			
		—		
Sect. VII.—Supplies of Horses to Army through Ordnance Department - - -		7,01,434 5 -		
Sect. VIII.—Supplies of Stores to Civil Departments:				
Art. 1. Civil Hospitals - - - -	45,077 4 7			
2. Ecclesiastical Department - -	6,325 15 4			
3. General Department (treasury escorts) - - - - -	2,532 - 5			
4. Post Department - - - -	600 14 -			
5. Government Museum - - -	10,891 11 11			
6. Judicial Department - - -	9,611 5 9			
7. Marine Department - - -	94 6 3			
8. Madras Exhibition - - -	9,036 - 11			
9. Revenue Department - - -	8,062 7 3			
10. Civil Stationery - - - -	2,159 4 2			
11. Tour of Governor - - - -	—			
		95,291 6 7		
Total of Supplies from Commissariat Stock - - -			25,36,748 11 7	
Carried forward - - -			25,36,748 11 7	

III. Title.—Charges Military Materiel, being the Expenditure of Stores from Reserve Stock—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	25,36,748 11 7	
Chap. II.—*Expenditure of Ordnance Department*; App. 26.				
Sect. I.—Army Supplies:				
Art. 1. British Cavalry - - - -	12,608 – –			
2. European Infantry - - -	1,12,046 – –			
3. Royal Artillery - - - -	11,204 – –			
4. Native Cavalry - - - -	36,023 – –			
5. Native Infantry - - - -	3,82,639 – –			
6. Horse Brigade of Artillery - -	11,204 – –			
7. European Foot Artillery - -	38,716 – –			
8. Native Foot Artillery - - -	9,674 – –			
9. Sappers and Miners - - -	18,005 – –			
10. Sapper Militia - - - -	14,684 – –			
11. Pegu Police Battalion - - -	9,000 – –			
12. European and Native Veteran Establishment - - - - -	4,000 – –			
		6,59,803 – –		
Sect. II.—Services under direct control of Ordnance Department:				
Art. 1. Gunpowder manufactory - -	35,000 – –			
2. Gun-carriage manufactory - -	4,36,138 – –			
3. Percussion cap manufactory - -	17,200 – –			
4. Grand arsenal, including bullock factory - - - - - -	82,019 – –			
5. Provincial arsenals - - -	56,000 – –			
		6,26,357 – –		
Sect. III.—Supplies to Invalids proceeding Home:				
Art. 1. Stores issued to invalids and time-expired men - - - - -	- - -	1,680 – –		
Sect. IV.—Supplies of Stores to General Government of India - -	- - -	5,05,723 12 8		
Sect. V.—Supplies of Stores to Bombay Presidency - - - - - -	- - -	2,640 2 11		
Sect. VI.—Supplies of Stores to Government, Prince of Wales Island - -	- - -	14,205 6 1		
Sect. VII.—Supplies of Stores to Government of Ceylon - - - -	—	—		
Sect. VIII.—Supplies of Stores to Government of Sydney - - -	- - -	19,590 11 6		
Sect. IX.—Supplies of Stores to Government of Labuan - - - -	—	—		
Sect. X.—Supplies of Stores to Government of China - - - -	—	—		
Sect. XI.—Supplies of Stores to Civil Departments:				
Art. 1. Judicial Department - - -	69,129 11 2			
2. Revenue Department - - -	10,533 – 9			
3. Road Department - - -	1,837 7 8			
4. Medical Civil Department - -	467 3 4			
5. General Department - - -	19,519 11 4			
6. Government Museum - - -	57 10 10			
7. Ecclesiastical Department - -	2,298 4 7			
8. Marine Department - - -	1,724 15 5			
9. Public Works Department - -	46,616 – 11			
10. Postal Department - - -	154 – 1			
11. Civil Hospital and Vaccine Establishments - - - - - -	—			
12. Madras Exhibition - - -	39 15 2			
		1,52,378 1 3		
Total of Supplies from Ordnance Stock - - -			19,82,378 2 5	
Carried forward - - -			45,19,126 14 –	

III. Title.—Charges Military Materiel, being the Expenditure of Stores from Reserve Stock—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	45,19,126 14 -	
Chap. III.—*Expenditure of Army Clothing Agency*; App. 37 to 41.				
Art. 1. European Infantry - - -				
2. European Horse Artillery - -				
3. European Foot Artillery - -				
4. Native Foot Artillery - - -				
5. Native Infantry - - - -				
6. Sapper Militia - - - -				
7. Native Cavalry - - - -				
Total of Supplies from Clothing Agency Stock - - -			2,83,483 9 2	
Total Charges Military Materiel, being the expenditure of Reserved Stock - - - - - - - - -			Rs. 48,02,610 7 2	

Mode of Deducing the Annual Military Expenditure of a Presidency at the close of the Year.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Title.—Estimate of Charges Military Personnel - - - -	3,20,43,521 4 9	
II. Title.—Estimate of Charges Military Materiel, requiring Local Cash Disbursements - - - - - - - -	77,12,942 2 10	
III. Title.—Estimate of Charges Military Materiel in the Expenditure of Reserve Stock - - - - - - - -	48,02,610 7 2	
		4,45,59,073 14 9
Deduct,—		
First.—Unexpended portions of the grants under Titles I. and II.		
Second.—Amount realised by the sale of stores - - - -		
Third.—Amount recovered on account of short deliveries - -		
Fourth.—Amount of instalments paid by officers on account of chargers - - - - - - - - - -		
Fifth.—Amount value of stores, &c., supplied to other Presidencies, Governments, and Civil Departments - -		
Sixth.—Amount value of excess of stock balance over that of the previous year - - - - - - - - -	(a)	
Net Amount of Annual Military Expenditure - - -	Rs.	

(a) Or deducting it from the difference between the sum of the titles and that of the items of deduction in case of a decrease in stock balance.

STATEMENT showing the Monthly and Annual Charge on the Indian Treasury, on account of the Pay and Allowances of the following Corps, serving in the *Madras* Presidency, as per established Strength.

Appendix.		Page.
I.	Two regiments of British Cavalry, the 1st Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers	130
II.	Eight Regiments of Light Cavalry	132
III.	The Honourable the Governor's Body Guard	134
IV.	Royal Horse and Foot Artillery	135
V.	Madras Brigade of Horse Artillery	136
VI.	Madras European Foot Artillery	139
VII.	Madras Golundauze	142
VIII.	Two Horse Field Batteries, Madras Artillery, East Indian Drivers on War Establishment	145
IX.	Eleven Light Field Batteries, Madras Artillery, East Indian Drivers on Peace Establishment	145
X.	Two Horse Field Batteries, Natives, on War Establishment	146
XI.	Madras Engineers	147
XII.	Ten Regiments of British Infantry	148
XIII.	Three Regiments Madras European Infantry	150
XIV.	Madras Sappers and Miners	152
XV.	Fifty-two Regiments Native Infantry	153
XVI.	Madras Sapper Militia	157
XVII.	Pegu Police Battalion	157
XVIII.	European Artillery, Veteran Company	158
XIX.	European Infantry, Veteran Company	159
XX.	Two Native Veteran Battalions	160
XXI.	Officers employed away from regiments. Grades short of established strength. Difference between full Regimental Pay and Allowances and Pay proper of Officers on Staff employ	161
XXII.	General Staff	163
XXIII.	Garrison and Cantonment Staff	166
XXIV.	Office and other Establishments of the General Army Staff	169
XXV.	Unattached Local and Retired Officers	174
XXVI.	Ordnance Department	175
XXVII.	Commissariat Department	186
XXVIII.	Barrack Department	200
XXIX.	Camp Equipage Department	200
XXX.	Madras Medical Establishment	201
XXXI.	Medical Establishment, British Army	205
XXXII.	Pensions, Military Department	206
XXXIII.	Pensions, Medical Department	207
XXXIV.	Pensions to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.	207
XXXV.	Pensions to Heirs	209
XXXVI.	Contingencies	211
XXXVII. to XLI.	Clothing Estimates	212
XLII.	Income Estimate, Ordnance Department	222

Appendix I.—(A.)

Two Regiments of British Cavalry, 1st Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers.

Number.	Rank.	Rate of Pay per Mensem. Rs.	a.	p.	Amount of Pay. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks. Rs.	a.	p.
2	Colonels	1,158	7	–	2,316	14	–			
5 { 3	Lieutenant Colonels	1,157	–	–	3,471	–	–			
5 { 2	Ditto	952	10	–	1,905	4	–			
4 { 2	Majors	929	6	4	1,858	12	8			
4 { 2	Ditto	781	1	10	1,562	3	8			
20 { 10	Captains	563	–	4	5,630	3	4			
20 { 10	Ditto	521	11	4	5,217	1	4			
24 { 13	Lieutenants	365	4	–	4,748	4	–			
24 { 11	Ditto	334	6	–	3,678	2	–			
14 { 7	Cornets	310	10	4	2,174	8	4			
14 { 7	Ditto	289	15	10	2,029	14	10			
2	Paymasters	–	–	–	*1,121	10	–	* 1 at 627	2	–
2 { 1	Farrier Major	29	8	6	29	8	6	1 at 494	8	–
2 { 1	Ditto	29	2	–	29	2	–			
2 { 1	Trumpet Major	29	8	6	29	8	6	1,121	10	–
2 { 1	Ditto	29	2	–	29	2	–			
64 { 32	Serjeants	29	8	6	945	–	–			
64 { 32	Ditto	29	2	–	932	–	–			
64 { 32	Corporals	19	8	3	624	8	–			
64 { 32	Ditto	18	5	6	587	–	–			
18 { 9	Trumpeters	19	7	11	175	7	3			
18 { 9	Ditto	17	14	1	160	14	9			
1,232 { 616	Farriers and Privates	14	9	11	9,005	12	8			
1,232 { 616	Ditto	13	–	1	8,011	3	4			
18	Horse-keeper Choudries	8	12	–	157	8	–			
458	Horse-keepers	5	4	–	2,667	–	–			
18	Grass-cutter Choudries	8	12	–	157	8	–			
1,406	Grass-cutters	4	–	–	5,624	–	–			
2	Bazar Choudries	14	–	–	28	–	–			
4	Bazar Peons	6	–	–	24	–	–			
	Staff and Allowances:									
2	Command Allowance	400	–	–	800	–	–			
18	Troop Allowance	30	–	–	540	–	–			
2	Paymasters	65	5	4	130	10	8			
2	Adjutants	207	7	–	414	14	–			
2	Quartermasters	117	–	–	234	–	–			
2 { 1	Riding Master	310	10	4	310	10	4			
2 { 1	Ditto	289	15	10	289	15	10			
2 { 1	Serjeant Major	51	6	7	51	6	7			
2 { 1	Ditto	53	–	5	53	–	5			
2 { 1	Quartermaster Serjeant	45	5	11	45	5	11			
2 { 1	Ditto	46	15	9	46	15	9			
18 { 9	Troop Serjeant Majors	42	7	2	382	–	6			
18 { 9	Ditto	44	1	–	396	9	–			
2 { 1	Paymaster Serjeant	36	11	6	36	11	6			
2 { 1	Ditto	37	2	–	37	2	–			
2 { 1	Orderly Clerk	36	11	6	36	11	6			
2 { 1	Ditto	37	2	–	37	2	–			
2 { 1	Hospital Serjeant	41	12	10	41	12	10			
2 { 1	Ditto	42	3	–	42	3	–			
2 { 1	Armourer Serjeant	100	–	–	100	–	–			
2 { 1	Ditto	100	–	–	100	–	–			
2 { 1	Saddler Serjeant	29	2	–	29	2	–			
2 { 1	Ditto	29	8	6	29	8	6			
2 { 1	Schoolmaster	77	2	11	77	2	11			
2 { 1	Ditto	69	11	5	69	11	5			
2	Moonshies	30	–	–	60	–	–			
	Total per mensem – – – Rs.				69,323	13	10			
	Total per annum – – – Rs.				8,31,886	6	–			

Appendix I.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of 1st Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers, in Europe, and further deduction made from cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay Payable in Europe.	Amount Less payable in India on Account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
By pay of 2 Colonels absent in Europe -	2,204 1 4	2,316 14 –	
Ditto - 2 Lieutenant Colonels absent in Europe - - - - -	685 12 4	2,109 10 –	
Ditto - 7 Captains absent in Europe -	1,521 14 1	3,817 3 10	
Ditto - 4 Lieutenants absent in Europe	536 11 –	1,368 6 –	
Ditto - 2 Cornets absent in Europe -	238 8 6	621 4 8	
By difference between pay proper, and full regimental pay and allowances, of the following officers employed on the Madras Staff:			
1 Lieutenant Colonel commanding Bangalore - - - - - - - -	- - -	814 1 10	
1 Lieutenant, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General - - - - - -	- - -	200 3 3	
Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*	5,186 15 3	11,247 11 7	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*	62,243 7 –	1,34,972 12 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges - - - - - - - - - -		6,96,913 10 –	
Total - - - *Rs.*		8,31,886 6 –	

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges - - - - - - - - - -	6,96,913 10 –
Add amount payable in Europe - - - - - -	62,243 7 –
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges - - - *Rs.*	*7,59,157 1 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength, at the time of preparing the estimates; or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement B.

Appendix II.—(A.)

Eight Regiments of Light Cavalry.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
8	Colonels	1,158 7 –	9,267 8 –	
6	Lieutenant Colonels	1,157 – –	6,942 – –	
2	Ditto	952 10 –	1,905 4 –	
6	Majors	929 6 4	5,576 6 –	
2	Ditto	781 1 10	1,562 3 8	
45	Captains	563 – 4	25,335 15 –	
11	Ditto	521 11 4	5,738 12 8	
58	Lieutenants	365 4 –	21,184 8 –	
14	Ditto	334 6 –	4,681 4 –	
25	Cornets	310 10 4	7,766 2 4	
7	Ditto	289 15 10	2,029 14 10	
7	Subadar Majors	144 – –	1,008 – –	
1	Subadar, 1st Class	119 – –	119 – –	
7	Ditto, 2d Class	101 8 –	710 8 –	
29	Ditto, 3d Class	91 – –	2,639 – –	
50	Jemadars	32 – –	1,600 – –	
133	Havildars	21 – –	2,793 – –	
106	Ditto	20 – –	2,120 – –	
44	Naiques	17 8 –	770 – –	
141	Ditto	16 – –	2,256 – –	
44	Trumpeters	16 – –	704 – –	
4	Farriers, 1st Class	18 13 10	75 7 4	
80	Ditto, 2d Class	16 10 4	1,331 10 8	
317	Troopers	12 8 –	3,962 8 –	
30	Ditto	11 8 –	345 – –	
484	Ditto	10 – –	4,840 – –	
1399	Ditto	9 – –	12,591 – –	
250	Recruit and Pension Boys	3 8 –	875 – –	
42	Horse-keeper Choudries	8 12 –	367 8 –	
42	Grass-cutter Choudries	8 12 –	367 8 –	
1208	Horse-keepers	5 4 –	6,342 – –	
2737	Grass-cutters	4 – –	10,948 – –	
42	Puckallies	10 11 10	451 1 –	
7	Moonshies	30 – –	210 – –	
7	Armourers	10 2 4	71 – 4	
7	Smiths	10 2 4	71 – 4	
7	Bellows' Boys	2 8 7	17 12 1	
7	Chickledars	7 9 9	53 4 3	
7	Chucklers	7 9 9	53 4 3	
7	Choudries	14 – –	98 – –	
14	Peons	6 – –	84 – –	
7	2d Tindals	7 – –	49 – –	
67	Lascars	6 5 4	424 5 4	
14	Toties	7 – –	98 – –	
	Staff and Allowances:			
7	Adjutants	207 7 –	1,452 1 –	
7	Quartermasters	132 – –	924 – –	
6	Riding Masters	192 14 –	1,157 4 –	
1	Ditto	147 7 –	147 7 –	
7	Serjeant Majors	62 15 7	440 13 1	
7	Quartermaster Serjeants	56 15 8	398 13 8	
7	Regimental Havildar Majors	31 – –	217 – –	
7	Trumpet Majors	30 – –	210 – –	
7	Farrier Majors	39 13 10	279 – 10	
7	Native Adjutants	17 8 –	122 8 –	
7	Drill Havildars	10 8 –	73 8 –	
7	Drill Naiques	7 – –	49 – –	
42	Troop Havildar Majors	2 – –	84 – –	
42	Orderly Havildars	1 13 10	78 5 –	
42	Rough Riders, 1st Class	5 4 –	220 8 –	
42	Ditto, 2d Class	3 8 –	147 – –	
7	Allowance for commanding the regiment	400 – –	2,800 – –	
42	Allowance for commanding companies	30 – –	1,260 – –	
7	Mess allowance	120 – –	840 – –	
2737	Allowance for providing shoes, head and heel rope	2 7 9	6,799 11 9	
2737	Allowance for country medicines, &c., for horse	– 5 –	855 5 –	
7	Allowance for regimental schools	21 – –	147 – –	
	Total per mensem	*Rs.*	1,69,139 1 5	
	Total per annum	*Rs.*	20,29,669 1 –	
	Colonels' Annual Allowance for 8 Colonels	*Rs.*	43,807 – –	
	Total	*Rs.*	20,73,476 1 –	

Appendix II.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of Regiments of Light Cavalry in Europe, and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEDUCTION.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
By pay of 6 Colonels in Europe	2,277 8 6	6,950 10 –	
By pay of 3 Lieutenant Colonels absent in Europe	1,047 10 9	2,857 14 –	
By pay of Major in Europe	292 4 6	781 1 10	
By pay of 7 Captains in Europe	1,549 15 10	3,651 15 4	
By pay of 20 Lieutenants absent in Europe	2,733 – 4	6,687 8 –	
By full pay and allowances of 2 Lieutenants in Hyderabad Contingent.	– – –	730 8 –	
Difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain in Hyderabad Commission.	– – –	383 10 –	– – The only exception, all others draw no pay in Madras Military Department.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Major and 1 Lieutenant in Mysore Commission.	– – –	952 5 –	– – The pay proper of these officers is eventually recoverable from the Mysore State.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain and 1 Lieutenant in Civil Department, Bengal; viz., as Agent in Central India and Deputy Commissioners at Jhansie.	– – –	639 6 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain in the Astronomical and Great Trigonometrical Survey.	– – –	383 10 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of Officers on the Madras Staff:—			
3 Captains, Adjutant General's Department	– – –	1,150 14 –	
1 Captain, Quartermaster General's Department	– – –	383 10 –	
3 Captains, Judge Advocate General's Department	– – –	1,150 14 –	
1 Captain, Commissariat Department	– – –	383 10 –	
1 Lieutenant, Interpreter to Commander in Chief	– – –	255 12 –	
Total per mensem – – – *Rs.*	7,900 7 11	27,343 4 2	
Total per annum – – – *Rs.*	94,805 15 –	3,28,119 2 –	
Annual allowance for 6 Colonels in Europe	32,855 4 –	32,855 4 –	
	1,27,661 3 –	3,60,974 6 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges	– – –	17,12,501 11 –	
Total – – – *Rs.*		20,73,476 1 –	

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges	17,12,501 11 –
Amount payable in Europe	1,27,661 3 –
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges – – – *Rs.*	*18,40,162 14 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength at the time of preparing the Estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement (B.)

Appendix III.

The Honourable the Governor's Body Guard.

Number. Effective.	Number. Non-Effective.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
–	1	Commandant	– – –	– – –	Exclusive of regimental pay included in cavalry section.
–	2	Subadars	14 – –	28 – –	
–	4	Jemadars	3 8 –	14 – –	
–	8	Havildars	– – –	– – –	
–	6	Naiques	– – –	– – –	
–	2	Trumpeters	– – –	– – –	
2	–	Farriers	16 10 4	33 4 8	
–	5	Troopers entertained prior to 30th April 1837	1 – –	5 – –	Exclusive of regimental pay included in cavalry section.
–	95	Ditto subsequent ditto	1 8 –	142 8 –	
–	10	Recruit and pension boys	– – –	– – –	
2	–	Puckallies	10 11 10	21 7 8	
6	–	Lascars	6 5 4	38 – –	
3	–	Horse-keeper and grass-cutter choudries	8 12 –	26 4 –	
1	–	Toty	7 – –	7 – –	
		STAFF AND ALLOWANCES.			
1	–	Adjutant	147 – –	147 – –	
1	–	Serjeant Major	73 7 8	73 7 8	
1	–	Quartermaster Serjeant	49 15 8	49 15 8	
1	–	Farrier Major	– – –	39 13 10	
–	1	Subadar Major	– – –	25 – –	Exclusive of regimental pay included in cavalry section.
–	1	Native Adjutant	– – –	17 8 –	
–	1	Havildar Major	– – –	10 – –	
–	1	Drill Havildar	– – –	10 8 –	
–	1	Troop Havildar Major	– – –	2 – –	
–	1	Orderly Havildar	– – –	1 13 10	
–	2	Rough riders	5 4 –	10 8 –	
		Command allowance	– – –	200 – –	
		Allowance for stationery and repair of arms	– – –	75 – –	
		Half mounting to native commissioned and non-commissioned effective rank and file	– – –	127 – –	
		Firewood for 128 horses, at 14 annas each	– – –	112 – –	
		Total per mensem – – – *Rs.*		1,217 3 4	
		Total per annum – – – *Rs.*		14,606 8 –	

Appendix IV.

Royal Horse and Foot Artillery.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
	Royal Horse Artillery:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
2	Captains	521 11 4	1,043 6 8	
3	Lieutenants	334 6 –	1,003 2 –	
9	Serjeants	37 15 4	341 10 –	
4	Corporals	30 5 10	121 7 4	
6	Bombardiers	27 13 5	167 – 6	
1	Trumpeter	26 14 2	26 14 2	
92	Gunners	16 12 3	1,542 7 –	
76	Drivers	14 3 9	1,081 13 –	
6	Shoeing and carriage smiths	29 6 8	176 8 –	
3	Collar makers	26 4 1	78 12 3	
2	Wheelers	26 4 1	52 8 2	
1	Farrier and carriage smith	46 8 –	46 8 –	
4	Puckallies	10 11 10	42 15 4	
6	Horse-keepers and grass-cutter choudries	8 12 –	52 8 –	
107	Horse-keepers	5 4 –	561 12 –	
165	Grass-cutters	4 – –	660 – –	
	Staff Allowances:			
1	Serjeant Major	52 3 1	52 3 1	
1	Quarter Master Serjeant	52 3 1	52 3 1	
1	Hospital Serjeant	35 – –	35 – –	
1	Pay Serjeant	7 – –	7 – –	
	Allowance to Officer Commanding the Troop	30 – –	30 – –	
	Mess Allowance for 7 Officers	10 – –	70 – –	
183	Allowance for head and heel ropes, at per horse	2 7 9	454 10 3	
183	Allowance for massals, country medicines, at per horse	– 5 –	57 3 –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		7,757 7 10	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		93,089 14 –	
	Foot Artillery:			
2	Captains	392 5 –	784 10 –	
2	Captains	452 5 –	904 10 –	
4	Captains	433 10 –	1,734 8 –	
3	Lieutenants	234 14 –	704 10 –	
3	Lieutenants	264 14 –	794 10 –	
6	Lieutenants	265 12 –	1,594 8 –	
33	Serjeants	35 6 10	1,594 3 6	
21	Corporals	27 13 5	584 9 9	
26	Bombardiers	25 4 11	657 15 10	
4	Buglers	14 3 9	56 15 –	
494	Gunners and drivers	14 3 9	7,031 12 6	
3	Trumpeters	14 3 9	42 11 3	
2	Farriers	43 15 6	87 15 –	
18	Shoeing smiths	26 14 2	483 15 –	
7	Collar makers	23 11 7	166 1 1	
6	Wheelers	23 11 7	142 5 6	
4	Puckallies	10 11 10	96 10 6	
2	Choudries	8 12 –	17 8 –	
77	Horse-keepers	5 4 –	404 4 –	
117	Grass-cutters	4 – –	468 – –	
	Staff Allowances:			
4	Company Serjeants	43 – 4	172 1 4	
1	Quarter Master Serjeant	49 10 7	49 10 7	
1	Farrier Serjeant	51 9 –	51 9 –	
4	Pay Serjeants	7 – –	28 – –	
	Allowance for 4 Officers Commanding Company	30 – –	120 – –	
	Allowance for 24 Officers, at	10 – –	240 – –	
	Allowance for rough riders	7 9 2	7 9 2	
130	Allowance for head and heel ropes, at per horse	2 7 9	322 15 6	
130	Allowance for massals, country medicines, at per horse	– 5 –	40 10 –	
	General Staff:			
1	Lieutenant Colonel Commanding	827 14 –	1,227 14 –	
	Command Allowance	400 – –		
1	Adjutant	471 14 –	471 14 –	
1	Quarter Master	483 3 –	483 3 –	
1	Moonshee	30 – –	30 – –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		21,597 13 6	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		2,59,174 2 –	
	Total per annum of Horse and Foot Artillery *Rs.*		3,52,264 – –	

Appendix V.—(A.)

Madras Horse Brigade of Artillery.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.			Total Amount of Pay.			Remarks.
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
2	Colonels	1,158	7	–	2,316	14	–	
2	Lieutenant Colonels	952	10	–	1,905	4	–	
2	Ditto	781	1	10	1,562	3	8	
18	Captains	563	–	4	10,134	6	–	
6	Ditto	521	11	4	3,130	4	–	
12	Lieutenants	365	4	–	4,383	–	–	
3	Ditto	334	6	–	1,003	2	–	
5	Troop Quartermasters	191	7	–	957	3	–	
1	Ditto	161	–	–	161	–	–	
3	Troop Serjeant Majors	53	11	8	161	3	–	
1	Ditto	52	7	10	52	7	10	
3	Troop Quartermaster Serjeants	53	11	8	161	3	–	
1	Ditto	52	7	10	52	7	10	
18	Serjeants	39	12	1	715	9	6	
6	Ditto	38	8	2	231	1	–	
18	Corporals	29	13	1	536	11	6	
6	Ditto	28	9	2	171	7	–	
36	Bombardiers	27	5	4	984	–	–	
12	Ditto	26	1	5	313	1	–	
3	Trumpeters	26	6	5	79	3	3	
1	Ditto	25	2	6	25	2	6	
3	2d Trumpeters	16	7	4	49	6	–	
1	Ditto	15	3	5	15	3	5	
261	Gunners	16	7	4	4,295	10	–	
87	Ditto	15	3	5	1,323	9	3	
12	Puckallies	12	3	10	146	14	–	
4	Ditto	10	11	10	42	15	4	
4	Drill Corporals	7	–	–	28	–	–	
12	Farriers	7	7	3	89	7	–	
8	Rough riders	7	7	3	59	10	–	
4	Orderly Serjeants	7	–	–	28	–	–	
1	Troop Serjeant Major	53	11	8	53	11	8	
1	Ditto	52	7	10	52	7	10	
1	Troop Quartermaster Serjeant	53	11	8	53	11	8	
1	Ditto	52	7	10	52	7	10	
3	Serjeants	39	12	1	119	4	3	
3	Ditto	38	8	2	115	8	6	
2	Subadars, 2d class	111	8	–	223	–	–	
4	Jemadars	32	–	–	128	–	–	
12	Havildars	20	–	–	240	–	–	
12	Naiques	16	–	–	192	–	–	
4	Trumpeters	16	–	–	64	–	–	
1	Farrier	18	13	10	18	13	10	
5	Ditto	16	10	4	83	3	8	
1	Trooper	11	–	–	11	–	–	
12	Ditto	10	–	–	120	–	–	
155	Ditto	9	–	–	1,395	–	–	
3	Puckallies	10	11	10	32	3	6	
2	Troop Havildars	2	–	–	4	–	–	
2	Drill havildars	10	8	–	21	–	–	
2	Drill naiques *	7	–	–	14	–	–	
2	Rough riders, 1st class *	5	4	–	10	8	–	
2	Ditto, 3d class *	3	8	–	7	–	–	
2	Orderly havildars *	1	13	10	3	11	8	

* Native Troop, non-effective Staff.

Appendix V.—(A.)——Madras Horse Brigade of Artillery—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Brigade and Staff Allowances:			
1	Adjutant	207 7 –	207 7 –	
1	Quartermaster and Interpreter	132 – –	132 – –	
1	Riding master	147 7 –	147 7 –	
1	Serjeant Major	59 15 1	59 15 1	
1	Quartermaster Serjeant	52 7 10	52 7 10	
1	Trumpeter Major	14 14 6	14 14 6	
1	Farrier Major	14 14 6	14 14 6	
1	Hospital Serjeant	14 14 6	14 14 6	
1	Orderly room clerk	14 14 6	14 14 6	
1	Schoolmaster Serjeant, untrained	14 14 6	14 14 6	
1	Provost Serjeant	10 2 –	10 2 –	
1	Assistant Schoolmaster, untrained	10 – –	10 – –	
1	Assistant Schoolmistress, untrained	10 – –	10 – –	
1	Hospital Writer	35 – –	35 – –	
10	Recruit boys	3 8 –	35 – –	
6	Pensioned boys	3 8 –	21 – –	
18	Horse-keeper choudries	8 12 –	157 8 –	
672	Horse-keepers	5 4 –	3,528 – –	
18	Grass-cutter choudries	8 12 –	157 8 –	
962	Grass-cutters	4 – –	3,848 – –	
	Bazaar Establishment:			
1	Choudry	14 – –	14 – –	
2	Peons	6 – –	12 – –	
2	Toties	7 – –	14 – –	
4	Regimental lascars	6 5 4	25 5 4	
1	Moonshee	30 – –	30 – –	
	Native Artificers:			
1	Maistry	14 – –	14 – –	
2	Carpenters	10 2 4	20 4 8	
2	Armourers	10 2 4	20 4 8	
2	Smiths	10 2 4	20 4 8	
2	Hammermen	7 9 4	15 3 6	
2	Bellows-boys	2 8 7	5 1 2	
1	Chuckler	7 9 9	7 9 9	
	For Commanding the Brigade		400 – –	
6	For Commanding Troops	30 – –	180 – –	
	Mess allowance		120 – –	
962	For providing shoes, head and heel ropes	2 7 9	2,389 15 6	
962	For country medicine, &c.	– 5 –	300 10 –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		50,205 – 2	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		6,02,460 2 –	
	Allowance for two Colonels		10,951 12 –	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		6,13,411 14 –	

Appendix V.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Madras Horse Brigade of Artillery in Europe, and further Deductions made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By pay of 2 Colonels absent in Europe -	758 10 –	2,316 14 –	
By pay of 1 Lieutenant Colonel absent in Europe - - - - - - -	256 13 8	781 1 10	
By pay of 5 Captains absent in Europe -	841 6 1	2,608 8 8	
By pay of 3 second Captains absent in Europe	504 12 9	1,565 2 –	
By pay of 3 Lieutenants absent in Europe -	311 4 –	1,003 2 –	
By full pay and regimental allowances of 2 Captains and 3 Lieutenants employed in the Hyderabad Contingent - - - -	- - -	1,856 8 8	One Captain employed in the Electric Telegraph Department at Seinde, who draws full pay and allowances in Military Department, Madras Presidency. No deduction on his account can, therefore, be made.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay, and allowances of 1 Captain employed in the Department Public Works	- - -	383 10 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay, and allowances of 1 Captain employed in the Nagpore Commission -	- - -	383 10 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of the following officers employed in the Madras Staff:—			
1 Lieutenant-colonel—Brigadier Commandant of Artillery - - -			
1 Captain—Director Artillery Depôt -			
1 Captain—Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George - - - - -	- - -	2,285 6 –	
1 Captain—Staff Officer, Mysore Artillery - - - - - -			
1 Lieutenant—Aide-de-Camp to General Beresford - - - -			
Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*	2,672 14 6	13,183 15 2	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*	32,074 14 –	1,58,207 6 –	
Annual allowance for 2 Colonels in Europe -	10,951 12 –	10,951 12 –	
Rs.	43,026 10 –	1,69,159 2 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges - - - - - -		4,44,252 12 –	
Total - - - *Rs.*		6,13,411 14 –	

	Rs. a. p.
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges	4,44,252 12 –
Amount payable in Europe - - - - - - - -	43,026 10 –
Total Amount payable on account of Regimental Charges - - - - - - - - *Rs.*	*4,87,279 6 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength, at the time of preparing the estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement (B.)

Appendix VI.—(A.)

Madras European Foot Artillery.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
4	Colonels	1,065 5 –	4,261 4 –	on full batta.
5	Lieutenant Colonels	1,032 4 –	5,161 4 –	- ditto.
2	Ditto	827 14 –	1,655 12 –	on half batta.
1	Ditto	789 3 –	789 3 –	on full batta, Major's pay.
21	Captains	433 10 –	9,106 2 –	- ditto.
3	Ditto	392 5 –	1,176 15 2	on half batta.
21	2d ditto	417 7 8	8,767 1 –	on full batta.
3	Ditto	376 2 8	1,128 8 –	on half batta.
34	Lieutenants	265 12 –	9,035 8 –	on full batta.
3	Ditto	234 14 –	704 10 –	on half batta.
18	Ditto	213 5 –	3,839 10 –	on full batta, 2d Lieutenant's pay.
13	Ditto	192 10 6	2,504 8 6	on half batta, 2d Lieutenant's pay.
15	Brigade Serjeants	51 3 11	768 10 –	full rate.
1	Ditto	50 – 1	50 – 1	garrison rate.
90	Serjeants	37 4 4	3,354 6 –	field rate.
6	Ditto	36 – 5	216 2 6	garrison rate.
90	Corporals	27 5 4	2,460 – –	field rate.
6	Ditto	26 1 5	141 10 –	garrison rate.
90	Bombardiers	24 13 7	2,236 6 6	field rate.
6	Ditto	23 9 8	141 10 –	garrison rate.
30	Buglers	13 15 7	419 3 6	field rate.
2	Ditto	12 11 8	25 7 4	garrison rate.
30	Half-pay Buglers	6 15 9	209 8 6	field rate.
2	Ditto	6 5 10	12 11 8	garrison rate.
900	Gunners	13 15 7	12,576 9 –	field rate.
60	Ditto	12 11 8	793 12 –	garrison rate.
18	Puckallies	10 11 10	763 5 –	
28	Bhisties	8 8 –	238 5 –	
	Gun Lascars:			
2	Subadars, 1st Class	49 1 7	98 3 2	on batta.
2	Ditto	42 – –	84 – –	
2	Ditto, 2d Class	38 9 7	77 3 2	ditto.
1	Ditto	31 8 –	31 8 –	
2	Ditto, 3d Class	24 8 –	49 – –	
1	Jemadar	21 – 10	21 – 10	ditto.
7	Ditto	17 8 –	122 8 –	
10	Havildars	13 6 2	133 13 8	ditto.
22	Ditto	9 13 4	216 5 4	
20	Lascars, after 20 years' service	12 3 2	243 15 4	ditto.
24	Ditto	9 13 4	236 – –	
89	Lascars, after 16 years' service	10 5 4	919 10 8	ditto.
107	Ditto	8 13 4	945 2 8	
6	Lascars, under 16 years' service	9 5 4	56 – –	ditto.
51	Ditto	7 13 4	399 8 –	
263	Lascars, under 16 years, entered subsequent to 12th November 1839	7 – –	1,841 – –	
16	Lascar boys	3 8 –	56 – –	
10	Bhisties	8 8 –	85 – –	
30	Ditto	7 – –	210 – –	
	Staff and Allowances:			
4	Adjutants	237 – –	948 – –	
3	Serjeant Majors	58 11 3	176 1 9	
1	Ditto	57 7 4	57 7 4	
3	Quarter-master Serjeants	51 3 11	153 11 9	
1	Ditto	50 – 1	50 – 1	
3	Drill Serjeants	44 11 7	134 2 9	
1	Ditto	43 7 8	43 7 8	

Appendix VI.—(A.)——Madras European Foot Artillery—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
	Staff and Allowances—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
3	Schoolmaster Serjeants, untrained.	52 2 10	156 8 6	
1	Ditto - - - -	50 14 –	50 14 –	
3	Bugle Majors - - -	37 4 4	111 13 –	
1	Ditto - - - -	36 – 5	36 – 5	
3	Hospital Serjeants - - -	52 2 10	156 8 6	
1	Ditto - - - -	50 14 11	50 14 11	
3	Orderly-room Clerks - -	37 4 4	111 13 –	
1	Ditto - - - -	36 – 5	36 – 5	
3	Drill Corporals - - -	34 5 4	103 – –	
1	Ditto - - - -	33 1 5	33 1 5	
	Non-Effective:			
4	Assistant Schoolmasters - -	10 – –	40 – –	
4	Provost Serjeants - - -	10 2 –	40 8 –	
16	Orderly Serjeants - - -	7 – –	112 – –	
1	Hospital writer - - -	- - -	52 8 –	
3	Ditto - - - -	35 – –	105 – –	
	Quarter-master's Establishment:			
4	Moonshees - - - -	30 – –	120 – –	
7	Maistries - - - -	15 8 –	108 8 –	
9	Ditto - - - -	14 – –	126 – –	
14	Armourers - - - -	11 10 4	163 – 8	
18	Ditto - - - -	10 2 4	182 10 –	
14	Carpenters - - - -	11 10 4	163 – 8	
18	Ditto - - - -	10 2 4	182 10 –	
14	Smiths - - - - -	11 10 4	163 – 8	
18	Ditto - - - -	10 2 4	182 10 –	
14	Hammermen - - - -	9 1 9	127 8 6	
18	Ditto - - - -	7 9 9	127 15 6	
14	Bellows boys - - - -	3 11 6	52 1 –	
18	Ditto - - - -	2 8 7	45 10 –	
7	Chucklers - - - -	9 1 9	63 12 3	
9	Ditto - - - -	7 9 9	68 7 9	
	Bazar Establishment:			
1	Choudry - - - -	15 8 –	15 8 –	
3	Ditto - - - -	14 – –	42 – –	
2	Peons - - - - -	7 8 –	15 – –	
6	Ditto - - - -	6 – –	36 – –	
2	Toties - - - - -	7 – –	14 – –	
4	Command Allowance - -	400 – –	1,600 – –	
16	For command of each Company	30 – –	480 – –	
4	Mess allowance - - -	120 – –	480 – –	
	Total, per mensem - - *Rs.*		74,097 10 2	
	Total per annum - - *Rs.*		8,89,171 10 –	
	Allowance for 4 Colonels - -		21,903 8 –	
	Total - - - *Rs.*		9,11,075 2 –	

Appendix VI.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Madras European Foot Artillery in Europe, and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
By pay of 3 Colonels absent in Europe -	1,047 10 9	3,195 15 –	
By pay of 6 Captains absent in Europe -	1,009 11 –	2,353 14 –	
By pay of 5 second Captains, absent in Europe - - - - - - -	755 15 –	1,880 13 4	
By pay of 3 Lieutenants absent in Europe	311 4 –	577 15 6	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 3 Lieutenants employed in the Civil Department, Bengal, viz., as Assistant Commissioners, Saugor, Rangoon and Nagpore - - - - - - - -	- - -	587 4 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay allowances of 1 Captain employed in the Political Department, Bombay, viz., as Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden - - - -	- - -	293 10 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of the following officers, employed on the Madras Staff:—			
3 Lieutenant Colonels } Ordnance De- 8 Captains - - } partment -	- - -	4,715 4 –	
1 Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of Artillery - - - - - -	- - -	788 12 –	
1 Captain, Barrack Master - -	- - -	293 10 –	
1 Ditto, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery - - - - -	- - -	293 10 –	
Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*	3,124 8 9	14,980 11 10	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*	37,494 9 –	1,79,768 14 –	
Allowance for 3 Colonels in Europe	16,426 10 –	16,426 10 –	
Rs.	53,921 3 –	1,96,195 8 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges - - - - }		7,14,879 10 –	
Total - - - *Rs.*		9,11,075 2 –	

		Rs. *a.* *p.*
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges		7,14,879 10 –
Amount payable in Europe - - - - - - - - -		53,921 3 –
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges - - - - - - - - - }	*Rs.*	*7,68,800 13 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength at the time of preparing the estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement (B.)

Appendix VII.—(A.)

Madras Golundauze.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.			Total Amount of Pay.			Remarks.
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1	Colonel	1,065	5	–	1,065	5	–	
2	Lieutenant Colonels	1,032	4	–	2,064	8	–	
2	Captains	433	10	–	867	4	–	full batta.
4	Ditto	392	5	–	1,569	4	–	half batta.
5	2d Captains	417	7	8	2,087	6	4	full batta.
1	Ditto	376	2	8	376	2	8	half batta.
7	Lieutenants	265	12	–	1,860	4	–	full batta.
6	Ditto	234	14	–	1,409	4	–	half batta.
2	Lieutenants on 2d Lieutenants' pay	213	5	–	426	10	–	full batta.
1	Subadar Major	95	–	–	95	–	–	
2	Ditto 3d class	56	3	3	112	6	6	ditto.
5	Ditto ditto	42	–	–	210	–	–	
5	Jemadars	32	–	–	160	–	–	ditto.
11	Ditto	24	8	–	269	8	–	
18	Havildars	19	–	–	342	–	–	ditto.
31	Ditto	14	–	–	434	–	–	
18	Naigues	17	–	–	306	–	–	ditto.
31	Ditto	12	–	–	372	–	–	
3	Buglers	13	–	–	39	–	–	
3	Ditto	12	–	–	36	–	–	after 16 years' service.
5	Ditto	16	–	–	80	–	–	under 16 years' service batta.
6	Ditto	11	–	–	66	–	–	
34	Privates	12	9	10	428	14	4	after 20 years' service batta.
29	Ditto	10	4	–	297	4	–	
23	Ditto	9	8	–	218	8	–	after 16 years' service batta.
39	Ditto	8	–	–	312	–	–	
107	Ditto	8	8	–	909	8	–	under 16 years' service batta.
320	Ditto	7	–	–	2,240	–	–	ditto.
6	Bhiesties	8	8	–	51	–	–	
3	Puckallies	10	11	10	32	3	6	
30	Recruit boys	3	8	–	105	–	–	
40	Pension ditto	3	8	–	140	–	–	
	Gun Lascars:							
1	Subadar, 2d class	31	8	–	31	8	–	
1	Ditto, 3d class	31	9	7	31	9	7	full batta.
1	Jemadar	21	–	10	21	–	10	ditto.
1	Ditto	17	8		17	8	–	
7	Havildars	13	6	2	93	11	2	
11	Ditto	9	13	4	108	2	8	
3	Lascars	12	3	2	36	9	6	after 20 years' service full batta.
10	Ditto	9	13	4	98	5	4	ditto.
1	Ditto	61	13	4	10	5	4	after 16 years' service full batta.
7	Ditto	8	13	4	61	13	4	
24	Ditto	9	5	4	224	–	–	under 16 years' service full batta.
38	Ditto	7	13	4	297	10	8	ditto.
25	Ditto	8	8	–	212	8	–	enlisted after 12 Nov. 1859.
32	Ditto	7	–	–	224	–	–	ditto.
16	Ditto boys	3	8	–	56	–	–	
4	Bhiesties	7	–	–	28	–	–	

Appendix VII.—(A.)—Madras Golundauze—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Staff:			
1	Adjutant	192 7 –	192 7 –	
1	Quartermaster and Interpreter	132 – –	132 – –	
1	Serjeant Major	61 13 2	61 13 2	
1	Quartermaster Serjeant	55 13 2	55 13 2	
1	Havildar Major	24 – –	24 – –	
1	Drill Havildar	19 4 –	19 4 –	
1	Ditto Naique	15 8 –	15 8 –	
2	Bugle Majors	25 – –	50 – –	
	Non-Effective:			
1	Native Adjutant	17 8 –	17 8 –	
6	Brigade Havildars	2 – –	12 – –	
6	Orderly ditto	1 13 10	11 3 –	
1	Moonshee	30 – –	30 – –	
1	Choudry	14 – –	14 – –	
2	Peons	6 – –	12 – –	
	Artificers:			
3	Maistries	15 8 –	46 8 –	On batta.
3	Ditto	14 – –	42 – –	
6	Carpenters	11 10 4	69 14 –	
6	Ditto	10 2 4	60 14 –	
6	Armourers	11 10 4	69 14 –	
6	Ditto	10 2 4	60 14 –	
6	Smiths	11 10 4	69 14 –	
6	Ditto	10 2 4	60 14 –	
6	Hammermen	9 1 9	54 10 6	
6	Ditto	7 9 9	45 10 6	
6	Bellows boys	3 11 6	22 5 –	
6	Ditto	2 8 7	15 3 6	
3	Chucklers	9 1 9	27 5 3	
3	Ditto	7 9 9	22 13 3	
	Allowances:			
	For command of the battalion	400 – –	400 – –	
	Ditto command of companies	30 – –	180 – –	
	Ditto a mess	120 – –	120 – –	
	Regimental school	21 – –	21 – –	
	Total per mensem – – – *Rs.*		22,572 5 1	
	Total per annum – – – *Rs.*		2,70,867 13 –	
	Annual allowance for 1 Colonel – – –		5,475 14 –	
	Total – – – *Rs.*		2,76,343 11 –	

Appendix VII.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Golundauze, in Europe, &c., and further deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount Less payable in India on Account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
By pay of 1 Colonel absent in Europe	349 3 7	1,065 5 –	
By pay of 2 Captains absent in Europe	336 9 –	784 10 –	
By pay of 1 Second Captain absent in Europe	151 3 –	376 2 8	
By pay of 4 Lieutenants absent in Europe	415 – –	939 8 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain employed as Executive Engineer, 1st class, and Superintendent of Roads at Singapore	– – –	293 10 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Lieutenant Colonel employed in the Ordnance Department	– – –	677 14 –	
Total per mensem – – *Rs.*	1,251 15 7	4,137 1 8	
Total per annum – – *Rs.*	15,023 11 –	49,645 4 –	
By allowance of 1 Colonel in Europe	5,475 14 –	5,475 14 –	
Rs.	20,499 9 –	55,121 2 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges – – – –		2,21,222 9 –	
Total – – – *Rs.*		2,76,343 11 –	

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges – – – – – – – – –	2,21,222 9 –
Amount payable in Europe – – – – – –	20,499 9 –
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges – – *Rs.*	2,41,722 2 –

Appendix VIII.

Two Light Field Batteries Madras Artillery, East Indian Drivers, on War Establishment.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
2	Staff Serjeants	44 11 7	89 7 2	
6	Serjeants	37 4 4	223 10 –	
6	Corporals	27 5 4	164 – –	
126	Drivers	13 15 7	1,760 11 6	
6	Farriers	7 7 3	44 11 6	
2	Horse-keeper choudries	10 4 –	20 8 –	
260	Horse-keepers	6 12 –	1,755 – –	
2	Grass-cutter choudries	10 4 –	20 8 –	
260	Grass-cutters	5 8 –	1,430 – –	
4	Bhisties	8 8 –	34 – –	
2	Moochies	9 1 9	18 3 6	
	Allowances:			
2	Captains' horse allowance	60 – –	120 – –	
6	Horse allowance to subalterns	30 – –	180 – –	
260	For providing shoes, head and heel ropes	2 7 9	322 15 6	
260	Country medicines	– 5 –	40 10 –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		6,224 5 2	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		74,691 14 –	

Appendix IX.

Eleven Light Field Batteries Madras Artillery, East Indian Drivers, on Peace Establishment.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Staff Serjeant	43 7 8	43 7 8	
2	Serjeants	36 – 5	72 – 10	
2	Corporals	26 1 5	52 2 10	
56	Drivers	12 11 8	712 13 4	
1	Horse-keeper choudry	8 12 –	8 12 –	
44	Horse-keepers	5 4 –	231 – –	
1	Grass-cutter choudry	8 12 –	8 12 –	
98	Grass-cutters	3 8 –	343 – –	
1	Puckally	10 11 10	10 11 10	
1	Moochee	7 9 9	7 9 9	
2	Farriers	7 7 3	14 14 6	
	Allowance:			
1	Captains' horse allowance	60 – –	60 – –	
3	Horse allowance to two subalterns	30 – –	90 – –	
98	For providing shoes, head and heel ropes	2 7 9	243 7 6	
98	Country medicines	– 5 –	30 10 –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		1,929 6 3	
	Total per annum of one Horse Field Battery, Peace Establishment *Rs.*		23,152 11 –	
	Total per annum for 11 Horse Field Batteries *Rs.*		2,54,679 9 –	

Appendix X.

Two Light Field Batteries Madras Artillery, Native Drivers, on War Establishment.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
2	Staff Serjeants	44 11 7	89 7 2	
4	Farriers, 2d class	21 5 2	85 4 8	
6	Havildars	15 8 10	93 5 –	
6	Naigues	9 14 8	59 8 –	
120	Drivers	8 8 –	1,020 – –	
8	Recruit Boys	3 8 –	28 – –	
2	Horse-keeper Choudries	10 4 –	20 8 –	
260	Horse-keepers	6 12 –	1,755 – –	
2	Grass-cutter Choudries	10 4 –	20 8 –	
260	Grass-cutters	5 8 –	1,430 – –	
2	Moochees	9 1 9	18 3 6	
4	Bhisties	8 8 –	34 – –	
	Allowance:			
2	Captains' horse allowance	60 – –	120 – –	
6	Horse allowance to subalterns	30 – –	180 – –	
260	For providing shoes, head and heel ropes	2 7 9	645 15 –	
260	Country medicines	– 5 –	81 4 –	
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		5,680 15 4	
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		68,171 8 –	

Appendix XI.—(A.)

Madras Engineers.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
3	Colonels	1,065 5 –	3,195 15 –	
5	Lieutenant Colonels	827 14 –	4,089 6 –	
1	Lieutenant Colonel	640 14 6	640 14 6	
18	Captains	392 5 –	7,061 10 –	
18	Second Captains	392 5 –	7,061 10 –	
24	Lieutenants	234 14 –	5,637 – –	
12	Ditto	192 10 6	2,311 14 –	
	Staff:			
1	Adjutant	– – –	137 – –	
1	Serjeant Major	53 15 5	53 15 5	
1	Key Serjeant	39 15 5	39 15 5	
6	Engineer Serjeants	39 15 5	239 12 6	
	Allowance of Commandant	1,280 – –	1,280 – –	
	Office establishment for Commandant	317 8 –	317 8 –	
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		32,066 8 10	
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		3,84,798 10 –	
	Annual Allowance for 3 Colonels - - -		16,427 10 –	
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		4,01,226 4 –	

Appendix XI.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of Madras Engineers in Europe, &c., and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.		Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less Payable in India on Account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By pay of 2 Colonels absent in Europe -		698 7 2	2,130 10 –	
By pay of 1 Lieutenant-colonel absent in Europe - - - - - - -		303 10 9	817 14 –	
By pay of 3 Captains absent in Europe -		504 13 6	1,176 15 –	
By pay of 3 Second Captains absent in Europe		504 13 6	1,176 15 –	
By pay of 2 Lieutenants absent in Europe -		207 8 –	469 12 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of the undermentioned officers employed in the Public Works Department:—				
	Rs. a. p.			
3 Lieutenant Colonels, at	584 6 –	- - -	1,753 2 –	
13 Captains, at - -	252 5 –	- - -	3,277 1 –	
14 Second Captains, at -	252 5 –	- - -	3,532 6 –	
17 Lieutenants, at - -	164 14 –	- - -	2,804 – –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 2 Captains employed as Mint Master and Consulting Engineer of Railways, at - - - - -	252 5 –	- - -	504 10 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Lieutenant employed in the Topographical Survey, Pegu, at - - -	132 10 6	- - -	132 10 6	
By full regimental pay and allowances of 8 Lieutenants on Second Lieutenant's pay, being short of the establishment, at -	192 10 6	- - -	1,541 4 –	
Total per mensem - - -	*Rs.*	2,219 4 11	19,317 3 6	
Total per annum - - -	*Rs.*	26,631 11 –	2,31,806 10 –	
Allowance for 2 Colonels in Europe - -		10,951 12 –	10,951 12 –	
	Rs.	37,583 7 –	2,32,758 6 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges - - -			1,68,467 14 –	
Total per annum - - -	*Rs.*		4,01,226 4 –	

		Rs. a. p.
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges -		1,68,467 14 –
Amount payable in Europe - - - - - - - -		37,583 7 –
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges -	*Rs.*	*2,06,051 5 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength, at the time of preparing the Estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited at the last entry in the Counter Statement (B).

Appendix XII.—(A.)

Ten Regiments of British Infantry.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
10	Colonels	1,065 5 –	10,653 2 –	
14	Lieutenant Colonels	1,032 4 –	14,451 8 –	
6	Ditto	827 14 –	4,967 4 –	
14	Majors	709 3 –	9,928 10 –	
6	Ditto	640 14 6	3,845 7 –	
70	Captains	415 6 –	29,076 4 –	
30	Ditto	374 1 –	11,221 14 –	
84	Lieutenants	256 10 –	21,556 8 –	
36	Ditto	225 12 –	8,127 – –	
56	Ensigns	202 12 5	11,355 7 4	
30	Ditto	182 1 11	5,463 9 6	
7	Serjeant Majors	47 11 4	333 15 4	
3	Ditto	46 1 6	138 4 6	
7	Quartermaster Serjeants	41 7 8	290 5 8	
3	Ditto	39 13 10	119 9 6	
5	Paymaster Serjeants	33 – 1	165 – 5	
5	Ditto	24 1 –	120 5 –	
5	Orderly-room Clerks	33 – 1	165 – 5	
5	Ditto	24 1 –	120 5 –	
2	1st Class Schoolmasters	134 15 4	269 14 8	
2	2d Class Schoolmasters	104 10 4	209 4 8	
2	3d Class Schoolmasters	74 6 6	148 13 –	
4	4th Class Schoolmasters	34 – 8	136 2 8	
5	Hospital Serjeants	33 – 1	165 – 5	
5	Ditto	31 10 6	158 4 6	
10	Serjeant Instructors	39 3 7	392 3 10	
10	Armourer Instructors	100 – –	1,000 – –	
5	Drum or Bugle Majors	24 1 –	120 5 –	
5	Ditto	25 6 7	127 – 11	
30	Colour Serjeants	31 10 6	949 11 –	
70	Ditto	33 – 6	2,312 3 –	
120	Serjeants	24 1 –	2,887 8 –	
280	Ditto	25 6 7	7,115 3 4	
150	Corporals	14 10 –	2,193 12 –	
350	Ditto	16 3 10	5,683 13 8	
100	Drummers	12 4 1	1,225 8 4	
100	Ditto	14 6 10	1,442 11 4	
2,850	Privates	10 13 7	30,919 8 6	
6,750	Ditto	12 – 2	81,070 5 –	
	Staff and Allowances:			
10	Adjutants	493 10 –	4,936 4 –	
10	Quartermasters	402 8 –	4,025 – –	
3	Paymasters	488 2 8	1,464 8 –	
7	Ditto	524 7 8	3,671 5 8	
10	Interpreters	100 – –	1,000 – –	
10	Instructors of Musketry	52 12 5	527 12 2	
10	Drill Serjeants	14 – –	140 – –	
10	Provost Serjeants	10 2 –	101 4 –	
100	Pay Serjeants	7 – –	700 – –	
20	Assistant Schoolmasters	10 – –	200 – –	
10	Drill Corporals	7 – –	70 – –	
10	Moonshees	30 – –	300 – –	
7	Choudries	15 8 –	108 8 –	
3	Ditto	14 – –	42 – –	
14	Peons	7 8 –	105 – –	
6	Ditto	6 – –	36 – –	
60	Puckallies	10 11 10	644 6 –	
140	Ditto	12 3 10	1,713 8 8	
10	Hospital writers	35 – –	350 – –	
10	Command allowance	400 – –	4,000 – –	
10	Company command allowance	300 – –	3,000 – –	
10	Mess allowances	150 – –	1,500 – –	
10	Schoolmistress' allowances	14 11 10	146 14 10	
	Total per mensem	*Rs.*	2,99,409 4 10	
	Total per annum	*Rs.*	35,92,911 10 –	

Appendix XII.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the British Infantry in Europe, and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
By pay of 10 Colonels absent in Europe -	8,163 4 6	10,653 2 –	
By pay of 2 Lieutenant Colonels absent in Europe - - - - - - - -	506 14 –	1,655 12 –	
By pay of 1 Major absent in Europe - -	238 8 6	640 14 6	
By pay of 37 Captains absent in Europe -	6,389 7 –	13,840 5 –	
By pay of 25 Lieutenants absent in Europe -	2,795 5 –	5,643 12 –	
By pay of 6 Ensigns absent in Europe -	469 9 6	1,092 11 6	
By the full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain employed as Aide-de-Camp to General Breton, Mauritius - - -	- - -	415 6 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 2 Captains employed in the Revenue Survey -	- - -	543 7 8	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of the following officers employed in the Madras Staff :—			
2 Lieutenant Colonels, Brigadiers Commanding Divisions - - -	- - -	1,615 11 6	
1 Ditto - - } Quartermaster General's 1 Captain - } Department - -	- - -	1,079 9 7	
1 Ditto, Aide-de-Camp to the Honourable Governor of Madras - -	- - -	271 11 10	
1 Ditto, Commandant and Paymaster, Poonamallee - - - -	- - -	271 11 10	
1 Ditto, Brigade Major, Her Majesty's Forces - - - - - -	- - -	271 11 10	
Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*	18,563 – 6	37,995 15 3	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*	2,22,756 6 –	4,55,951 7 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges - - - -		31,36,960 3 –	
Total per Annum - - - *Rs.*		35,92,911 10 –	

	Rs. *a.* *p.*
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges -	31,36,960 3 –
Amount payable in Europe on account of Regimental Charges -	2,22,756 6 –
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges - *Rs.*	*33,59,716 9 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength at the time of preparing the estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement (B.)

Appendix XIII.—(A.)

Three Regiments of Madras European Infantry.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.			Total Amount of Pay.			Remarks.
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
4	Colonels	1,065	5	–	4,261	4	–	
4	Lieutenant Colonels	827	14	–	3,311	8	–	
2	Ditto	1,032	4	–	2,064	8	–	
4	Majors	640	14	6	2,563	10	–	
2	Ditto	709	3	–	1,418	6	–	
28	Captains	374	1	–	10,473	12	–	
14	Ditto	415	6	–	5,815	4	–	
44	Lieutenants	225	12	–	9,933	–	–	
22	Ditto	256	10	–	5,645	12	–	
20	2d Ditto	182	1	11	3,642	6	4	
10	2d Ditto	202	12	5	2,027	12	2	
100	Serjeants	23	10	1	2,363	–	4	
50	Ditto	24	15	2	1,247	6	4	
100	Corporals	14	5	8	1,435	6	8	
50	Ditto	15	15	–	796	14	–	
40	Drummers	12	9	5	503	8	8	
20	Ditto	14	2	9	283	7	–	
40	Half pay ditto	6	4	8	251	10	8	
20	Ditto - ditto	7	1	4	141	10	8	
1,600	Privates	10	3	2	16,316	10	8	
800	Ditto	11	12	6	9,425	–	–	
40	Puckallies	10	11	10	429	9	4	
20	Ditto	12	3	10	244	12	8	
	Staff:							
3	Command allowance	400	–	–	1,200	–	–	
30	Companies' allowance	30	–	–	900	–	–	
3	Adjutants' allowance	237	–	–	712	–	–	
3	Quartermasters' allowance	177	–	–	531	–	–	
3	Serjeant Majors	44	7	10	133	7	6	
3	Quartermaster Serjeants	38	7	10	115	7	6	
3	Hospital Serjeants	32	7	5	97	6	3	
3	Schoolmasters, 3d class	93	6	9	280	4	3	
3	Instructors of Musketry	52	12	5	158	5	3	
–	Non-effective Staff of 3 regiments				549	6	–	
3	Moonshies for Army School	15	–	–	45	–	–	
35	Hospital Writers	35	–	–	105	–	–	
3	Moonshies for Quartermaster	30	–	–	90	–	–	
3	Armourer Serjeants	100	–	–	300	–	–	
3	Drum Majors	22	7	5	67	6	3	
3	Bazar Establishment				91	8	–	
3	Regimental School allowance	8	2	7	24	8	6	
3	Band allowance	200	–	–	600	–	–	
	Punka pullers	250	–	–	750	–	–	
	Mess allowance	150	–	–	450	–	–	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*				91,796	15	3	
	Total per annum *Rs.*				11,01,563	7	–	
	Annual allowance for 4 Colonels	5,475	14	–	21,903	8	–	
	Total *Rs.*				11,23,466	15	–	

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges	8,73,606	2	–
Amount payable in Europe	65,034	2	–
Total amount payable on account of Regimental Charges *Rs.*	*9,38,640	4	–

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength at the time of preparing the estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement (B.)

Appendix XIII.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Madras European Infantry in Europe, &c., and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By pay of 3 Colonels absent in Europe	1,047 10 9	3,195 15 –	
By pay of 2 Lieutenant Colonels absent in Europe	607 5 6	1,655 12 –	
By pay of 1 Major absent in Europe	242 15 –	640 14 6	
By pay of 8 Captains absent in Europe	1,275 6 8	2,992 8 –	
By pay of 8 First Lieutenants absent in Europe	797 8 8	1,806 – –	
By pay of 1 Second Lieutenant absent in Europe	79 11 5	182 1 1	
By the full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants employed in the Hyderabad Contingent and Hyderabad Commission	– – –	1,185 4 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 2 Captains employed in the Madras Department of Public Works	– – –	587 4 –	As noted in the Native Infantry Section, one Captain and two Lieutenants of this branch of the service employed in the Department Public Works, Pegu Division, draw full pay and allowances in the Madras Military Department.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Lieutenant employed in the department of Public Works, Nagpore	– – –	195 12 –	Officers employed in the Hyderabad Department Public Works draw no pay and allowances in the Madras Military Department.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants employed in the Civil Department, Bengal; viz., as agents and Commissioners in the Pegu and Tenasserim Provinces, and Punjaub and Berar	– – –	1,566 – –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Captain employed in the Oude police	– – –	293 10 –	One Captain of this branch of the service, employed in the command of the Punjaub Infantry, draws pay and allowances in the Madras Military Department.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 1 Lieutenant employed in the Civil Department, Madras Presidency; viz., as agent in Kurnool	– – –	195 12 –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of the following officers employed on the Madras staff:—			
1 Major, 2 Captains — Adjutant General's Department	– – –	1,193 13 –	
1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains — Commissariat Department	– – –	1,376 – –	
1 Major — Pay Department	– – –	606 9 –	
1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel — Commanding Divisions and Stations	– – –	1,779 11 –	
Total per mensem *Rs.*	4,050 10 –	19,452 13 7	
Total per annum *Rs.*	48,607 8 –	2,33,434 3 –	
By allowance of 3 Colonels in Europe	16,426 10 –	16,426 10 –	
Rs.	65,034 2 –	2,49,860 13 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges		8,73,606 2 –	
Total *Rs.*		11,23,466 15 –	

Appendix XIV.

Madras Sappers and Miners.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Commandant	509 – –	509 – –	
1	Adjutant	212 7 –	212 7 –	
1	Quartermaster	137 – –	137 – –	
22	Sapper Allowance to 22 officers of the line	60 – –	1,320 – –	
1	Serjeant Major	65 3 7	65 3 7	
1	Quartermaster Serjeant	57 12 4	57 12 4	
24	Serjeants	37 14 4	454 12 –	
24	Corporals	27 15 3	335 7 –	
24	2d Corporals	23 4 8	279 8 –	
1	Subadar, 1st class	84 3 3	1,010 7 –	
1	Subadar, 2d class	66 11 3	800 7 –	
8	Subadar, 3d class	56 3 3	674 7 –	
12	Jemadars	32 – –	384 – –	
50	Havildars	19 – –	228 – –	
100	Naiques	17 – –	204 – –	
24	Buglers	16 – –	192 – –	
1,350	Privates	8 8 –	102 – –	
24	Recruit Boys	3 8 –	42 – –	
24	Pension Boys	3 8 –	42 – –	
12	Puckallies	12 3 10	146 14 –	
24	Bhisties	8 8 –	102 – –	
	Non-Effective Staff.			
1	Subadar Major	25 – –	25 – –	
1	Jemadar Adjutant	17 8 –	17 8 –	
1	Drill Havildar	5 4 –	5 4 –	
1	Drill Naique	3 8 –	3 8 –	
1	Bugle Major	5 13 4	5 13 4	
12	Pay Havildars	1 13 10	22 6 –	
12	Colour Havildars	2 – –	24 – –	
	Effective Staff.			
1	Havildar Major	29 – –	29 – –	
	Recruit Depôt.			
2	Havildars	19 – –	38 – –	
4	Naiques	17 – –	68 – –	
94	Privates	8 8 –	799 – –	
	Establishment.			
1	Chuckler	9 1 9	9 1 9	
1	Bricklayer	15 8 –	15 8 –	
1	Stonecutter	11 10 4	11 10 4	
1	Cooper	15 8 –	15 8 –	
1	Armourer	11 10 4	11 10 4	
12	Carpenters	11 10 4	139 12 –	
12	Smiths	11 10 4	139 12 –	
12	Hammermen	9 1 0	109 5 –	
12	Bellows Boys	3 11 6	44 10 –	
12	Regimental Lascars	7 13 4	94 – –	
1	Choudry	15 8 –	15 8 –	
2	Peons	7 8 –	15 – –	
2	Toties	7 – –	14 – –	
	Allowances.			
	For a mess	– – –	120 – –	
	For command of company	– – –	360 – –	
	For regimental Schoolmaster and stationery	– – –	21 – –	
	For repair of arms for each company	– – –	12 – –	
	Total per mensem – – – *Rs.*		9,485 1 8	
	Total per annum – – – *Rs.*		1,13,821 4 –	

Appendix XV.—(A.)

Fifty-two Regiments Madras Native Infantry.

Number.		RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
	52	Colonels - - - -	1,065 5 –	55,396 4 –	43 to be deducted in Europe.
52	44	Lieutenant colonels - - -	1,032 4 –	45,419 – –	At full batta stations.
	8	Ditto - - - -	827 14 –	6,623 – –	half „ „
52	44	Majors - - - -	789 3 –	34,724 4 –	At full batta stations.
	8	Ditto - - - -	640 14 6	5,127 4 –	half „ „
364	308	Captains - - - -	415 6 –	1,27,935 8 –	At full batta stations.
	56	Ditto - - - -	374 1 –	20,947 8 –	half „ „
572	484	Lieutenants - - -	256 10 –	1,24,206 8 –	At full batta stations.
	88	Ditto - - - -	225 12 –	19,866 – –	half „ „
260	220	Ensigns - - - -	202 12 5	44,610 11 8	At full batta stations.
	40	Ditto - - - -	182 1 11	7,284 12 8	half „
52	15	Subadar majors - - -	109 3 3	1,638 – 9	On foreign service.
	37	Ditto - - - -	95 – –	3,515 – –	home „
520	114	38	Subadars, 1st Class - -	84 3 3	3,199 11 6	On foreign service,
		76	Ditto - - - -	70 – –	3,520 – –	home „
	83	27	Subadars, 2d Class - -	66 11 3	1,800 15 9	On foreign service.
		56	Ditto - - - -	52 8 –	2,940 – –	home „
	323	107	Subadars, 3d Class - -	56 3 3	6,013 11 9	On foreign service.
		216	Ditto - - - -	42 – –	9,072 – –	home „
	520	150	Jemadars - - - -	32 – –	4,800 – –	On foreign service.
		370	Ditto - - - -	24 8 –	9,065 – –	home „
	3,120	900	Havildars - - - -	19 – –	17,100 – –	On foreign service.
		2,220	Ditto - - - -	14 – –	31,080 – –	home „
	3,120	900	Naiques - - - -	17 – –	15,300 – –	On foreign service.
		2,220	Ditto - - - -	12 – –	26,640 – –	home „
1,040	109	36	Drummers, 20 years' service	18 – –	648 – –	On foreign service.
		73	Ditto - - - -	13 – –	949 – –	home „
	58	19	Drummers, of 16 years' service	17 – –	323 – –	On foreign service.
		39	Ditto - - - -	12 – –	468 – –	home „
	873	291	Drummers, under 16 years' service.	16 – –	4,656 – –	On foreign service.
		582	Ditto - - - -	11 – –	6,402 – –	home „
52,000	3,327	1,109	Sepoys of 20 years' service, enlisted prior to 1837.	11 5 10	12,603 5 2	On foreign service.
		2,218	Ditto - - - -	9 – –	19,962 – –	home „
	493	164	Sepoys of 20 years' service, enlisted since 1837.	10 8 –	1,722 – –	On foreign service.
		329	Ditto - - - -	9 – –	2,961 – –	home „
	768	256	Sepoys of 16 years' service, enlisted prior to 1837.	9 8 –	2,432 – –	On foreign service.
		512	Ditto - - - -	8 – –	4,096 – –	home „
	8,534	2,844	Sepoys of 16 years' service, enlisted since 1837.	9 8 –	27,018 – –	On foreign service.
		5,690	Ditto - - - -	8 – –	45,520 – –	home „
	38,878	12,959	Sepoys under 16 years' service	8 8 –	1,10,151 8 –	On foreign service.
		25,919	Ditto - - - -	7 – –	1,81,433 – –	home „

APPENDIX XV.—(A.)—Fifty-two Regiments Madras Native Infantry—continued.

Number.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	REMARKS.
	STAFF AND ALLOWANCES:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
52	Command allowance	400 – –	20,800 – –	For 52 regiments.
52	Company allowance	300 – –	15,600 – –	52 „
52	Adjutants	192 7 –	10,006 12 –	
52	Quartermasters	132 – –	6,864 – –	
52	Sergeant-majors	57 13 2	3,006 12 8	
52	Quartermaster-sergeants	51 13 2	2,694 12 8	
52 { 15	Havildar majors	29 – –	435 – –	On foreign service.
52 { 37	Ditto	24 – –	888 – –	home „
52 { 15	Native artificers with regiments.	83 2 11	1,247 11 9	On foreign service.
52 { 37	Ditto	75 – –	2,775 – –	home „
624 { 180	Lascars	7 13 4	1,410 – –	On foreign service.
624 { 444	Ditto	6 5 4	2,812 – 9	home „
52 { 15	Second tindals	8 14 5	133 8 3	On foreign service.
52 { 37	Ditto	7 – –	259 – –	home „
52	Moonshees	30 – –	1,560 – –	
300	Bheasties	8 8 –	2,550 – –	For 15 regiments on foreign service.
370	Puckallies	10 11 10	3,973 10 4	For 37 regiments on home service.
1,560	Recruit boys	3 8 –	5,460 – –	
2,080	Pension boys	3 8 –	7,280 – –	
52	Non-effective staff	76 9 1	3,981 4 –	
52	Mess	120 – –	6,240 – –	
52	Band	100 – –	5,200 – –	
52	Regimental school	21 – –	1,092 – –	
	Total per mensem		11,57,239 8 11	
	Total per annum		1,38,86,874 11 –	
	Add, Colonels' annual allowance for 52 Colonels	5,475 14 –	2,84,745 8 –	
	TOTAL *Rs.*		1,41,71,620 3 –	

	Rs. a. p.
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges	1,19,82,551 15 –
Amount payable in Europe on account of regimental charges	6,58,664 15 –
TOTAL amount payable on account of Regimental Charges *Rs.*	*1,26,41,216 14 –

* From this amount must be deducted the pay of the number of privates short of the established strength at the time of preparing the Estimates, or the deduction might be exhibited as the last entry in the Counter Statement (B.)

Appendix XV.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Madras Native Infantry in Europe, and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEDUCTION.	Amount of Pay Payable in Europe.	Amount Less Payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	
By pay of 43 colonels absent in Europe	15,016 10 1	45,808 7 –	
By pay of 5 lieutenant colonels absent in Europe	1,518 5 9	5,164 6 –	
By pay of 7 majors ditto	1,700 9 –	5,524 5 –	
By pay of 42 captains ditto	6,695 15 –	17,445 12 –	
By pay of 95 lieutenants	9,375 13 11	24,379 6 –	
By pay of 12 ensigns	959 9 –	2,433 5 –	
By full pay and regimental allowance of 1 lieutenant colonel, 13 captains, 14 lieutenants employed in the Hyderabad Contingent and Hyderabad Commission	- - -	8,851 3 –	With the exception of Captain Thornhill, who draws Pay proper, no disbursements are made to these officers.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances on account of 1 colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 6 lieutenants employed in the Nair Brigade and Mysore Commission	- - -	4,165 15 6	The Pay proper is recoverable from the Mysore and Travancore States.
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of 9 captains, 13 lieutenants, employed in the Madras Divisions of the Public Works Department	- - -	5,421 3 –	The Pay proper debitable to the charges Military.
By the Full Regimental Pay and Allowances of—			
2 { 1 Captain employed in the Department Public Works, Berar (Bengal)			
2 { 1 Captain employed in the Department Public Works, Hyderabad			
4 { 1 Lieutenant employed in the Public Works Department, Singapore	- - -	1,651 2 –	Draw nothing in the Military Department, and are unconnected with the Madras Department Public Works.
4 { 1 Lieutenant employed in the Department Public Works, Penang			
4 { 2 Lieutenants employed in the Department Public Works, Mysore			
By difference between Pay proper and the full Regimental Pay and Allowances of—			
1 Captain employed in Department Public Works, Bengal			
1 Lieutenant employed in Department Public Works, Jubbulpore, Bengal	- - -	417 3 –	
By difference between Pay proper and full Regimental Pay and Allowances of Officers employed as below indicated:			
2 Captains - Political Agent at Meywar, Gwalior, Rewah	- - -	669 8 –	
1 Lieutenant - Ditto			
15 Captains - In the Civil Department, Bengal, as Assistant Commissioners and agents at Loodeanah, Punjaub, Penang, Saugor, Ajmere, Mooltan, Jansie, Oude, Moorshedabad, Jubbulpore, Tenasserim, Pegu Provinces and Nagpore Commission	- - -	6,752 7 –	
18 Lieutenants - Ditto			
1 Captain - Topographical Survey, Pegu	- - -	252 5 –	
2 Captains - In the Civil Department, Bombay, viz., at Scinde and Kurrachee	- - -	504 10 –	

Appendix XV.—(B.)—Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Madras Native Infantry, &c.—*continued.*

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEDUCTION.	Amount of Pay Payable in Europe.	Amount less Payable in India, on Account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
By difference between Pay proper, &c.—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
5 Captains - In the Judicial Department, Madras Presidency - -	- - -	2,085 15 9	
5 Lieutenants - Ditto - - - - -			
1 Lieutentant - In the Educational Department	- - -	164 14 –	
3 Captains - In the Civil Department, Madras Presidency, viz., military secretariat, agents at Chepauk, Ganjam, Vizag., Kurnool, Orissa; conservator of forests and surveyor general, Ganjam - - - - -	- - -	2,075 15 –	
8 Lieutenants - Ditto - - - - -			
2 Captains - In the Madras Revenue Survey	- - -	504 10 –	
By difference between Pay proper and full Regimental Pay and Allowances of the following Officers employed in the Madras Staff:			
1 Lieut.-Colonel, Commissariat Department -			
2 Majors - Ditto - - - - -			
13 Captains - Ditto - - - - -	- - -	7,089 4 –	
14 Lieutenants - Ditto - - - - -			
4 Captains - Judge Advocate General's Department - - - -	- - -	1,174 – –	
1 Lieutenant - Ditto - - - - -			
1 Lieut.-Colonel, Pay Department - - -			
8 Captains - Ditto - - - - -	- - -	2,767 12 –	
1 Lieutenant - Ditto - - - - -			
1 Lieut.-Colonel, Quartermaster General's Department - - - -			
7 Captains - Ditto - - - - -	- - -	2,680 5 –	
2 Lieutenants - Ditto - - - - -			
9 Captains - Adjutant General's Department	- - -	2,270 13 –	
1 Lieut.-Colonel, Military Auditor, General Department - - - -			
1 Major - - Ditto - - - - -	- - -	1,547 4 6	
2 Captains - Ditto - - - - -			
1 Major - - Clothing Department - -	- - -	458 4 6	
8 Captains - Brigade majors - - -	- - -	2,348 4 –	
2 Lieutenants - Ditto - - - - -			
2 Captains - Station staff officers - -	- - -	834 6 –	
2 Lieutenants - Ditto - - - - -			
4 Captains - Divisional aide-de-camp - -	- - -	1,174 2 –	
1 Lieutenant - Ditto - - - - -			
1 Captain - Aide-camp, general staff - -	- - -	252 5 –	
1 Captain - Remount agent - - - -	- - -	252 5 –	
1 Captain - Fort Adjutant - - -	- - -	252 5 –	
1 Captain - Superintendent family payment	- - -	252 5 –	
1 Captain - Military Secretary to the Governor - - - - - -	- - -	252 5 –	
3 Colonels - Commanding divisions and forces	- - -	5,339 1 –	
3 Lieut.-Colonels, Ditto - - - - -			
Total per mensem - - *Rs.*	35,266 13 9	1,62,800 7 6	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*	4,23,202 5 –	19,53,605 10 –	
43 Colonels' allowance payable in England - - -	2,35,462 10 –	2,35,462 10 –	
Rs.	6,58,664 15 –	21,89,068 4 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental charges - -		1,19,82,551 15 –	
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		1,41,71,620 3 –	

Appendix XVI.

Madras Sapper Militia.

Number.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Subadar, 1st Class	70 – –	70 – –	
1	Ditto, 2d ditto	52 8 –	52 8 –	
6	Ditto, 3d ditto	42 – –	252 – –	
8	Jemadars	24 8 –	196 – –	
40	Havildars	14 – –	560 – –	
64	Naiques	12 – –	768 – –	
8	Buglers, under 16 years' service	11 – –	88 – –	
960	Sepoys ditto	7 – –	6,720 – –	
30	Recruit boys	3 8 –	105 – –	
40	Pension ditto	3 8 –	140 – –	
8	Puckallies	10 11 10	85 14 8	
	STAFF AND ALLOWANCES:			
1	Adjutant	192 7 –	192 7 –	
1	Quartermaster	268 14 –	268 14 –	
1	Sergeant-major	57 13 2	57 13 2	
1	Quartermaster-sergeant	51 13 2	51 13 2	
1	Jemadar adjutant	17 8 –	17 8 –	
1	Regimental havildar major	24 – –	24 – –	
1	Drill havildar	19 4 –	19 4 –	
1	Drill naique	15 8 –	15 8 –	
1	Bugle-major	16 13 4	16 13 4	
	Non-effective staff and bazar establishment	58 14 8	58 14 8	
1	Second tindal	7 – –	7 – –	
8	Lascars	6 5 4	50 10 8	
2	Toties	7 – –	14 – –	
	Regimental command allowance, including horse allowance	430 – –	430 – –	
	Company allowance	150 – –	150 – –	
	Allowance for regimental school	21 – –	21 – –	
	Total per mensem – – *Rs.*		10,433 – 8	
	TOTAL per annum – – *Rs.*		1,25,196 8 –	

Appendix XVII.

Pegu Native Police Battalion.

Number.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
20	Duffadars	40 – –	800 – –	
62	Havildars	20 – –	1,240 – –	
62	Naiques	15 – –	930 – –	
20	Buglers	15 – –	300 – –	
1,100	Privates	12 – –	13,200 – –	
22	Bhesties	12 – –	264 – –	
50	Boys	3 8 –	175 – –	
	STAFF AND ALLOWANCES:			
1	Adjutant	299 12 –	299 12 –	
1	Quartermaster	299 12 –	299 12 –	
1	Regimental sergeant-major	77 13 2	77 13 2	
1	Quartermaster-sergeant	71 13 2	71 13 2	
1	Havildar major	30 – –	30 – –	
1	Drill havildar	25 4 –	25 4 –	
1	Drill naique	18 8 –	18 8 –	
1	Bugle-major	20 – –	20 – –	
1	Non-effective staff	35 – –	35 – –	
4	Artificers	20 12 –	83 – –	
2	Toties	10 – –	20 – –	
10	Regimental Lascars	10 – –	100 – –	
	Total per mensem – – *Rs.*		17,989 14 4	
	TOTAL per annum – – *Rs.*		2,15,878 12 –	

Appendix XVIII.—(A.)

European Artillery Veteran Company.

Number.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
–	Colonels	—	—	
1	Lieutenant Colonel	882 4 –	882 4 –	
–	Majors	—	—	
2	Captains	340 6 –	680 12 –	
–	Lieutenants	—	—	
29	Serjeants	36 – 5	1,044 12 1	
27	Corporals after 14 years' service, Foot Artillery	28 9 2	771 7 6	
51	Bombardiers after 14 years' service, Foot Artillery	26 1 5	1,330 8 3	
2	Bombardiers under 14 years' service, Foot Artillery	23 9 8	47 3 4	
1	Trumpeter after 14 years' service, Horse Artillery	17 11 2	17 11 2	
2	Buglers after 14 years' service, Foot Artillery	15 3 5	30 6 10	
48	Gunners after 14 years' service, Foot Artillery	15 3 5	730 4 –	
20	Gunners under 14 years' service, Foot Artillery	12 11 8	254 9 4	
3	Puckallies	10 11 8	32 3 6	
	STAFF:			
1	Serjeant Major	59 4 4	59 4 4	
1	Trained schoolmaster	93 6 9	93 6 9	
Non-effective 1	Schoolmistress	25 6 5	25 6 5	
Non-effective 1	Assistant schoolmaster	15 – –	15 – –	
Non-effective 1	Pay Sergeant	7 – –	7 – –	
	For command of the battalion		300 – –	
	For command of one company		30 – –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		6,352 3 6	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		76,226 10 –	

Appendix XVIII.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the European Artillery Veteran Company in Europe, and further deduction made from cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay Payable in Europe.	Amount less Payable in India on Account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By pay of one Lieutenant Colonel absent in Europe	303 10 9	882 4 –	
	3,644 1 –	10,587 – –	
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges	– – –	65,639 10 –	
TOTAL *Rs.*		76,226 10 –	

	Rs. a. p.
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges	65,639 10 –
Amounts payable in Europe on account of regimental charges	3,644 1 –
TOTAL amount payable on account of regimental charges *Rs.*	69,283 11 –

Appendix XIX.—(A.)

European Infantry Veteran Company.

No.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
—	Colonels - - - - - -	—	—	
3	Majors - - - - - -	669 3 —	2,007 9 —	
2	Captains - - - - - -	299 1 —	598 2 —	
1	Lieutenant - - - - -	206 10 —	206 10 —	
17	Serjeants - - - - - -	22 7 5	381 14 1	
6	Corporals after 14 years' service	18 6 3	110 8 6	
2	Drummers after 14 years' service	14 2 9	28 5 6	
83	Privates under 14 years' service	14 4 3	1,184 — 9	
22	Privates under - - ditto -	11 12 6	259 3 —	
3	Puckalies - - - - - -	10 11 10	32 3 6	
	Staff:			
1	Adjutant - - - - - -	80 — —	83 — —	
1	Serjeant major - - - -	44 7 5	44 7 5	
1	Trained schoolmaster - -	93 6 9	93 6 9	
Non-effective - 1	Schoolmistress - - - -	25 6 5	25 6 5	
Non-effective - 1	Assistant schoolmaster - -	15 — —	15 — —	
Non-effective - 1	Pay-serjeant - - - -	7 — —	7 — —	
	For command of the battalion -	- - -	300 — —	
	For command of one company -	- - -	30 — —	
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		5,403 12 11	
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		64,845 11 —	

Appendix XIX.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the European Infantry Veteran Company in Europe, and further Deduction made from cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay Payable in Europe.	Amount less Payable in India on Account of Regimental Charges.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of one captain, employed in the Madras Department Public Works - - - - - - -	- - -	293 10 —	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		3,523 8 —	
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges - - - - - -	- - -	61,322 3 —	
Total - - - *Rs.*		64,845 11 —	

Appendix XX.—(A.)

Two Native Veteran Battalions.

No.	RANK.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount of Pay.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
2	Lieutenant Colonels	677 14 –	1,355 12 –	
6	Majors	669 3 –	4,015 2 1	On full batta.
8	Ditto	520 14 6	4,167 4 –	
2	Captains	340 6 –	680 12 –	On full batta.
26	Ditto	299 1 –	7,775 10 –	
22	Lieutenants	175 12 –	3,866 8 –	
39	Subadars	53 9 3	2,089 8 –	
40	Jemadars	24 8 –	980 – –	
201	Havildars	14 – –	2,814 – –	
60	Naiques	12 – –	1,920 – –	
67	Drummers	11 – –	737 – 1	
2469	Privates	7 – –	17,283 – –	
60	Recruit boys	3 8 –	210 – –	
80	Pension boys	3 8 –	280 – –	
20	Puckallies	10 11 10	214 12 8	
	STAFF AND ALLOWANCES:			
2	Adjutants	192 7 –	384 14 –	
4	Subadar majors	95 – –	380 – –	
2	Sergeant majors	57 13 2	115 10 4	
2	Quarter master sergeants	51 13 2	103 10 4	
4	Drum majors	5 13 4	23 5 4	
4	Havildars majors	24 – –	96 – –	
2	For command of a battalion	400 – –	800 – –	
20	For command of companies	30 – –	600 – –	
2	Regimental Schools	21 – –	42 – –	
	Total per mensem – – – *Rs.*		50,934 12 8	
	Total per annum – – – – *Rs.*		6,11,217 8 –	

	Rs. a. p.
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges	5,26,619 12 –
Amount payable in Europe on account of regimental charges –	19,951 3 –
TOTAL amount payable on account of regimental charges – *Rs.*	5,46,570 15 –

Appendix XX.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the two Madras Native Veteran Battalions in Europe and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEDUCTION.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By pay of 1 lieutenant colonel absent in Europe	303 10 9	677 14 –	
By pay of 2 majors absent in Europe	485 14 –	1,041 13 –	
By pay of 3 captains absent in Europe	478 4 6	897 3 –	
By pay of 4 lieutenants absent in Europe	394 12 4	703 – –	
By difference between pay proper and full regimental pay and allowances of the following Officers employed on the Madras Staff:			
2 Majors – – Ordnance Department	– – –	1,153 2 –	
2 Captains – – – – Ditto – –	– – –	545 15 –	
8 Lieutenants – – – Ditto – –	– – –	1,411 10 –	
2 Lieutenants, Commissariat Department	– – –	360 10 –	
By the full regimental pay and allowances of 1 lieutenant employed in the Commissariat Department, Hong Kong	– – –	256 10 –	
	1,662 9 7	7,047 13 –	
Rs.	19,951 3 –	84,597 12 –	
Net amount payable in India on account of regimental charges		5,26,619 12 –	
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*		6,11,217 8 –	

Appendix XXI.

Officers employed away from Regiments.

	Monthly.	Annual.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Hyderabad Contingent.		
1 Lieutenant Colonel – – – – – – –		
16 Captains – – – – – – – –	12,623 7 8	1,51,481 12 –
22 Lieutenants – – – – – – – –		
Commissariat Department, Hong Kong.		
1 Lieutenant – – – – – – – –	256 10 –	3,079 8 –
Aide-de-Camp to General Breton, at Mauritius.		
1 Captain – – – – – – – – –	415 6 –	4,984 8 –
Department Public Works under Supreme Government.		
2 Captains – – – – – – – – –		
4 Lieutenants – – – – – – – –	1,503 9 –	18,042 12 –
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*		1,77,588 8 –
Grades short of established Strength.		
8 Lieutenants – – – – – – – – *Rs.*	1,541 4 –	18,495 – –

Appendix XXI—*continued.*

Difference between Full Regimental Pay and Allowances, and Pay proper of Officers on Staff employ.

	Monthly.			Annual.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Civil Department, Government of India.						
20 Captains 24 Lieutenants	9,545	1	–	1,14,540	12	–
Department Public Works, under Supreme Government.						
2 Captains 2 Lieutenants	710	13	–	10,878	12	–
Political Department, Supreme Government.						
2 Captains 1 Lieutenant	669	8	–	8,034	–	–
Mysore Commission.						
1 Colonel 1 Major 8 Captains 7 Lieutenants	5,118	4	6	61,419	6	–
Hyderabad Commission.						
1 Captain	383	10	–	4,603	8	–
Nagpore Commission.						
1 Captain	383	10	–	4,603	8	–
Topographical Survey, Pegue.						
1 Lieutenant	384	15	6	4,619	10	–
Great Trigonometrical Survey.						
1 Captain	383	10	–	4,603	8	–
Civil Department, Bombay.						
2 Captains	504	10	–	6,055	8	–
Political Department, Bombay.						
1 Captain	293	10	–	3,523	8	–
Oude Police.						
1 Captain	293	10	–	3,523	8	–
Civil Department, Madras.						
5 Captains 8 Lieutenants	2,776	5	9	33,315	12	–
Judicial Department, Madras.						
5 Captains 5 Lieutenants	2,085	15	–	25,031	10	–
Revenue Survey, Madras.						
4 Captains	1,048	1	8	12,577	4	–
Department Public Works, Madras.						
3 Lieutenant colonels 26 Captains 14 2d Captains 37 Lieutenants	18,052	4	–	2,16,627	–	–
Educational Department.						
1 Lieutenant	164	14	–	1,982	–	–
General Staff.						
4 Colonels 19 Lieutenant colonels 8 Majors 93 Captains 36 Lieutenants	54,276	10	8	6,51,320	–	–
TOTAL – – – *Rs.*				11,67,259	2	–

Appendix XXII.

General Staff.

RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total of Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances.	Departmental Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Commander in Chief - - -	7,221 5 8	- - -	7,221 5 8		
Military Secretary to ditto - -	800 - -	- - -	*a* 800 - -		*a* Consolidated.
2 Aides-de-camp - - - -	419 3 4	- - -	*b* 419 3 4		*b* Present incumbent not entitled to pay proper, being unattached.
1 Native ditto - - - -	14 3 3	- - -	*c* 14 3 3		
1 Persian Interpreter - - -	500 - -	- - -	500 - -		*c* Pay, &c., drawn in the Regiment.
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		8,954 12 3	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		1,07,457 3 -	
Military Secretary to the Governor -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*d* - - -	*d* Staff Pay payable in Civil Department.
2 Aides-de-Camp (Lieutenants) -	419 3 4	391 8 -	810 11 4		
1 Ditto (Captain) - - - -	209 9 8	271 11 10	481 5 6		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		1,292 - 10	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		15,504 10 -	
Adjutant-General's Department, Head Quarters:					
Adjutant General of the Army -	2,000 - -	- - -	2,000 - -	- - -	Consolidated.
Deputy Adjutant General - -	599 5 4	458 4 6	1,057 9 10		
1st Assistant Adjutant General -	323 - 10	342 5 -	665 5 10		
2d - - ditto ditto - -	235 - -	252 5 -	487 5 -		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		4,210 4 -	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		50,523 8 -	
Divisional:					
Hyderabad Sub-Force - - -	323 - 10	293 10 -	616 10 10		
Nagpore Sub-Force - - -	323 - 10	293 10 -	616 10 10		
Pegu Sub-Force - - - -	323 - 10	293 10 -	616 10 10		
Centre Division - - - -	233 15 11	293 10 -	527 9 11		
Southern Division - - - -	233 15 11	293 10 -	527 9 11		
Northern Division - - -	233 15 11	293 10 -	527 9 11		
Mysore Division - - - -	233 15 11	293 10 -	527 9 11		
Ceded Districts - - - -	233 15 11	293 10 -	527 9 11		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		4,488 2 1	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs*		53,857 9 -	
Quartermaster-General's Department, Head Quarters:					
Quartermaster General of the Army	2,000 - -	- - -	2,000 - -		
Deputy Quartermaster General -	599 5 4	342 5 -	941 10 4		
1st Assistant - - ditto - -	323 - 10	252 5 -	575 5 10		
2d - ditto - - ditto - -	235 - -	252 5 -	487 5 -		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		4,004 5 2	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		48,051 14 -	

Appendix XXII.—General Staff—*continued.*

RANK,	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total of Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances.	Departmental Total.	REMARKS.
Divisional:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Hyderabad Sub Force	353 – 10	293 10 –	646 10 10		
Nagpore Sub-Force	353 – 10	293 10 –	646 10 10		
Pegu Division	353 – 10	293 10 –	646 10 10		
Northern Division	233 15 11	293 10 –	527 9 11		
Centre Division	233 15 11	293 10 –	527 9 11		
Southern Division	233 15 11	293 10 –	527 9 11		
Mysore Division	233 15 11	195 12 –	429 11 11		
Ceded Districts	233 15 11	293 10 –	527 9 11		
		Total per mensem	*Rs.*	4,480 4 1	
		Total per annum	*Rs.*	53,763 1 –	
Deputy Adjutant General British Forces.	1,454 7 9	– – –	1,454 7 9	1,454 7 9	
		Total per annum	*Rs.*	17,453 13 –	
Deputy Quartermaster General British Forces.	1,454 7 9	– – –	1,454 7 9	1,454 7 9	
		Total per annum	*Rs.*	17,453 13 –	
Brigade Major British Forces	184 – –	252 5 –	436 5 –	436 5 –	
		Total per annum	*Rs.*	5,235 12 –	
Judge Advocate General's Department:					
Judge Advocate General of the Army	1,060 – –	342 5 –	1,402 5 –		
Hyderabad Sub-Force	350 – –	293 10 –	643 10 –		
Nagpore Sub-Force	350 – –	293 10 –	643 10 –		
Southern Division	350 – –	293 10 –	643 10 –		
Pegu Division	350 – –	342 5 –	692 5 –		
Mysore Division	350 – –	294 10 –	643 10 –		
Northern Division	350 – –	195 12 –	545 12 –		
Centre Division	350 – –	263 10 –	643 10 –		
Ceded Districts	350 – –	293 10 –	643 10 –		
		Total per mensem	*Rs.*	6,502 2 –	
		Total per annum	*Rs.*	78,025 8 –	
Officers Commanding Divisions:					
Centre Division	3,333 5 4	– – –	3,333 5 4		
Mysore Division	3,333 5 4	– – –	3,333 5 4		
Southern Division	3,333 5 4	– – –	3,333 5 4		
Northern Division	3,333 5 4	– – –	3,333 5 4		
Ceded Districts	3,333 5 4	– – –	3,333 5 4		
Pegu Division	3,333 5 4	– – –	3,333 5 4		
Hyderabad Sub-Force	1,070 – –	758 12 –	1,828 12 –		
Nagpore Sub-Force	1,070 – –	758 12 –	1,828 12 –		
		Total per mensem	*Rs.*	23,657 8 –	
		Total per annum	*Rs.*	2,83,890 – –	

Appendix XXII.—General Staff—*continued.*

RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total of Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances.	Departmental Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Divisional Aide-de-Camp:					
Centre Division	210 7 8	- - -	210 7 8		
Southern Division	179 9 8	176 - 5	355 10 1		
Northern Division	179 9 8	293 10 -	473 3 8		
Mysore Division	210 7 8	- - -	210 7 8		
Ceded Districts	149 9 8	293 10 -	443 3 8		
Persian Moonshee Hyderabad Sub-Force	50 - -	- - -	50 - -		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		1,743 - 9	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		20,916 9 -	
Artillery Staff:					
Brigadier Commandant of Artillery	1,280 - -	758 12 -	2,038 12 -		
Assistant Adjutant General Artillery	267 5 -	293 10 -	560 15 -		
1 Librarian	12 - -	- - -	12 - -		
Secretary to the Artillery Select Committee.	150 - -	- - -	150 - -		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		2,761 11 10	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		33,140 14 -	
Audit Department:					
1 Military Auditor General	2,916 10 8	- - -	2,916 10 8		
1 Deputy ditto	700 - -	428 4 6	1,128 4 6		
1 Assistant ditto	350 - -	252 5 -	602 5 -		
2nd ditto, ditto	280 - -	164 14 -	444 14 -		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		5,092 2 2	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		61,105 10 -	
Pay Department:					
Paymaster Presidency	1,000 - -	697 14 -	1,697 14 -		
Paymaster Centre Division	400 - -	293 10 -	693 10 -		
Paymaster Southern Division	600 - -	342 5 -	942 5 -		
Paymaster Northern Division	400 - -	293 10 -	693 10 -		
Paymaster Mysore Division	600 - -	293 10 -	803 10 -		
Paymaster Pegu Division	600 - -	293 10 -	893 10 -		
Paymaster Hyderabad Sub-Force	600 - -	293 10 -	893 10 -		
Paymaster Nagpore Sub-Force	400 - -	195 12 -	595 12 -		
Paymaster Malabar and Canara	300 - -	293 10 -	593 10 -		
Paymaster Ceded Districts	400 - -	293 10 -	693 10 -		
Paymaster Poonamalee	200 - -	271 11 10	471 11 10		
		Total per mensem - - - *R.*		9,063 - 10	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		1,08,756 10 -	
Superintendent Family Payment and Pensions.	600 - -	252 5 -	852 5 -	852 5 -	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		10,227 12 -	
Remount Agent	1,000 - -	293 10 -	- - -	1,293 10 -	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		15,523 8 -	
		Grand Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		9,80,887 10 -	

Appendix XXIII.

Garrison and Cantonment Staff.

RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total of Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances.	Departmental Total.	REMARKS
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Commandant of the garrison of Fort St. George.	550 – –	758 12 –	1,308 12 –		
Fort Adjutant	310 – –	293 10 –	603 10 –		
1 Sergeant Major	62 7 8	– – –	62 7 8		
1 Quarter Master Sergeant	62 7 8	– – –	62 7 8		
2 Key Sergeants	82 15 4	– – –	82 15 4		
1 Hospital Sergeant	41 7 8	– – –	41 7 8		
1 Signal Master	52 8 –	– – –	52 8 –		
6 Signal Men	63 – –	– – –	63 – –		
1 Librarian	8 – –	– – –	8 – –		
25 Musicians	810 – –	– – –	810 – –		
	Total per mensem		*Rs.*	3,095 4 4	
	Total per annum		*Rs.*	37,143 4 –	
Garrison Ordnance Staff of Fort St. George:					
Inspector of Ordnance	100 – –	195 12 –	295 12 –		
Sergeant Major	49 3 10	– – –	49 3 10		
1 Store Sergeant	41 7 8	– – –	41 7 8		
1 Saluting Sergeant	41 7 8	– – –	41 7 8		
	Total per mensem		*Rs.*	427 15 2	
	Total per annum		*Rs.*	5,135 6 –	
	Total garrison		*Rs.*	42,278 10 –	
2d Class Brigadiers commanding stations	800 – –	758 12 –	1,558 12 –		
Bangalore	800 – –	758 12 –	1,558 12 –		
Malabar and Canara	800 – –	758 12 –	1,558 12 –		
Tonghoo	800 – –	758 12 –	1,558 12 –		
Thayetmew	800 – –	758 12 –	1,558 12 –		
Jaulnah	800 – –	758 12 –	1,558 12 –		
	Total per mensem		*Rs.*	9,352 8 –	
	Total per annum		*Rs.*	1,12,230 – –	
Brigade Majors:					
Thayet Myoo	184 – –	298 10 –	477 10 –		
Malabar and Canara	185 15 11	293 10 –	479 9 11		
Bangalore	184 – –	164 14 –	348 14 –		
Trichinopoly	184 – –	252 5 9	436 5 –		
Jaulnah	184 – –	293 10 –	477 10 –		
Bellary	184 – –	293 10 –	477 10 –		
Rangoon	184 – –	293 10 –	477 10 –		
Tonghoo	184 – –	293 10 –	477 10 –		
	Total per mensem		*Rs.*	3,652 14 11	
	Total per annum		*Rs.*	43,835 3 –	

Appendix XXIII.—Garrison and Cantonment Staff—*continued.*

RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total of Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances.	Departmental Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Station Staff Officers:					
Vellore	110 – –	252 5 –	362 5 –		
Mangalore	110 – –	293 10 –	403 10 –		
Moulmein	110 – –	293 10 –	403 10 –		
Straits	110 – –	195 12 –	305 12 –		
Vizianagrum	110 – –	195 12 –	305 12 –		
Vizagapatam	60 – –	125 12 –	255 12 –		
Poonamallee	50 – –	– – –	50 – –		
Saint Thomas' Mount	507 – –	293 10 –	510 12 –		
Palaveram	60 – –	293 – –	353 – –		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		2,950 7 –	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		35,405 4 –	
Miscellaneous Garrison and Cantonment Staff.					
Arcot European Infantry Depôt:					
1 Commandant			230 – –		
1 Adjutant			150 – –		
1 Serjeant Major			49 3 10		
1 Quartermaster Sergeant			43 3 10		
1 Pay Sergeant			7 – –		
Arnee			10 – –		
Berhampore			56 4 9		
Bassein			27 – –		
Bangalore			219 10 10		
Bellary			214 3 6		
Calicut			25 – –		
Cannanore			186 11 3		
Chittoor			20 8 –		
Chingleput			10 – –		
Chicacole			70 9 4		
Combaconum			10 – –		
Cochin			10 – –		
Coimbatore			10 – –		
Cuddalore			127 7 8		
Cuddapah			35 8 –		
Cumbum			17 – –		
Cuttack			25 – –		
Dindigul			10 – –		
Ellore			20 8 –		
French Rocks			20 8 –		
Gooty			10 – –		
Guntoor			10 – –		
Henzadah			25 – –		
Hoosingabad			35 8 –		
Honore			17 – –		
Hurryhur			25 – –		
Jackatallah			71 4 9		
Jaulnah			10 8 –		
Kurnool			25 – –		
Madura			27 8 –		
Malacca			25 – –		
Malliapooram			10 – –		
Manantoddy			27 8 –		
Mangalore			35 8 –		
Masulipatam			210 7 3		
Meaday			100 – –		
Mercara			25 – –		
Mergui			10 – –		
Moulmein			58 13 2		
Mysore			10 – –		
Nagpore			153 11 10		
Negapatam			10 – –		

Appendix XXIII.—Garrison and Cantonment Staff—*continued.*

RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total of Staff Pay and Regimental Allowances.	Departmental Total.	REMARKS.
Miscellaneous Garrison, &c.—*contd.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Neilgherry Hills	- - -	- - -	148 - -		
Nellore	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Ongole	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Palamcottah	- - -	- - -	121 6 1		
Paulgatcherry	- - -	- - -	20 8 -		
Penang	- - -	- - -	47 7 5		
Poonamallee	- - -	- - -	248 6 1		
Palaveram Native Infantry Depot:					
1 Barrack Master	- - -	- - -	44 15 8		
1 Cadet Sergeant	- - -	- - -	44 15 8		
1 Commandant	- - -	- - -	200 - -		
1 Adjutant	- - -	- - -	182 - -		
1 Sergeant Major	- - -	- - -	57 13 2		
1 Havildar Major	- - -	- - -	15 - -		
1 Drill Havildar	- - -	- - -	10 4 -		
1 Drill Naique	- - -	- - -	8 8 -		
1 Washerman	- - -	- - -	7 - -		
1 Puckally	- - -	- - -	10 11 10		
2 Toties	- - -	- - -	14 - -		
2 Puckallies for details	- - -	- - -	21 7 8		
11 Cadet establishment	- - -	- - -	94 8 -		
Allowances to staff officers as superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets.	- - -	- - -	110 - -		
Pootoor	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Quilon	- - -	- - -	25 - -		
Rajahmundry	- - -	- - -	33 13 4		
Ramnadroog	- - -	- - -	15 - -		
Ramnad	- - -	- - -	17 - -		
Royacottah	- - -	- - -	17 - -		
Russelcondah	- - -	- - -	35 8 -		
Rangoon	- - -	- - -	28 9 10		
Salem	- - -	- - -	510 - -		
Samulcottah	- - -	- - -	71 9 4		
Secunderabad	- - -	- - -	43 9 11		
Sedasheghur	- - -	- - -	117 - -		
Shoay Gheen	- - -	- - -	25 - -		
Singapore:					
1 Commandant	- - -	- - -	550 - -		
1 Sergeant Major	- - -	- - -	20 - -		
Sircy	- - -	- - -	17 - -		
Saint Thomas' Mount	- - -	- - -	43 8 10		
Tanjore	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Tavoy	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Tellicherry	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Thayet Myoo	- - -	- - -	80 13 2		
Tranquebar	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Trichinopoly	- - -	- - -	219 10 10		
Trichoor	- - -	- - -	10 - -		
Tripasore	- - -	- - -	45 8 -		
Tonghoo	- - -	- - -	102 7 10		
Vellore	- - -	- - -	139 - 10		
Vizagapatam	- - -	- - -	264 6 6		
Vizianagram	- - -	- - -	48 13 4		
		Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*		6,595 11 4	
		Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		79,148 8 -	
		Grand Total per annum - - *Rs.*		3,12,897 9 -	

Appendix XXIV.

Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff.

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total per Mensem.	Total per Annum.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief:			
1	Writer	90 – –		
1	Ditto	60 – –		
1	Moochie	10 – –		
1	Sweeper	3 8 –		
			163 8 –	
				1,962 – –
	Adjutant General of the Army:			
1	Manager	275 – –		
1	Examiner	180 – –		
1	Writer	121 – –		
1	Ditto	120 – –		
1	Ditto	110 – –		
1	Ditto	80 – –		
1	Ditto	66 – –		
3	Ditto each 60	180 – –		
1	Ditto	52 – –		
1	Ditto	50 – –		
1	Ditto	42 – –		
3	Ditto each 30	90 – –		
1	Ditto	25 – –		
2	Ditto each 24	48 – –		
1	Ditto	21 – –		
2	Ditto each 17	34 – –		
2	Ditto „ 14	28 – –		
1	Ditto	78 8 –		
1	Ditto	44 – –		
1	Ditto	29 8 –		
1	Ditto	25 – –		
1	Ditto	24 – –		
1	Ditto	17 8 –		
1	Ditto	17 – –		
5	Ditto each 10 8 –	52 8 –		
1	Ditto	5 – –		
1	Moochie	16 – –		
1	Ditto	7 – –		
2	Attendants each 10	20 – –		
1	Waterwoman	4 – –		
1	Toty	5 – –		
2	Peons each 7	14 – –		
2	Ditto „ 5	10 – –		
			1,891 – –	
				22,692 – –
	Office Allowance to the Divisional Adjutants General:			
	Hyderabad Sub-force	175 – –		
	Nagpore Sub-force	175 – –		
	Pegu Division	205 – –		
	Centre Division	70 – –		
	Southern Division	70 – –		
	Northern Division	70 – –		
	Mysore Division	70 – –		
	Ceded Districts	70 – –		
			905 – –	
				10,860 – –

Appendix XXIV.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total per Mensem.	Total per Annum.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Quarter Master General of the Army:			
1	Draughtsman	95 – –		
1	Ditto	50 – –		
1	Ditto	35 – –		
1	Ditto	25 – –		
1	Head Clerk	100 – –		
1	Clerk	59 – –		
1	Ditto	41 8 –		
1	Ditto	40 – –		
1	Di tto	36 – –		
1	Ditto	31 – –		
1	Ditto	27 – –		
1	Ditto	24 – –		
1	Ditto	20 – –		
1	Ditto	19 – –		
1	Ditto	13 – –		
1	Ditto	11 – –		
1	Ditto	10 8 –		
1	Writer	45 8 –		
2	Ditto each	17 8 –	35 – –	
1	Ditto	12 – –		
1	Moochie	14 – –		
2	Ditto each	10 8 –	21 – –	
1	Ditto	8 – –		
1	Waterwoman	4 – –		
1	Toty	3 8 –		
			780 – –	9,360 – –
	Office Allowance to the Divisional Assistant Quartermasters General:			
	Hyderabad Sub-force	140 – –		
	Brigade Force	140 – –		
	Pegu Division	170 – –		
	Northern Division	87 8 –		
	Centre Division	87 8 –		
	Southern Division	87 8 –		
	Mysore Division	87 8 –		
	Ceded District	87 8 –		
			887 8 –	
	Guides attached to Quartermaster General's Department.		*266 – –	
			1,153 8 –	13,842 – –
	Deputy Adjutant General British Forces:			
1	Clerk	52 2 –		
3	Ditto each	35 – –	105 – –	
1	Ditto	17 8 –		
1	Moochie	10 8 –		
			185 8 –	2,226 – –
	Deputy Quartermaster General British Forces:			
1	Writer	52 8 –		
1	Ditto	35 – –		
2	Peons each	6 – –	12 – –	
			998 8 –	1,194 – –
	Allowance to the Brigade Major British Forces for Writers and Stationery.		60 – –	720 – –

	Rs. a. p.
1 Chief guide	42 – –
3 Head guides	42 – –
4 Second guides	56 – –
18 Guides	126 – –
Total	*Rs.* 266 – –

Appendix XXIV.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total per Mensem.	Total per Annum.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Judge Advocate General:			
1	Examiner	170 – –		
1	Clerk	55 – –		
1	Ditto	50 – –		
1	Ditto	35 – –		
1	Moochie	10 – –		
3	Peons each 7 – –	21 – –		
		341 – –		
	Office Allowance to the Deputy Judge Advocate Generals:			
	Hyderabad Sub-force	52 8 –		
	Centre Division	52 8 –		
	Northern Division	52 8 –		
	Southern Division	52 8 –		
	Mysore Division	52 8 –		
	Ceded Districts	52 8 –		
	Nagpore Force	52 8 –		
	Pegu Division	77 8 –		
			786 – –	
				9,432 – –
	Assistant Adjutant General of the Artillery:			
1	Writer	50 – –		
1	Ditto	40 – –		
1	Ditto	35 – –		
1	Ditto	25 – –		
2	Ditto each 20 – –	40 – –		
1	Record keeper	10 – –		
	Stationery allowance	70 – –		
	Office rent	17 8 –		
			287 8 –	
				3,450 – –
	Military Auditor General:			
1	Head accountant	500 – –		
2	Auditors each 210 – –	420 – –		
1	Ditto	175 – –		
1	Ditto	110 – –		
1	Ditto	100 – –		
1	Ditto	80 – –		
1	Ditto	75 – –		
2	Ditto each 45 – –	90 – –		
1	Assistant auditor	35 – –		
1	Ditto ditto	21 – –		
1	Accountant	150 – –		
1	Assistant accountant	50 – –		
1	Indexer	70 – –		
1	Assistant to indexer	35 – –		
1	Manager, Government correspondence	100 – –		
1	Copyist	25 3 –		
1	Examiner	50 – –		
1	Reader	20 – –		
1	Manager, country correspondence	60 – –		
2	Copyists each 25 – –	50 – –		
1	Auditor	130 – –		
2	Ditto each 120 – –	240 – –		
1	Ditto	80 – –		
2	Ditto each 75 – –	150 – –		
1	Ditto	50 – –		
1	Ditto	45 – –		
2	Assistant auditors each 50 – –	100 – –		

Appendix XXIV.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total per Mensem.	Total per Annum.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Military Auditor General—*continued.*			
1	Assistant auditor	40 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	38 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	35 – –		
2	Ditto - ditto - each 30 – –	60 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	26 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	25 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	23 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	22 8 –		
1	Ditto - ditto	22 – –		
4	Ditto - ditto - each 20 – –	80 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	19 – –		
2	Ditto - ditto - each 17 8 –	35 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	16 – –		
4	Ditto - ditto - each 15 – –	60 – –		
1	Head accountant	210 – –		
1	Assistant accountant	100 – –		
1	Accountant	38 – –		
1	Ditto	37 8 –		
2	Ditto - each 30 – –	60 – –		
2	Ditto - each 27 – –	54 – –		
1	Ditto	40 – –		
2	Ditto - each 22 – –	44 – –		
1	Ditto	18 8 –		
1	Ditto	60 – –		
1	Ditto	50 – –		
2	Ditto - each 25 – –	50 – –		
2	Ditto - each 15 – –	30 – –		
1	Copyist	33 – –		
1	Ditto	22 – –		
1	Ditto	20 – –		
2	Ditto - each 15 – –	30 – –		
1	Head record keeper	45 – –		
1	Record keeper	32 – –		
2	Ditto - ditto	40 – –		
1	Ditto - ditto	15 – –		
2	Moochies - each 14 – –	28 – –		
1	Ditto	12 – –		
1	Ditto	10 8 –		
9	Peons - each 7 – –	63 – –		
2	Sweepers - each 3 8 –	7 – –		
1	Toty	5 – –		
			4,667 – –	
				56,004 – –
	Paymaster Presidency:			
1	Head Accountant	120 – –		
1	Examiner	100 – –		
1	Cash keeper	80 – –		
1	Writer	60 – –		
1	Ditto	50 – –		
1	Ditto	45 8 –		
2	Ditto - each 43 – –	86 – –		
1	Ditto	40 – –		
1	Ditto	35 – –		
1	Ditto	32 – –		
1	Ditto	30 – –		
1	Ditto	28 – –		
1	Ditto	27 – –		

Appendix XXIV.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total per Mensem.	Total per Annum.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Paymaster Presidency—*continued.*			
2	Writers - - - - each 25 - -	50 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	23 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	22 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	21 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	20 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	15 - -		
2	Ditto - - - - each 12 - -	24 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	11 - -		
2	Ditto - - - - each 10 8 -	21 - -		
2	Ditto - - - - „ 10 - -	20 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	9 - -		
1	Shroff - - - - - - -	15 12 -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	10 8 -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	10 - -		
1	Writer }	51 - -		
1	Ditto }	25 - -		
1	Ditto } Penang and Eastern Settlements	14 - -		
1	Ditto }	10 - -		
1	Record keeper - - - - -	10 - -		
2	Moochies - - - each 7 - -	14 - -		
1	Gollah - - - - - - -	12 8 -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	10 8 -		
2	Ditto - - - - - - -	14 - -		
4	Peons - - - - - - -	28 - -		
1	Sweeper - - - - - -	3 8 -		
1	Toty - - - - - - -	1 12 -		
	Monthly expense incurred for conveying Treasure.	9 13 4	1,209 13 4	
	Office Establishments of the Divisional Paymasters:			
	Southern Division - - - - -	420 - -		
	Centre Division - - - - -	350 - -		
	Ceded Districts - - - - -	330 - -		
	Malabar and Canara - - - -	350 - -		
	Mysore Division - - - - -	500 - -		
	Hyderabad Sub-force - - - -	600 - -		
	Nagpore Force - - - - -	530 - -		
	Deputy Paymaster Poonamallee - -	120 - -		
	Deputy Paymaster Masulipatam - -	278 - -		
	Pegu Division - - - - -	1,660 - -		
	Saugor Field Force - - -	700 - -		
	Vizagapatam - - - - - -	300 - -		
			6,138 - -	
			7,347 13 4	
	Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions:			88,174 - -
1	Head Clerk - - - - - - -	120 - -		
1	Clerk - - - - - - -	65 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	55 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	45 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	35 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	30 - -		
2	Ditto - - - - each 25 - -	50 - -		
1	Ditto - - - - - - -	21 - -		
2	Ditto - - - - each 17 8 -	35 -		
3	Clerks - - - - each 10 8 -	31 8 -		
2	Record keepers - - „ 6 - -	12 0 -		
1	Moochie - - - - - -	12 8 -		
1	Head Peon - - - - - -	8 - -		
2	Peons - - - - each 6 - -	12 - -		
			872 - -	
				10,548 - -

Appendix XXIV.—Office and other Establishments of General Army Staff—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate of Pay.	Total per Mensem.	Total per Annum.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Garrison Fort St. George:			
1	Manager and Head Accountant	110 – –		
1	Cash keeper	105 – –		
1	Head Clerk	80 – –		
1	Examiner	60 – –		
1	Indexer	45 – –		
1	Clerk	30 – –		
1	Ditto	25 – –		
1	Ditto	20 – –		
1	Ditto	14 – –		
1	Shroff	20 – –		
1	Moochie	10 8 –		
1	Ditto	8 – –		
1	Sweeper	3 8 –		
1	Toty	3 – –		
		534 – –		
	Office allowance for Inspector of Ordnance Fort St. George	42 – –		
			576 – –	
				6,912 – –
	Office establishments of the Brigade Majors		480 – –	
				5,760 – –
	Office Establishment of the Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing		*480 99 –	
				*11,976 – –

* *Sic* original.

Appendix XXV.

Unattached Local and Retired Officers.

	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount.	Annual Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Unattached Officers:			
7 Major Generals	852 4 –	5,965 12 –	71,589 – –
Unattached and Local Officers:			
3 Ensigns	181 2 10	543 8 6	6,522 6 –
1 Ditto *	—	—	
Retired Officers:			
Major Generals	—	—	
Lieutenant Colonels	—	—	
Majors	—	—	
Captains	—	—	
Lieutenants	—	—	
Ensigns	—	—	
		3,338 12 3	
			40,065 3 –

* Draws no Regimental Pay.

Appendix XXVI.

Ordnance Department.

I.—TITLE.—Charges Military Personnel.

		Total Amount.	Departmental Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Chap. I.—*Establishment maintained for Army:*			
Art. 1. Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines and Assistant	(App. A.)	31,227 12 –	
2. Office Establishment for ditto	„	39,225 9 –	
3. Grand Arsenal (Fort St. George)	„	1,07,798 8 –	
4. Gun Carriage Manufactory	„	19,260 8 –	
5. Gunpowder ditto	„	8,149 6 –	
6. Bullet Factory	„	5,781 8 –	
7. Artillery Depôt and Percussion Cap Manufactory	„	17,681 – –	
8. Arsenal at Bangalore	„	21,244 – –	
9. Depôt at Bellary	„	10,908 1 –	
10. Ditto at Trichinopoly	„	14,282 4 –	
11. Arsenal at Cannanore	„	17,330 6 –	
12. Ditto at Vizagapatam	„	17,983 6 –	
13. Ditto at Nagpore	„	37,821 12 –	
14. Ditto at Secundrabad	„	37,712 15 –	
15. Ditto, and depôts in Straits	„	22,610 3 –	
16. Ditto - Pegu Division	„	85,337 5 –	
17. Depôt at Labuan	„	2,930 – –	
			4,97,284 7 –
Chap. II.—*Establishment maintained for Manufacturing Purposes:*			
Art. 1. Grand Arsenal (Fort St. George)	(App. B.)	31,838 – –	
2. Gun Carriage Manufactory	„	79,308 4 –	
3. Gunpowder ditto	„	33,258 1 –	
4. Bullet Factory	„	14,086 8 –	
5. Artillery Depôt and Percussion Cap Manufactory	„	6,947 – –	
6. Arsenal at Bangalore	„	5,354 3 –	
7. Depôt at Bellary	„	2,163 – –	
8. Ditto Trichinopoly	„	2,121 5 –	
9. Arsenal at Cannanore	„	2,676 4 –	
10. Ditto at Vizagapatam	„	1,684 15 –	
11. Ditto at Nagpore	„	4,363 9 –	
12. Ditto at Secunderabad	„	6,493 1 –	
13. Ditto, and depôts in Straits	„	6,715 6 –	
14. Ditto - Pegu Division	„	19,555 13 –	
15. Depôt at Labuan	„	960 – –	
			2,17,525 5 –
	Total - - -	*Rs.*	7,14,809 12 –

II.—TITLE.—Charges Military Materiel, requiring the local disbursement of Cash.

		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Chap. I.—*Payments on account of Supplies, between Departments:*			
Sec. I.—Commissariat supplies of Stores:			
Art. 1. Gunpowder Manufactory	(App. C.)	1,27,108 2 –	
2. Gun Carriage	„	51,028 5 11	
3. Artillery Depôt and Percussion Cap Manufactory	„	720 5 10	
4. Grand Arsenal, including Bullet Factory	„	99,568 8 9	
5. Provincial Arsenals, &c.	(App. D.)	1,10,303 15 1	
			3,88,729 – 7

Appendix XXVI.—II.—TITLE.—Charges Military Materiel, &c.—*continued.*

Chap. I.—*Payments on account of Supplies, &c.—continued.*	Total Amount.			Departmental Total.		
Sec. II.—Commissariat supply of Carriage and Attendants:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Art. 1. For the conveyance of military and ordnance stores from station to station - - -	44,666	3	8			
				44,666	3	8
Sec. III.—Supplies of freight:						
Art. 1. Proportion of freight for supplies from London, payable in India - - - - - -	12,726	1	10			
2. Freight for stores shipped from port to port -	5,458	3	10			
				18,184	5	8
CHAP. II.—*Payments on account of services under the direct control of the Ordnance Department:*						
Sec. I.—Advances for the provision and maintenance of Harness and Saddlery:						
Art. 1. British Cavalry to be adjusted by contingent bills - - - - - - - - - -	1,380	–	–			
2. Native Cavalry Saddle Contract Fund - -	77,465	–	–			
3. Body-guard ditto - - - - - -	2,683	–	–			
4. Horse Brigade ditto - - - - - -	27,484	4	–			
5. Horse Field Batteries ditto - - - - -	25,217	–	–			
				1,34,229	4	–
Sec. II.—Advances for Departmental purposes:						
Art. 1. For repairs of camp equipage - - -	2,750	–	–			
2. For hire of cattle - - - - - -	6,440	12	–			
3. For Departmental contingencies - - -	69,834	13	11			
				79,025	9	11
Sec. III.—Bills payable for the purchase of horses -	25,350	–	–			
				25,350	–	–
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*				6,90,184	7	2

III.—TITLE.—MILITARY and ORDNANCE STORES from Reserve Stock to be expended during the Year.

	Total.			Departmental Total.		
CHAP. I.—*Army Supplies:*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Art. 1. British Cavalry - - - - - -	12,608	–	–			
2. European Infantry - - - - -	1,12,046	–	–			
3. Royal Artillery - - - - - -	11,204	–	–			
4. Native Cavalry - - - - - -	36,023	–	–			
5. Ditto Infantry - - - - - -	3,82,639	–	–			
6. Horse Brigade of Artillery - - - -	11,204	–	–			
7. European Foot Artillery - - - -	38,716	–	–			
8. Native - ditto - - - - -	9,674	–	–			
9. Sappers and Miners - - - - -	18,005	–	–			
10. Sapper Militia - - - - - -	14,684	–	–			
11. Pegu Police Battalion - - - - -	9,000	–	–			
12. European and Native Veteran Establishment -	4,000	–	–			
				6,59,803	–	–
CHAP. II.—*Supplies on account of services under the direct control of the Ordnance Department:*						
Art. 1. Gunpowder Manufactory - - - -	35,000	–	–			
2. Gun Carriage ditto - - - -	4,36,136	–	–			
3. Percussion Cap ditto - - - - -	17,200	–	–			
4. Grand Arsenal, including Bullet Factory -	82,019	–	–			
5. Provincial Arsenals - - - - -	56,000	–	–			
				6,26,357	–	–

Appendix XXVI.—III. Title.—Military and Ordnance Stores, &c.—*continued.*

	Total Amount.	Departmental Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Chap. III. *Supplies to Invalids proceeding Home:*		
Art. 1. Stores issued to Invalids and time-expired men	1,680 – –	1,680 – –
Chap. IV. *Supplies of Stores to the General Government of India*	– – –	5,05,723 12 8
Chap. V. *Supplies of Stores to the Bombay Presidency*	– – –	2,640 2 11
Chap. VI. *Supplies of Stores to the Government Prince of Wales Island*	– – –	14,205 6 1
Chap. VII. *Supplies of Stores to the Government of Ceylon*	—	—
Chap. VIII. *Supplies of Stores to Her Majesty's Government of Sydney*	– – –	19,590 11 6
Chap. IX. *Supplies of Stores to Her Majesty's Government of Labuan*	—	—
Chap. X. *Supplies of Stores to Her Majesty's Government of China*	—	—
Chap. XI. *Supplies of Stores to Civil Departments:*		
Art. 1. Judicial Department	69,129 11 2	
2. Revenue ditto	10,533 – 9	
3. Road ditto	1,837 7 8	
4. Medical ditto (Civil)	467 3 4	
5. General ditto	19,519 11 4	
6. Government Museum	57 10 10	
7. Ecclesiastical Department	2,298 4 7	
8. Marine – – ditto	1,724 15 5	
9. Public Works Department	46,616 – 11	
10. Postal Department	154 – 1	
11. Civil Hospital and Vaccine Establishment	—	
12. Madras Exhibition	39 15 2	
		1,52,178 1 3
Total Expenditure from Reserve Stock – – – *Rs.*		19,82,378 2 5

IV. TITLE.—Amount Debited Against India, on account of Wear and Tear of Accoutrements, &c., in use with British Regiments.

	Total Amount.	Departmental Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Art. 1. British Cavalry	– – –	7,224 – –
2. British Infantry	– – –	13,212 – –
3. Royal Artillery	– – –	Not known.
Total – – – *Rs.*		20,436 – –

Appendix (A.)—Charges Personnel.

Establishment maintained for Political Purposes.

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	1.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Inspector General of Ordnance	2,000 – –	– – –	2,000 – –	
1	Assistant ditto	350 – –	252 – –	602 5 –	
					2,602 5 –
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	31,227 12 –
	2. Office Establishment:				
1	Uncovenanted Assistant	– – –	– – –	350 – –	
1	Manager	– – –	– – –	265 – –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	150 – –	
1	Deputy Head of Department, 1st Class	– – –	– – –	130 – –	
1	Deputy Manager	– – –	– – –	125 – –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	115 – –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	100 – –	
1	Deputy Head of Department, 1st Class	– – –	– – –	90 – –	
1	Head of Department – 3d ditto	– – –	– – –	80 – –	
1	Ditto – 5th ditto	– – –	– – –	75 – –	
1	Clerk, 1st Class	– – –	– – –	65 – –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	60 – –	
1	Head of Department, 5th Class	– – –	– – –	55 – –	
1	Deputy Head of Department, 2d Class	– – –	– – –	55 – –	
1	Clerk, 1st Class	– – –	– – –	50 – –	
1	Deputy Head of Department, 2d Class	– – –	– – –	50 – –	
2	Clerks, 1st Class at 50 rupees each	– – –	– – –	100 – –	
3	Clerks, 3d Class at 45 rupees each	– – –	– – –	135 – –	
1	Clerk, 1st ditto	– – –	– – –	40 – –	
5	Clerks, 2d ditto at 40 rupees each	– – –	– – –	200 – –	
1	Clerk, 3d ditto	– – –	– – –	40 – –	
1	Clerk, 4th Class	– – –	– – –	35 – –	
5	Clerks, 3d Class at 35 rupees each	– – –	– – –	175 – –	
1	Clerk, 2d ditto	– – –	– – –	35 – –	
1	Clerk, 4th ditto	– – –	– – –	35 – –	
2	Clerks, 3d ditto at 30 rupees each	– – –	– – –	60 – –	
1	Supernumerary	– – –	– – –	30 – –	
1	Clerk, 5th Class	– – –	– – –	25 – –	
2	Clerks, 4th ditto at 25 rupees each	– – –	– – –	50 – –	
2	Clerks, 5th ditto at 25 rupees each	– – –	– – –	50 – –	
1	Supernumerary	– – –	– – –	25 – –	
6	Supernumeraries, at 20 rupees each	– – –	– – –	120 – –	
7	Clerks, 5th Class at *Rs.* 17. 8. each	– – –	– – –	122 8 –	
1	Clerk, 5th Class	– – –	– – –	17 – –	
4	Clerks, 5th Class at 15 rupees each	– – –	– – –	60 – –	
1	Head Moochie	– – –	– – –	14 – –	
1	Moochie	– – –	– – –	12 4 –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	8 – –	
1	Head Peon	– – –	– – –	10 – –	
1	Deputy Peon	– – –	– – –	9 4 –	
1	Peon	– – –	– – –	8 4 –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	7 8 –	
5	Ditto, at 7 rupees each	– – –	– – –	35 – –	
3	Ditto, at 6 rupees each	– – –	– – –	18 – –	
4	Ditto, at 5 rupees each	– – –	– – –	20 – –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	4 – –	
1	Ditto	– – –	– – –	2 14 –	
1	Toty	– – –	– – –	4 6 –	
1	Waterwoman	– – –	– – –	3 12 9	
	Undrawn	– – –	– – –	12 – –	
	Deduct for Saddle Contract Writers	– – –	– – –	70 – –	
					3,268 12 9
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	39,225 9 –
	3. Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George:				
1	Principal Commissary of Ordnance	1,000 – –	554 6 –	1,554 6 –	
1	Commissary of Ordnance	350 – –	252 5 –	602 5 –	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary	120 – –	164 14 –	284 14 –	
8	Permanent Conductors	– – –	– – –	1,163 7 –	

Appendix (A.)—Charges Personnel.—Establishment maintained for Political Purposes—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
5	Conductors	- - -	- - -	577 3 -	
13	Sub-Conductors	- - -	- - -	949 6 2	
13	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	669 3 -	
4	Syrangs	- - -	- 9 -	104 8 -	
8	First Tindals	- - -	- - -	70 - -	
8	Second ditto	- - -	- - -	56 - -	
5	Armourer Pupils (moiety)	- - -	- - -	20 - -	
400	Store Lascars	- - -	- - -	2,533 5 4	
2	Moochies	- - -	- - -	22 8 -	
2	Toties	- - -	- - -	8 12 -	
	Writers, &c. Allowances and Stationery	- - -	- - -	384 - -	
					8,999 14 2
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		1,07,793 8 -
	4. Gun Carriage Manufactory:				
1	Superintendent	- - -	- - -	554 6 -	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary	120 - -	164 14 -	284 14 -	
1	Conductor	- - -	- - -	115 7 -	
2	Sub-Conductors	- - -	- - -	146 8 4	
2	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	101 15 4	
2	Sergeant Instructors	- - -	- - -	70 - -	
60	Pupils (moiety)	- - -	- - -	331 14 -	
					1,605 - -
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		19,260 8 -
	5. Gunpowder Manufactory:				
1	Superintendent	- - -	- - -	554 6 -	
1	Sub-Conductor	- - -	- - -	73 4 2	
1	Store Sergeant	- - -	- - -	51 7 8	
					679 1 10
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		8,149 6 -
	6. Bullet Factory:				
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary	120 - -	164 14 -	284 14 -	
1	Permanent Conductor	- - -	- - -	145 7 -	
1	Store Sergeant	- - -	- - -	51 7 8	
					481 12 8
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		5,781 8 -
	7. Artillery Depôt and Percussion Cap Manufactory:				
1	Director	450 - -	293 10 -	743 10 -	
1	Permanent Conductor	- - -	- - -	145 14 -	
1	Sub-Conductor	- - -	- - -	73 4 2	
2	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	102 15 4	
2	Sergeant Instructors	- - -	- - -	88 15 4	
1	Puckally	- - -	- - -	10 11 10	
1	Moochie	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
25	Lascars	- - -	- - -	158 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	70 - -	
1	Draftsman	- - -	- - -	70 - -	
					1,473 6 8
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		17,681 - -
	8. Arsenal at Bangalore:				
1	Commissary of Ordnance	350 - -	252 5 -	602 5 -	
1	Permanent Conductor	- - -	- - -	145 7 -	
1	Conductor	- - -	- - -	115 7 -	
2	Sub-Conductors	- - -	- - -	146 8 4	
3	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	145 6 -	
1	Syrang	- - -	- - -	23 2 8	
1	First Tindal	- - -	- - -	8 12 -	
2	Second ditto	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
73	Store Lascars	- - -	- - -	462 5 4	
1	Totie	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
	Writers, &c., Allowance and Stationery	- - -	- - -	100 - -	
					1,770 5 4
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		21,244 - -

Appendix (A).—Charges Personnel.—Establishment maintained for Political Purposes—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	9. Depôt at Bellary:				
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.	120 – –	195 12 –	395 12 –	
1	Permanent Conductor	– – –	– – –	145 14 –	
1	Store Sergeant	– – –	– – –	49 12 9	
1	1st Tindal	– – –	– – –	8 12 –	
1	2d ditto	– – –	– – –	7 – –	
40	Store Lascars	– – –	– – –	253 5 4	
1	Toty	– – –	– – –	3 8 –	
1	Sweeper	– – –	– – –	4 – –	
	Writers and Stationery	– – –	– – –	41 – –	
					909 – 1
			Total per Annum – – *Rs.*		10,908 1 –
	10. Depôt at Trichinopoly:				
1	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	200 – –	252 5 –	452 5 –	
1	Permanent Conductor	– – –	– – –	145 7 –	
1	Sub-conductor	– – –	– – –	73 4 2	
2	Store Sergeants	– – –	– – –	99 9 6	
1	Syrang	– – –	– – –	23 2 8	
1	1st Tindal	– – –	– – –	8 12 –	
1	2d Tindal	– – –	– – –	7 – –	
50	Lascars	– – –	– – –	316 10 8	
1	Toty	– – –	– – –	7 – –	
	Writers and Stationery	– – –	– – –	57 – –	
					1,190 3 –
			Total per Annum – – *Rs.*		14,282 4 –
	11. Arsenal at Cannanore:				
1	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	250 – –	576 9 –	826 9 –	
1	Conductor	– – –	– – –	145 14 –	
1	Sub-conductor	– – –	– – –	96 1 4	
2	Store Sergeants	– – –	– – –	99 9 6	
1	1st Tindal	– – –	– – –	8 12 –	
1	2d ditto	– – –	– – –	7 – –	
31	Store Lascars	– – –	– – –	196 5 4	
1	Toty	– – –	– – –	7 – –	
	Writers and Stationery	– – –	– – –	57 – –	
					1,444 3 2
			Total per Annum – – *Rs.*		17,330 6 –
	12. Arsenal at Vizagapatam:				
1	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	200 – –	576 9 –	776 9 –	
1	Permanent Conductor	– – –	– – –	145 14 –	
1	Sub-conductor	– – –	– – –	96 1 4	
2	Store Sergeants	– – –	– – –	99 9 6	
2	1st Tindals	– – –	– – –	17 8 –	
2	2d ditto	– – –	– – –	14 – –	
45	Lascars	– – –	– – –	285 – –	
1	Toty	– – –	– – –	7 – –	
	Writers and Stationery	– – –	– – –	57 – –	
					1,498 9 10
			Total per Annum – – *Rs.*		17,983 6 –
	13. Arsenal at Nagpore:				
1	Commissary of Ordnance	350 – –	293 10 –	643 10 –	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary, ditto	120 – –	195 12 –	315 12 –	
2	Permanent Conductors	– – –	– – –	351 12 –	
3	Conductors	– – –	– – –	437 10 –	
4	Sub-conductors	– – –	– – –	384 5 4	
3	Store Sergeants	– – –	– – –	149 6 3	
1	Syrang	– – –	– – –	23 2 8	
2	1st Tindals	– – –	– – –	17 8 –	
3	2d ditto	– – –	– – –	21 – –	

Appendix (A.)—Charges Personnel.—Establishment maintained for Political Purposes—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	13. Arsenal at Nagpore—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
105	Store Lascars	- - -	- - -	665 - -	
1	Puckally	- - -	- - -	11 3 2	
1	Moochie	- - -	- - -	10 8 -	
1	Toty	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	114 - -	
					3,151 13 6
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		37,821 12 -
	14. Arsenal at Secunderabad:				
1	Commissary of Ordnance	500 - -	293 10 -	793 10 -	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary ditto	120 - -	195 12 -	315 12 -	
2	Permanent Conductors	- - -	- - -	351 12 -	
2	Conductors	- - -	- - -	291 12 -	
3	Sub-Conductors	- - -	- - -	288 4 -	
3	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	149 6 3	
2	Syrangs	- - -	- - -	46 5 4	
4	1st Tindals	- - -	- - -	35 - -	
4	2d ditto	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
111	Lascars	- - -	- - -	703 - -	
2	Puckallies	- - -	- - -	22 6 4	
2	Moochies	- - -	- - -	10 8 -	
1	Toty	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	100 - -	
					3,142 11 11
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		37,712 15 -
	15. Arsenals and Depôts in the Straits:				
1	Deputy Commissary	250 - -	293 10 -	543 10 -	
1	Permanent Conductor	- - -	- - -	175 14 -	
1	Conductor	- - -	- - 6	145 14 -	
1	Sub-Conductor	- - -	- - -	96 1 4	
3	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	188 6 -	
1	Syrang	- - -	- - -	30 4 3	
3	1st Tindals	- - -	- - -	30 12 -	
3	2d ditto	- - -	- - -	25 8 -	
70	Lascars	- - -	- - -	548 5 4	
3	Bheasties	- - -	- - -	25 8 -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	74 - -	
					1,884 2 11
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		22,610 3 -
	16. Arsenals and Depôts in Pegue Divison:				
1	Commissary of Ordnance	500 - -	293 10 -	793 10 -	
1	Assistant Commissary ditto	200 - -	293 10 -	493 10 -	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary ditto	120 - -	195 12 -	315 12 -	
1	Ditto ditto without Commission	- - -	- - -	271 5 -	
3	Permanent Conductors	- - -	- - -	527 10 -	
2	Conductors	- - -	- - -	291 12 -	
4	Sub-Conductors	- - -	- - -	384 5 4	
8	Store Sergeants	- - -	- - -	565 2 -	
3	Syrangs	- - -	- - -	90 12 9	
7	1st Tindals	- - -	- - -	70 4 -	
10	2d ditto	- - -	- - -	83 8 -	
347	Lascars	- - -	- - -	2,680 10 8	
9	Bheasties	- - -	- - -	76 8 -	
1	Moochie	- - -	- - -	20 - -	
7	Toties	- - -	- - -	59 8 -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	387 - -	
					7,111 5 9
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		85,337 5 -
	17. Depôt at Labuan:				
1	Permanent Sub-Conductor	- - -	- - -	126 1 4	
1	1st Tindal	- - -	- - -	10 4 -	
1	2d ditto	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	
10	Lascars	- - -	- - -	78 5 4	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	21 - -	
					244 2 8
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		2,930 - -
			Grand Total per Annum - - - *Rs.*		4,97,284 7 -

Appendix (B.)—Charges Personnel.

Establishment maintained for Manufacturing Purposes.

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	1. Grand Arsenal:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2	Supervisors			370 – –	
1	Overseer			83 12 –	
6	Native Maistry Artificers			133 8 –	
150	Ditto Artificers			1,459 – –	
2	Conicopolies			61 – –	
5	Armourer Pupils (moiety)			20 – –	
	Writers and Stationery			193 – –	
	Laboratory Branch. 1 Laboratory Sergeant			51 7 8	
	Laboratory Branch. 1 Ditto Corporal			41 3 –	
	Laboratory Branch. 1 1st Tindal			8 – –	
	Laboratory Branch. 1 2d Ditto			7 – –	
	Laboratory Branch. 30 Lascars			190 – –	
	Laboratory Branch. 3 Native Artificers			34 8 –	
					2,653 2 8
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		31,838 – –
	2. Gun Carriage Manufactory:				
1	Superintendent	700 – –		700 – –	
1	Overseer			87 – –	
1	Sub-Overseer			40 – –	
1	Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer, 1st Class.			41 – –	
1	Ditto - ditto - 2d Class			31 – –	
1	Ditto - ditto - 3d Class			26 – –	
47	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers			705 – –	
60	Pupils (moiety)			331 14 –	
10	Native Maistry Artificers			245 8 –	
159	Native Artificers			1,347 8 –	
2	Puckallies			22 6 4	
2	Conicopolies			35 – –	
1	Moochie			8 – –	
2	Toties			8 – –	
4	Sweepers			14 – –	
138	Cooly Lascars			967 8 –	
	Writers and Stationery			300 – –	
1	Bricklayer			14 – –	
5	Mechanical Engineers			1,685 4 –	
					6,609 – 4
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		79,308 4 –
	3. Gunpowder Manufactory:				
1	Superintendent	1,000 – –		1,000 – –	
3	Assistant Supervisors			91 – –	
1	Overseer			52 8 –	
1	Sub-Overseer			42 – –	
7	Native Artificers			64 15 9	
2	Conicopolies			44 – –	
98	Native Workpeople			688 13 8	
	Writers and Stationery			108 8 –	
3	Peons			28 – –	
1	Mechanical Engineer			351 10 8	
1	Temporary ditto			300 – –	
					2,771 8 1
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		33,258 1 –

Appendix (B.)—Charges Personnel.—Establishment maintained for Manufacturing Purposes—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay. Rs. a. p.	Regimental Allowances. Rs. a. p.	Total Pay. Rs. a. p.	Monthly Total. Rs. a. p.
	4. Bullet Factory:				
2	Mechanical Engineers	- - -	- - -	620 - -	
1	Syrang	- - -	- - -	23 2 8	
2	1st Tindals	- - -	- - -	17 8 -	
2	2d Tindals	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
58	Lascars	- - -	- - -	367 5 4	
9	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	112 8 -	
1	Writer	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
1	Toty	- - -	- - -	4 6 -	
					1,173 14 -
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		14,086 8 -
	5. Artillery Depôt and Percussion Cap Manufactory:				
3	Laboratory Sergeants	- - -	- - -	145 7 -	
2	Ditto, Corporals	- - -	- - -	82 6 -	
2	Ditto, Men	- - -	- - -	66 7 4	
1	Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer, 2d Class.	- - -	- - -	31 - -	
6	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	102 - -	
9	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	66 10 4	
	Writer and Stationery	- - -	- - -	35 - -	
	Allowance for the purpose of fulminating Mercury.	- - -	- - -	50 - -	
					578 14 8
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		6,947 - -
	6. Arsenal at Bangalore:				
1	Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 1st Class.	- - -	- - -	41 - -	
2	Ditto, ditto, 3d Class	- - -	- - -	62 - -	
10	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	174 - -	
2	Native Maistry Artificers	- - -	- - -	32 - -	
13	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	93 13 7	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- 9 -	50 - -	
					442 13 7
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		5,354 3 -
	7. Depôt at Bellary:				
1	Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer, 2d Class.	- - -	- - -	31 - -	
4	Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	- - -	- - -	72 - -	
8	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	56 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	21 - -	
					180 4 -
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		2,163 - -
	8. Depôt at Trichinopoly:				
1	Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 2d Class.	- - -	- - -	26 - -	
4	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
9	Native Artificers	- - -	- - 5	62 12 5	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
					176 12 5
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		2,121 5 -
	9. Arsenal at Cannanore:				
1	Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 2d Class.	- - -	- - -	31 - -	
5	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	93 - -	
10	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	71 - 4	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
					223 - 4
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		2,676 4 -

Appendix (B.)—Charges Personnel—Establishment maintained for Manufacturing Purposes—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	10. Arsenal at Vizagapatam:				
1	Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	- - -	- - -	21 - -	
2	Native Artificer Maistries	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
8	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	63 6 7	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
					140 6 7
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	1,684 15 -
	11. Arsenal at Nagpore:				
1	Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 3d Class.	- - -	- 6 -	20 - -	
11	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	195 - -	
13	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	92 10 1	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	56 - -	
					363 10 1
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	4,363 9 -
	12. Arsenal at Secunderabad:				
1	Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 1st Class.	- - -	- - -	41 - -	
1	Ditto ditto 3d Class	- - -	- - -	26 - -	
12	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	204 - -	
1	Native Artificer Maistry	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
26	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	206 1 -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	50 - -	
					541 1 5
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	6,493 1 -
	13. Arsenals and Depôts in Straits:				
1	Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 2d Class.	- - -	- - -	28 12 11	
1	Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	- - -	- - -	18 12 11	
27	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	476 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
					559 9 10
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	6,715 6 -
	14. Arsenals and Depôts in Pegu Division:				
1	Overseer	- - -	- - -	83 12 9	
1	Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Company, 1st Class.	- - -	- - -	38 12 11	
2	Ditto ditto 2d Class	- - -	- - -	57 9 10	
1	Ditto ditto 3d Class	- - -	- - -	23 11 11	
12	Carnatic Ordnance Artificers	- - -	- - -	225 11 -	
1	Native Artificer Maistry	- - -	- - -	30 - -	
69	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	977 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	193 - -	
					1,629 10 5
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	19,555 13 -
	15. Depôt at Labuan:				
4	Native Artificers	- - -	- - -	67 - -	
	Writers and Stationery	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
					80 - -
			Total per Annum	*Rs.*	960 - -
			Grand Total per Annum	*Rs.*	2,17,525 5 -

Appendix (C.) of Ordnance Department Estimate.

Description of Articles supplied by the Commissariat to the Manufactories and Arsenals of the Ordnance Department.

Acid, muriatic.
Ditto, nitric.
Ditto, sulphuric.
Ammonia.
Antimony
Arsenic, yellow.
Axes, pick, Europe.
Armonia, bole.
Asphalte.

Bags of sorts.
Bamboos of sorts.
Barrels, wooden, ammunition.
Baskets, bamboo.
Bellows, forge, country, large.
Black, lamp.
Blocks, wooden, small.
Bolts, brass, Almirah.
Boiler, iron, cast.
Bones, cuttle fish.
Bottles.
Borax.
Boxes, ammunition of sorts.
Brass, old.
Bratties.
Brooms, rattan, with bamboo handles.
Brushes of sorts.
Buckles, brass.
Buckets, water, wooden, large and small.

Canisters, tin, to contain oil, small.
Candles, tallow and wax.
Camphor.
Canvas, Europe.
Carpets, for Government tents.
Casks, packing.
Carts, water, without casks.
Cases of sorts.
Casks.
Catgut.
Chisels of sorts.
Chests, arm, with hasps and hinges.
Chicks, tent, common.
Chisels, carpenter.
Chalk.
Cloth of sorts.
Coal, char.
Coir for making wads.
Collars, bullock, leather.
Coke.
Compasses, circular ruling.
Composition, kit.
Cups, China, common.
Copperas.
Cords, drum, bass, country.
Cots, iron.
Corks, common.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cotton, raw, for caulking.
Coultry.

Dammer.
Doolies
Dowels, iron.
Drums, common, shell, brass.
Dungaree.
Duck.
Dungaree, blue.
Dung, cow.
Duppah for tar.

Emery.
Escutcheons, brass.
Ether, sulphuric.

Fat, mutton.
Fibre, sunn, 1st quality.
Flax, plantain.
Flasks, powder, revolver.
Flour
Files of sorts.

Gamboge.
Glass, green, broken.
Guages, firmer, carpenter.
Glass, panes of sorts.
Glasses.
Ghurries, metal.
Globe lamp, with burner.
Glue, Bengal or country.
Galvanized, corrugated iron boat.
Gold leaves for ornamenting drums.
Grease.
Guards, leather, for sticks.
Guns.
Gunny bags.
Gutta percha.

Hair mattresses or numbas.
Handcuff.
Haversacks.
Hair, cow or sheep.
Hasps, iron.
Heads, drum.
Helves for axes, pick.
Ditto, mamoties.
Hides, buffalo of sorts.
Hinges.
Hooks.
Hoops, copper, of sorts.
Hyrometer.
Hulda, or nut gall, country.
Husk, paddy.

Indigo.
Iron of sorts.
Isinglass.

Jaggery.
Jars, empty, of sizes.

Knives, laboratory.

Lac seed.
Lamps, tin, for lanterns.
Lanterns.
Line, mer.
Lime, pulverised, unslaked.
Line, log.
Level, spirit.
Locks of sorts.

Machines to weigh 10 cwt. complete with weight.
Mallets, pins, tent.
Match, cotton.
Mangrove, wood.
Mats, bamboo.
Ditto, date.
Moulds, iron for casting balls, pistol revolver.
Muncheels, N. construction, complete, new.
Measures, bushel for coal.

Nails of sorts.
Needles of sorts.
Nipples, wrench, pistol revolver.
Nuts, gooseberry.

Oil of sorts.

Palmirah beams.
Paint of sorts.
Palms, hand, steel.
Paper, cartridge.
Pans, earthen.
Pepper, black.
Pewter.
Pins, tent.
Plummets, brass.
Pots and chatties.
Poles, door.

Quills, common, large.

Rammers, earth, with helves.
Rakes, iron, garden.
Rattans (50 per bundle.)
Rasps, ½ round 8-inch.
Ribbon, black, narrow.
Rings, brass, large.
Rod, cleaning, revolver.
Rope, country, of sorts.
Rosin.

Sal ammoniac.
Saleetah, gunny.
Salt, common.
Soda.
Saltpetre, raw.
Seats, moveable, limber.
Serge, coloured, common yellow.
Serge, sky blue.
Sheaves, garden.
Shells, cocoanut.
Skins, sheep, raw.
Sieves, bamboo.
Silver, nitrate of.
Snares, drum, common.
Soap, country.
Solder, brass or spelter.
Solder, copper.
Ditto, pewter.
Soops, common.
Soapnuts.
Staples, iron.
Steel, shear.
Sticks for sword exercise.
Steel, common.
Strainers, rattan.
Stones, oil, Turkey.
Straw, paddy.

Appendix (C.) of Ordnance Department Estimate—*continued.*

Tallow.	Triangles.	Wax, bees.
Tape, tent, cotton.	Vices, bench, country.	Wax, sealing.
Thread of sorts.	Ditto, standing, ditto.	Ditto, vegetable.
Tiles, pan.	Vitriol, blue.	Webbing for saddle trees.
Timber of sorts.	Varnish, black.	Web girth, harness.
Tow, country.	Varnish, spirit.	Whiting.
Triangles.	Vinegar.	Wood, fire.
Traps, rat, iron-wire.	Walls, for tent, European, new.	Yarn, cotton.
Twine, country.		

Appendix (D.)—Of Ordnance Estimate.

Statement showing the Estimated Proportion in which Commissariat Supplies will be made to Provincial Arsenals.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Arsenal at Bangalore - - - - -	37,127	–	–
„ Bellary - - - - - -	3,057	5	8
„ Trichinopoly - - - - -	2,317	13	4
„ Vizagapatam - - - - -	19,906	9	10
„ Cannanore - - - - -	2,073	12	5
„ Nagpore - - - - -	19,413	9	4
„ Secunderabad - - - - -	22,670	1	4
„ Penang - - - - - -	138	10	6
„ Singapore - - - - -	1,486	9	11
„ Pegu Division - - - -	2,052	6	9
Total per Annum, *Rs.*	1,10,303	15	1

Appendix XXVII.

Commissariat Department.

I.—TITLE.—Charges Military Personnel.

	Total Amount.			Departmental Total.		
Chap. I.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Art. 1. Commissary General and Deputy Commissary General - - - - -	75,629	12	–			
2. Office Establishment of ditto - - -						
3. Auditor of Commissariat Accounts - -	58,653	4	–			
4. Office Establishment of ditto „ - -						
5. Executive Establishments „ - -	4,88,808	9	–			
6. 2d Corps of Dhooly Bearers „ - -	2,44,345	8	–			
7. Public Cattle Establishment „ - -	5,78,828	3	–			
8. Remount Depôt, Oossoor „ - -	10,704	8	–			
9. Cattle Depôt, Hoonsoor „ - -	20,252	5	–			
10. Abkary Establishment „ - -	29,591	9	–			
11. Hospital Establishment „ - -	1,04,672	10	–			
12. Forest Establishment „ - -	776	–	–			
13. Hired Carriage Bullocks „ - -	91,179	2	–			
14. Bullock Transit „ - -	1,56,840	–	–			
15. Boat Establishment, Rangoon „ - -	1,524	–	–			
16. Hired Bamboo Coolies, Moulmein „ - -	26,194	–	–			
17. Slaughtered Cattle Establishment „ - -	13,957	8	–			
18. Temporary Commissariat ditto „ - -	8,850	–	–			
19. Temporary Hospital ditto „ - -	7,551	13	–			
				19,18,358	11	–

Appendix XXVII.—*continued.*

II.—TITLE.—CHARGES MILITARY MATERIEL—Requiring the Local Disbursement of Cash.

	Total Amount.	Departmental Total.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
CHAP. I. *Payments on account of Supplies to the General Government of India:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	3,26,930 10 –	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	1,96,158 6 –	
		5,23,089 – –
CHAP. II. *Payments on account of Supplies to the Bengal Presidency:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	—	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	—	
		—
CHAP. III. *Payments on account of Supplies to the Bombay Presidency:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	2,583 3 3	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	1,549 14 9	
		4,133 2 –
CHAP. IV. *Payments on account of Supplies to the Government of Prince of Wales Island:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	374 5 7	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	214 9 9	
		588 15 4
CHAP. V. *Payments on account of Supplies to the Government of Ceylon:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	—	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	—	
		—
CHAP. VI. *Payments on account of Supplies made to Her Majesty's Government of Labuan:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	3,390 – 10	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	2,034 – 6	
		5,424 1 4
CHAP. VII. *Payments on account of Supplies made to Her Majesty's Government of Sydney:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	—	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	—	
		—
CHAP. VIII. *Payments on account of Supplies to Her Majesty's Government of China:*		
Art. 1. Supplies of Stores	691 1 1	
2. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants	—	
		691 1 1
CHAP. IX. *Payments on account of Supplies between Departments:*		
Sec 1. Supplies of Stores:		
Art. 1. Barrack Department	1,42,957 4 7	
2. Camp Equipage Department	80,000 – –	
3. Medical Department	48,085 12 9	
4. Ordnance Department	3,88,729 – 7	
5. Tour of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	2,734 4 5	
6. Clothing Store Department	8,949 11 5	
7. Supplies to Public Offices (Military)	4,021 3 5	
8. Supplies to Stationery Depôt for Military Offices, &c.	16,124 14 6	
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:		
Art. 1. Barrack Department	17,435 – –	
2. Medical Department	1,600 – –	
3. Ordnance Department	2,052 6 9	
		7,12,689 10 5

(*continued*)

Appendix XXVII.—II. Title.—Charges Military Materiel, &c.—*continued.*

	Total Amount.			Departmental Total.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Sec. II. Supplies of Carriage and Attendants:						
Art. 1. Barrack Department	—					
2. Camp Equipage Department	1,90,633	14	1			
3. Medical Department	9,617	2	7			
4. Ordnance Department	44,666	3	8			
5. Tour of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	1,367	2	2			
Eastern Settlements:						
Art. 1. Barrack Department	70,560	–	–			
2. Ordnance Department	—					
3. Medical Department	876	–	–			
				3,17,720	6	6
Sec. III. Supplies of Freight:						
Art. 1. Freight for Supplies from London	—					
2. Freight for Stores shipped from Port to Port	48,000	–	–			
				48,000	–	–
Sec. IV. Supplies for miscellaneous Carriage	5,00,000	–	–			
				5,00,000	–	–
Chap. X. *Payments on account of Army Supplies:*						
Art. 1. Arrack Supplies to the Army	5,23,082	–	–			
2. Cavalry Supplies	27,252	–	–			
3. Artillery Draught Cattle Supplies	40,252	5	9			
4. Grain and Provision Supplies	5,71,995	–	–			
5. European Military Hospital Supplies	2,72,951	–	–			
6. Native Military Hospital Supplies	13,680	–	–			
7. Supplies of Personal Appointment	1,831	6	9			
8. European Victualling Supplies	8,87,175	8	4			
9. Supplies of Beer from England	5,94,727	–	–			
10. Supplies of Bedding to Europeans	18,549	15	4			
11. Subsistence to Military Prisoners	3,600	–	–			
Eastern Settlements:						
Art. 1. Gram and Provision Supplies	2,64,835	–	–			
2. Victualling Supplies	8,76,431	2	7			
3. Europe Hospital Supplies	87,345	–	–			
4. Native Hospital Supplies	9,764	2	7			
5. Supplies of Bedding	6,784	–	–			
				42,00,255	9	4
Chap. XI. *Payment on account of Services under the direct control of the Commissariat Department:*						
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department	4,25,908	10	2			
2. Remount Department	1,54,239	5	8			
3. Scavengers' Department	2,901	7	–			
4. Timber Supplies to Commissariat Stock	95,144	–	–			
Eastern Settlements:						
1. Public Cattle	1,87,342	5	9			
2. Timber Supplies	47,362	4	8			
				9,12,898	6	3
Chap. II. *Supplies of Freight for Commissariat Department:*						
Art. 1. Proportion of Freight paid for Supplies between Madras and London	18,437	–	–	18,437	–	–
			Rs.	72,43,926	15	3

Appendix XXVII—*continued.*

III.—TITLE.—Reserve Commissariat Stock—To be Expended during the Year.

	Total Amount.	Departmental Total.
CHAP. I.—*Supplies of Stores to Commissariat Department.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sec. I.—Supplies between Departments:		
Art. 1. Barrack Department	25,486 – –	
2. Camp Equipage Department	20,184 – –	
3. Medical Department	2,343 – –	
4. Ordnance Department	—	
5. Tour of the Commander-in-Chief	—	
6. Clothing Store Department	—	
7. Supplies to Public Offices (Military)	4,796 – –	
8. Supplies to Stationery Depôt for Military Offices	—	
Eastern Settlements:		
1. Barrack Department	8,420 – –	
2. Medical Department	2,864 – –	
3. Ordnance Department	—	
		64,092 – –
Sec. II.—Army Supplies:		
Art. 1. Arrack Supplies to the Army	1,64,283 – –	
2. Cavalry Supplies	12,843 – –	
3. Artillery Draught Cattle Supplies	7,485 – –	
4. Grain and Provision Supplies	89,643 – –	
5. European Military Hospital Supplies	14,756 – –	
6. Native Military Hospital Supplies	1,976 – –	
7. Supplies of Personal Appointments	247 – –	
8. Victualling Supplies	1,87,425 – –	
9. Supplies of Beer from England	1,48,300 – –	
10. Supplies of Bedding to European Troops	—	
11. Subsistence to Military Prisoners	476 – –	
		6,27,434 – –
Eastern Settlements:		
Art. 1. Gram and Provision Supplies	1,24,500 – –	
2. Victualling Supplies	87,800 – –	
3. European Hospital Supplies	4,214 – –	
4. Native Hospital Supplies	1,648 – –	
5. Supplies of Bedding	1,800 – –	
		2,19,962 – –
Sec. III.—Supplies on Account of Services under the direct control of the Commissariat Department:		
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department for the maintenance of Elephants, Camels and Bullocks	1,47,450 – –	
2. Remount Department	48,000 – –	
3. Scavenger Department	—	
4. Timber Supplies	3,76,485 – –	
Eastern Settlement:		
Art. 1. Public Cattle Department for the maintenance of Elephants, Camels and Bullocks	46,000 – –	
2. Timber Supplies	1,84,900 – –	
		8,02,835 – –
Sec. IV.—Supplies to the General Government of India	24,500 – –	
		24,500 – –
Sec. V.—Supplies to the Bombay Presidency	1,200 – –	
		1,200 – –
Sec. VI.—Supplies to the Colonial Governments:		
Art. 1. Government of Prince of Wales Island	—	
2. Government of Ceylon	—	
3. Government of Labuan	—	
4. Government of China	—	
		—

Appendix XXVII.—III. Title.—Reserve Commissariat Stock, &c.—*continued.*

	Total Amount.	Departmental Total.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
Sec. VII.—Supplies of Horses to the Army through Ordnance Department	7,01,434 5 –	7,01,434 5 –
Sec. XIII.—Supplies of Stores to Civil Departments:		
Art. 1. Civil Hospitals	45,977 4 7	
2. Ecclesiastical Department	6,325 15 4	
3. General Department (Treasury Escorts)	2,532 – 5	
4. Post Department	600 14 –	
5. Government Museum	10,891 11 11	
6. Judicial Department	9,611 5 9	
7. Marine Department	94 6 3	
8. Madras Exhibition	9,036 – 11	
9. Revenue Department	8,062 7 3	
10. Civil Stationery	2,159 4 2	
11. Tour of the Honourable the Governor	—	
		95,291 6 7
Total of Supplies from Commissariat Stock — *Rs.*		25,36,748 11 7

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate.

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Commissariat Department:	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
1	Commissary General	2,198 7 9	243 8 –	2,441 15 9	
1	Deputy ditto	1,063 10 11	758 12 –	1,822 6 11	
	Office Establishment	– – –	– – –	2,038 1 –	
					6,302 7 8
			Total per annum — *Rs.*		75,629 12 –
1	Commissariat Auditor	1,063 10 4	293 10 –	1,357 4 4	
	Office Establishment	– – –	– – –	3,530 8 –	
					4,887 12 4
			Total per annum — *Rs.*		58,653 4 –
	Executive Establishments:				
1	Assistant Commissary General	709 15	293 10 –	1,003 9 8	
1	Ditto ditto	709 15 –	342 5 –	1,052 4 8	
1	Ditto ditto	709 15 –	293 10 –	1,003 9 8	
1	Ditto ditto	709 15 –	293 10 –	1,003 9 8	
1	Ditto ditto	709 15 –	293 10 –	1,003 9 8	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary General	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	195 12 –	551 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Sub-Assistant Commissary General	256 2 10	293 10 –	549 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	195 12 –	551 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	195 12 –	551 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	195 12 –	551 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	195 12 –	551 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	293 10 –	474 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	356 2 10	293 10 –	649 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	293 10 –	474 12 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	
1	Ditto ditto	181 2 10	195 12 –	376 14 10	

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Executive Establishments—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Deputy Commissary	250 — —	*195 12 —	—	
1	Assistant Commissary	200 — —	195 12 —	395 12 —	
1	Deputy Assistant Commissary	120 — —	164 14 —	284 14 —	
1	Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary	225 10 6	— — —	225 10 6	
11	Conductors	1,512 14 —	— — —	1,512 14 —	
11	Sub-Conductors	988 7 2	— — —	988 7 2	
35	Staff Serjeants	1,910 5 10	— — —	1,910 5 10	
					24,261 3 4
			Total per annum	*Rs.*	2,91,134 8 2
	Executive & Office Establishment Madras			2,180 9 4	
	Executive Establishment Palaveram			28 — —	
	Ditto ditto St. Thos. Mount			70 — —	
	Ditto ditto Poonamallee			42 — —	
	Ditto ditto Tripasore			10 8 —	
	Office ditto Vellore			185 8 —	
	Executive ditto Vellore			17 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Arcot			25 — —	
	Ditto ditto Chingleput			10 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Arnee			10 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Chittoor			14 — —	
	Ditto ditto Cuddalore			28 — —	
	Office ditto Trichinopoly			311 8 —	
	Executive ditto Trichinopoly			17 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Dindigul			14 — —	
	Ditto ditto Madura			14 — —	
	Ditto ditto Palamcottah			21 — —	
	Ditto ditto Negapatam			14 — —	
	Ditto ditto Salem			14 — —	
	Office ditto Jackatalla			144 — —	
	Executive ditto Jackatalla			42 — —	
	Ditto ditto Ootacamund			17 8 —	
	Office ditto Bangalore			317 — —	
	Executive ditto Bangalore			84 — —	
	Office ditto Mysore W. Range			390 5 4	
	Ditto ditto Bellary			238 — —	
	Executive ditto Bellary			116 12 —	
	Ditto ditto Ramandroog			5 — —	
	Ditto ditto Gooty			21 — —	
	Ditto ditto Cuddapah			17 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Kurnool			24 — —	
	Office ditto Cannanore			255 8 —	
	Executive ditto Cannanore			95 — —	
	Office ditto Mangalore			48 — —	
	Executive ditto Calicut			28 — —	
	Ditto ditto Maliapooram			42 — —	
	Ditto ditto Cochin			92 8 —	
	Office ditto Masulipatam			281 — —	
	Executive ditto Masulipatam			279 4 —	
	Office ditto Vizagapatam			116 8 —	
	Executive ditto Vizagapatam			35 — —	
	Ditto ditto Condapilly			10 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Ellore			10 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Dowlaswarum			20 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Samulcottah			14 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Vizianagram			14 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Barhampore			14 8 —	
	Ditto ditto Chicacole			14 — —	
	Office ditto Secunderabad			531 — —	
	Executive ditto Secunderabad			88 8 —	
	Office ditto Kamptee			447 — —	
	Executive ditto Kamptee			59 12 1	
	Ditto ditto Seetabuldee			28 — —	
	Office ditto Jaulnah			19 — —	
	Executive ditto Jaulnah			78 — —	
	Office ditto Rangoon			1,623 8 —	
	Executive ditto Rangoon			1,377 — —	
	Office ditto Pegu			70 — —	
	Executive ditto Pegu			—	
	Office ditto Bassein			70 — —	
	Executive ditto Bassein			119 — —	

* Serving in Hong Kong; salary debitable to the Crown.

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Executive Establishments—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Executive Establishment, Henzadah	- - -	- - -	98 - -	
	Office - ditto - Moulmein	- - -	- - -	720 - -	
	Executive - ditto - Moulmein	- - -	- - -	493 8 -	
	Ditto - ditto - Tavoy	- - -	- - -	46 8 -	
	Ditto - ditto - Mergui	- - -	- - -	43 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Sittang	- - -	- - -	49 13 4	
	Office - ditto - Tonghoo	- - -	- - -	634 - 8	
	Executive - ditto - Tonghoo	- - -	- - -	444 - -	
	Office - ditto - Shouaygheen	- - -	- - -	170 - -	
	Executive - ditto - Shouaygheen	- - -	- - -	242 13 4	
	Office - ditto - Thyetmew	- - -	- - -	1,042 - -	
	Executive - ditto - Thyetmew	- - -	- - -	475 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Meady	- - -	- - -	485 - -	
	Office - ditto - Meady	- - -	- - -	360 - -	
	Executive - ditto - Prome	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Tabulla	- - -	- - -	53 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Pounday	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
	Office - - ditto - Singapore	- - -	- - -	205 - -	
	Executive - ditto - Singapore	- - -	- - -	270 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Malacca	- - -	- - -	94 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Penang	- - -	- - -	99 - -	
	Ditto - ditto - Labuan	- - -	- - -	—	
					16,472 13 5
			Total per annum - -	*Rs.*	1,97,674 1 -
	2d Corps Dooly Bearers - Madras	- - -	- - -	1,806 - -	
	Ditto - - Vellore	- - -	- - -	129 - -	
	Ditto - - Trichinopoly	- - -	- - -	243 - -	
	Ditto - - Jackatalla	- - -	- - -	288 - -	
	Ditto - - Bangalore	- - -	- - -	1,158 - -	
	Ditto - - Mysore Western Range	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
	Ditto - - Bellary	- - -	- - -	390 - -	
	Ditto - - Rangoon	- - -	- - -	2,905 8 -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Cannanore	- - -	- - -	78 - -	
	Ditto - - Cannanore	- - -	- - -	261 9 -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Maliapooram	- - -	- - -	471 - -	
	Ditto - - Secunderabad	- - -	- - -	774 - -	
	Ditto - - Secunderabad	- - -	- - -	963 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Kamptee	- - -	- - -	303 - -	
	Ditto - - Jaulnah	- - -	- - -	150 - -	
	Ditto - - Jaulnah	- - -	- - -	240 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Bassein	- - -	- - -	498 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Henzadah	- - -	- - -	468 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Calicut	- - -	- - -	36 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Sittang	- - -	- - -	550 1 4	Hired.
	Ditto - - Tonghoo	- - -	- - -	2,262 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Shouaygheen	- - -	- - -	973 - 8	Hired.
	Ditto - - Thyetmew	- - -	- - -	2,985 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Meady	- - -	- - -	2,031 8 -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Prome	- - -	- - -	309 - -	Hired.
	Ditto - - Mangalore	- - -	- - -	30 - -	Hired.
					20,362 2 -
			Total per annum - -	*Rs.*	2,44,345 8 -
	Public Cattle Establishment - - - Madras	- - -	- - -	506 12 4	
	Ditto - - - Cauverypauk	- - -	- - -	1,798 14 2	
	Ditto - - - Trichinopoly	- - -	- - -	897 3 6	
	Ditto - - - Jackatalla	- - -	- - -	194 5 1	
	Ditto - - - Bangalore	- - -	- - -	2,920 2 10	
	Ditto - - - Mysore - Western Range	- - -	- - -	9,436 8 2	
	Ditto - - - Bellary	- - -	- - -	2,642 10 1	
	Ditto - - - Cannanore	- - -	- - -	691 7 1	
	Ditto - - - Calicut	- - -	- - -	268 1 9	
	Ditto - - - Maliapooram	- - -	- - -	481 2 1	
	Ditto - - - Ittekerry	- - -	- - -	119 4 -	
	Ditto - - - Secunderabad	- - -	- - -	5,308 14 1	
	Ditto - - - Kamptee	- - -	- - -	5,725 10 11	
	Ditto - - - Jaulnah	- - -	- - -	1,031 13 8	

Appendix (A). of Commisssariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Public Cattle Establishment - - - Rangoon - -	- - -	- - -	3,635 1 11	
	Ditto - - - Pegu - -	- - -	- - -	65 11 8	
	Ditto - - - Bassein - -	- - -	- - -	202 8 10	
	Ditto - - - Moulmein -	- - -	- - -	596 10 6	
	Ditto - - - Sittang - -	- - -	- - -	314 15 8	
	Ditto - - - Tonghoo - -	- - -	- - -	4,033 4 3	
	Ditto - - - Shouaygheen -	- - -	- - -	1,508 9 3	
	Ditto - - - Thyetmew -	- - -	- - -	3,106 15 11	
	Ditto - - - Meady - -	- - -	- - -	2,137 8 6	
	Ditto - - - Prome - -	- - -	- - -	528 1 7	
	Ditto - - - Tabulla - -	- - -	- - -	83 5 1	
					48,235 10 11
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		5,78,828 3 -
	Remount Depot, Oossoor:				
	Office Establishment - - - -	- - -	- - -	345 12 -	
	Chabookswars Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	280 - -	
	Executive Establishment - - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	
	1 Sub-Conductor - - - -	96 1 4	- - -	96 1 4	
	2 Staff Sergeants - - - -	106 9 6	- - -	106 9 6	
	1 Farrier Major - - - - -	39 1 10	- - -	39 1 10	
					892 - 8
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		10,704 8 -
	Cattle Depot, Hoonsoor:				
	Maintenance of young Bullocks - -	- - -	- - -	1,538 5 -	
	1 Sub-Conductor - - - - -	96 1 4	- - -	96 1 4	
	1 Staff Sergeant - - - - -	53 4 9	- - -	53 4 9	
					1,687 11 1
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		20,252 5 -
	Forest Establishment, Myscre - -	- - -	- - -	64 10 8	
					64 10 8
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		776 - -
	Hired Carriage Bullocks, Mangalore -	- - -	- - -	357 - -	
	Ditto - - - Calicut - -	- - -	- - -	308 - -	
	Ditto - - - Maliapooram -	- - -	- - -	364 - -	
	Ditto - - - Secunderabad -	- - -	- - -	3,079 - -	
	Ditto - - - Kamptee -	- - -	- - -	1,799 8 -	
	Ditto - - - Hoossingabad -	- - -	- - -	207 8 -	
	Ditto - - - Baitool - -	- - -	- - -	27 - -	
	Ditto - - - Nursingapoor -	- - -	- - -	185 - -	
	Ditto - - - Bassein - -	- - -	- - -	73 11 9	
	Ditto - - - Henzadah -	- - -	- - -	75 - -	
	Ditto - - - Moulmein -	- - -	- - -	975 15 9	
	Ditto - - - Sittang - -	- - -	- - -	146 8 8	
					7,598 4 2
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		91,179 2 -
	Bullock transit, Secunderabad - -	- - -	- - -	13,070 - -	
					13,070 - -
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		1,56,840 - -
	Boat Crew, Rangoon - - - -	- - -	- - -	96 - -	
	Ditto - Thyetmew - - -	- - -	- - -	31 - -	
					127 - -
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		1,524 - -
	Mired Bamboo Coolies, Moulmein - -	- - -	- - -	2,182 13 4	
					2,182 13 4
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		26,194 - -

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Slaughter Cattle Attendants, Moulmein	- - -	- - -	218 - -	
	Ditto - - ditto - - Tonghoo -	- - -	- - -	440 10 -	
	Ditto - - ditto - - Thyetmew	- - -	- - -	360 - -	
	Ditto - - ditto - - Meady -	- - -	- - -	84 8 -	
	Ditto - - ditto - - Prome -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
					1,163 2 -
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		13,957 8 -
	Abkarry Bazar Establishments, in connexion with Commissariat Department:				
	Bellary - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	675 10 6	
	Cannanore - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	712 5 10	
	Trichinopoly - - - - -	- - -	- - -	671 12 1	
	Jackatalla - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	406 3 -	
					2,465 15 5
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		29,591 8 9
	Temporary Commissariat Establishment:				
	Jackatalla - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
	Hydrabad Sub-Force - - - -	- - -	- - -	59 - -	
	Moulmein - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	160 - -	
	Tonghoo - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	186 8 -	
	Thyetmew - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	318 - -	
					737 8 -
			Total per Annum - - *Rs.*		8,850 - -
	Hospital Establishments.				
	General Hospital Presidency - -	- - -	- - -	244 8 -	
	Hospital Establishment for Troops -	- - -	- - -	209 8 -	
	Hospital Stores - - - - -	- - -	- - -	37 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	119 5 4	
	Palaveram:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	46 13 4	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	24 8 -	
	St. Thomas' Mount:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	313 4 -	
	Poonamallee:				
	European Depôt Hospital - - -	- - -	- - -	215 8 -	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 -	
	Tripasore:				
	European Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
	Poolicarney:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	53 13 4	
	Vellore:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
	Arnee:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 -	
	Chittoor:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 -	
	Cuddalore:				
	European Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	28 12 -	

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Trichinopoly:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	European Hospital Establishment Garrison	- - -	- - -	9 8 -	
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	231 12 -	
	Hospital Stores	- - -	- - -	17 8 -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	27 8 -	
	Madura:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
	Salem:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
	Jackatalla:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
	Convalescent Depôt	- - -	- - -	280 8 -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
	Paulghaut:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	13 8 -	
	Bangalore:				
	European Hospital Establishment Garrison	- - -	- - -	42 12 -	
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	538 8 -	
	Hospital Store Establishment	- - -	- - -	35 8 -	
	Hospital Establishment for Diseased Women	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
	Macara:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	44 - -	
	Mysore:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	69 4 -	
	Hurryhur:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	51 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	33 - -	
	Hoonsoor:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	26 - -	
	French Rocks:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	26 - -	
	Manantoddy:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
	Bellary:				
	Hospital Store Establishment	- - -	- - -	21 - -	
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	299 12 -	
	Native Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	32 4 -	
	Ramandroog:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	59 - -	
	Cumbum:				
	Station Hospital	- - -	- - -	14 - -	

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Gooty:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Garrison Hospital - - - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
	Cannanore:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	201 - -	
	Garrison Hospital - - - -	- - -	- - -	34 4 -	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	24 - -	
	Maliapooram:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	74 8 -	
	Mangalore:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	63 4 -	
	Sircy:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
	Tellicherry:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	14 8 -	
	Honore:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
	Sedashegur:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
	Quilon:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 -	
	Pootoor:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	
	Masulipatam:				
	Station Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	73 9 10	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
	Vizagapatam:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	190 - -	
	Garrison Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	18 8 -	
	Dowlaishweram:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
	Condapillay:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
	Ellore:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
	Rajapore:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
	Berhampore:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
	Russelcondah:				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Cuttack :	*R. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	21 8 –	
	Ongole :				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	18 8 –	
	Secunderabad :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	770 6 10	
	Cantonment Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	25 8 8	
	Hospital Store Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	23 8 –	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	59 6 –	
	Kamptee :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	385 6 –	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	48 5 9	
	Seetabuldee :				
	European Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	32 14 –	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	20 9 9	
	Hosingabad :				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 –	
	Baitool :				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	18 – –	
	Nursingapore :				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	15 – –	
	Jaulnah :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	200 4 8	
	Saugor :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	758 8 –	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	35 – –	
	Nagode :				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	56 – –	
	Seonee :				
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	9 – –	
	Jubbulpore :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	158 – –	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	5 – –	
	Rangoon :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	560 – –	
	Native Hospital Establishment - -	- - -	- - -	104 – –	
	Bassein :				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	24 – –	

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
	Moulmein:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	122 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	17 8 -	
	Sittang:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	
	Tavoy:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	
	Mergui:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	
	Tonghoo:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	277 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	170 8 -	
	Shouaygheen:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	
	Thytmew:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	241 8 -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
	Meady:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
	Maynoungh:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	92 4 -	
	Prome:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
	Singapore:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	108 - -	
	Malacca:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 8 -	
	Penang:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	53 - -	
					8,722 11 6
			Total per annum - -	*Rs.*	1,04,672 10 -
	Temporary Hospital Establishment.				
	Presidency:				
	European General Hospital	- - -	- - -	129 4 -	
	Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	63 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	31 12 -	
	Palaveram:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	13 8 -	

Appendix (A.) of Commissariat Estimate—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances.	Total Pay.	Monthly Total.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	St. Thomas's Mount:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	10 8 -	
	Trichinopoly:				
	European Garrison Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
	European Garrison Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	37 8 -	
	Bangalore:				
	European Garrison Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	5 4 -	
	European Garrison Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	64 8 -	
	Bellary:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	86 2 1	
	Masulipatam:				
	Station Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	43 - -	
	Dowlaishweram:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
	Secunderabad:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	57 8 7	
	Kamptee:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	- 9 3	
	Seetabuldee:				
	European Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	2 5 2	
	Rangoon:				
	European Hospital Establishment for Troops	- - -	- - -	62 8 -	
	Nursingapore:				
	Native Hospital Establishment	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
					629 5 1
			Total per annum - - *Rs.*		7,551 13 -
			Grand Total per annum - - - *Rs.*		19,18,358 11 -

Appendix XXVIII.

Barrack Department.

RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Barrack Master	456 2 10	223 10 –	749 12 10
Barrack Serjeant	- - -	- - -	62 7 8
3 Peons	- - -	- - -	18 4 –
4 Pecottah men	- - -	- - -	28 – –
4 Toties	- - -	- - -	17 8 –
2 Drivers with Bullocks	- - -	- - -	24 – –
Office Allowance	- - -	- - -	35 – –
Total per mensem		*Rs.*	935 – 6
Total per annum		*Rs.*	11,220 6 –

Appendix XXIX.

Camp Equipage Department.

No.	RANK.	Staff Pay.	Regimental Allowances of Rank.	Total Amount.	Grand Total.
	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Assistant Commissary	200 – –	164 14 –	364 14 –	
1	Permanent Conductor	- - -	- - -	145 7 –	
1	Sub-Conductor	- - -	- - -	70 4 2	
1	Store Serjeant	- - -	- - -	51 15 8	
	Total per mensem			*Rs.*	635 8 10
	Total per annum			*Rs.*	7,626 10 –
	Establishment:				
20	Syrangs	- - -	- - -	463 5 –	
33	1st Tindals	- - -	- - -	288 12 4	
126	2d Ditto	- - -	- - -	882 – –	
2,460	Lascars	- - -	- - -	15,580 – –	
	Batta to Men on command	- - -	- - -	142 15 –	
	Total per mensem			*Rs.*	17,357 1 1
	Total per annum			*Rs.*	2,08,284 13 –
	Grand Total per annum			*Rs.*	2,15,911 7 –

Appendix XXX.—(A.)

Madras Medical Establishment.

Number.	RANK.	Staff Pay.	Pay and Allowances of Rank.	TOTAL.
	General Medical Staff.	*R. a. p.*	*R. a. p.*	*R. a. p.*
2	Senior Surgeons	2,450 – –	– – –	4,900 – –
1	Director General	2,700 – –	– – –	2,700 – –
1	Surgeon, unemployed	– – –	374 1 –	374 1 –
7	Superintending Surgeons	1,575 – –	– – –	11,025 – –
3	Ditto – – ditto	1,575 – –	– – –	4,725 – –
2	Garrison – – ditto	500 – –	415 6 –	1,830 12 –
2	Ditto – – ditto	678 4 –	121 12 –	800 – –
		500 – –	374 1 –	874 1 –
2	Garrison Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class	439 2 –	60 14 –	500 – –
		100 – –	225 12 –	325 12 –
3	Presidency District Surgeons	510 – –	121 12 –	1,895 4 –
1	Presidency District Surgeon, 2d Class	439 2 –	60 14 –	500 – –
1	Durbar Surgeon to his Highness the Rajah of Mysore	* —	—	—
1	Surgeon, Medical Storekeeper, Presidency	878 4 –	121 12 –	1,000 – –
1	Surgeon, Superintendent Eye Infirmary	878 4 –	121 12 –	1,000 – –
1	Surgeon, employed in the Hydrabad Contingent	—	—	—
1	Surgeon, Inspector General of Hospitals	1,900 – –	– – –	†1,900 – –
1	Surgeon, Government Agent for Carnatic Stipends	—	—	—
1	Surgeon, Interpreter, Amoy Consulate	—	—	—
1	Surgeon, Physician General, Hospital	878 4 –	121 12 –	1,000 – –
1	Surgeon in charge Mysore Farm, Hoonsoor	– – –	406 10 –	406 10 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Mysore Commission	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Conservator of Forests	– – –	60 14 –	60 14 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Medical Officer, Neilgherries	250 – –	256 10 –	506 10 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Superintendent School of Arts	– – –	225 12 –	225 12 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Chemical Examiner	– – –	60 14 –	60 14 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, in charge Penang Residency	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, in charge Hyderabad Residency	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Medical Officer, Coonoor	250 – –	256 10 –	506 10 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Medical Officer, Neilgherries	250 – –	256 10 –	506 – –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, in charge Nuldroog Jail	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Physician to his Highness Rajah of Travancore	– – –	60 14 –	60 14 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d Class, Residency Surgeon, Indore	– – –	60 14 –	60 14 –

* Chargeable to the Mysore State.

† Consolidated.

Appendix XXX.—(B.)

Pay and Allowances to Officers of the Madras Medical Establishment in Europe, and further Deduction made from Cash required from the Indian Treasury for Regimental Charges.

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By Pay of 15 Surgeons, absent in Europe	2,391 5 3	5,610 15 –	
By Pay of 9 Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class, absent in Europe	897 3 9	2,031 12 –	
By Pay of 19 Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, absent in Europe	1,894 2 7	4,289 4 –	
Carried forward – – – *Rs.*	5,182 11 7	11,931 15 –	

Appendix XXX. (A.)—Madras Medical Establishment—*continued.*

Number.	RANK.	Staff Pay.	Pay and Allowances of Rank.	TOTAL.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
	General Medical Staff—*continued.*			
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d Class, Medical Storekeeper Rangoon	250 – –	256 10 –	506 10 –
8	Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, under Bengal Government	– – –	60 14 –	60 14 –
	Total per mensem *Rs.*			38,312 8 –
	Total per annum *Rs.*			4,59,750 – –
	Surgeons in charge of Regiments.			
17	Surgeons in charge of Infantry Regiments	300 – –	415 6 –	12,170 6 –
4	Ditto ditto	300 – –	374 1 –	2,696 4 –
3	Surgeons in charge of Artillery Regiments	300 – –	433 10 –	2,200 14 –
2	Ditto ditto	300 – –	392 5 –	1,384 10 –
4	Surgeons in charge of Cavalry Regiments	300 – –	563 – 4	3,452 1 4
1	Ditto ditto	300 – –	521 11 4	821 11 4
	Total per mensem *Rs.*			22,725 14 8
	Total per annum *Rs.*			2,72,711 – –
	First Class Assistant Surgeons in charge of Regiments.			
12	Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class, in charge of Infantry Regiments	300 – –	256 10 –	6,679 8 –
3	Ditto ditto	300 – –	225 12 –	1,577 4 –
2	Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class, in charge of Cavalry Regiments	300 – –	365 12 –	665 12 –
		300 – –	334 14 –	634 14 –
	Total per mensem *Rs.*			9,557 6 –
	Total per annum *Rs.*			1,14,688 8 –
	Second Class Assistant Surgeons in charge of Regiments.			
18	Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, in charge of Infantry Regiments	165 – –	256 10 –	7,589 10 –
10	Ditto ditto	165 – –	225 12 –	3,807 8 –
4	Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, in charge of Horse Artillery Regiments	– – –	395 4 –	1,581 – –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d Class, in charge of Horse Artillery Regiment	– – –	364 6 –	364 6 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d Class, in charge of Cavalry Regiments	165 – –	365 4 –	530 4 –
	Total per mensem *Rs.*			13,872 12 –
	Total per annum *Rs.*			1,66,473 – –
	Second Class Assistant Surgeons in charge of Details.			
4	Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, in charge of Company of Artillery	– – –	295 12 –	1,183 – –
1	Ditto ditto	– – –	264 14 –	264 14 –
4	Assistant Surgeons, 2d Class, in charge of Details at Shoaygheen, Mergui, Sittang and Tavoy	– – –	286 10 –	1,146 8 –
	Total per mensem *Rs.*			2,594 6 –
	Total per annum *Rs.*			31,132 8 –

Appendix XXX. (B.)—Pay and Allowances to Officers, &c.—*continued.*

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
Brought forward	5,182 11 7	11,931 15 –	

	Second Class Assistant Surgeons attached to Divisions and Regiments.			
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class employed, with Beatson's Horse	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, in charge of Madras Troops in China	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, under Bengal Government	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, employed on the Ship Coromandel	—	—	—
3	Assistant Surgeons, 2d class, under the Surgeons of 1st Madras Fusiliers		255 12 –	767 4 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, under the Surgeon of 1st Battalion Artillery		264 14 –	264 14 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, under the Surgeon of 4th Battalion Artillery		295 12 –	295 12 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, under the Surgeon of 2d European Light Infantry		255 12 –	255 12 –
3	Assistant Surgeons, 2d class, under Superintending Surgeons Centre, Southern and Mysore Divisions		255 12 –	767 4 –
9	Assistant Surgeons, 2d class, under the Superintending Surgeons Northern (2), Saugor (1), Pegue Divisions (4), Malabar and Canara (1), and Nagpore Force (1)		286 10 –	2,579 10 –
7	Assistant Surgeons, 2d class, employed in the Hyderabad Contingent	—	—	—
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, under Surgeon of General Hospital		255 12 –	225 12 –
1	Assistant Surgeon, 2d class, employed in Kistna Annicut		256 10 –	256 10 –
		Total per mensem *Rs.*		5,442 14 –
		Total per annum *Rs.*		65,314 8 –
	First and Second Class Assistant Surgeons employed as Zillah or Civil Surgeons.			
10	Assistant Surgeons, 1st class		60 14 –	608 12 –
10	Assistant Surgeons, 2d class		60 14 –	1,095 12 –
		Total per mensem *Rs.*		1,704 8 –
		Total per annum *Rs.*		20,454 – –
	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons on Leave, &c.			
15	Surgeons		374 1 –	5,610 15 –
9	Assistant Surgeons, 1st class		225 12 –	2,031 12 –
19	Ditto 2d class		225 12 –	4,289 – 4
		Total per mensem *Rs.*		11,931 11 4
		Total per annum *Rs.*		1,43,180 8 –
		Grand Total per annum *Rs.*		12,73,704 – –
	Local Assistant Surgeons			400 – –
		Total per annum *Rs.*		4,800 – –

Total per annum *Rs.*	62,192 11 –	1,43,183 4 –
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental Charges			11,30,520 12 –
Grand Total *Rs.*			12,73,704 – –

Appendix XXX. (A.)—Madras Medical Establishment—*continued.*

Number.	RANK.	Staff Pay.	Pay and Allowances of Rank.	Total.
	Veterinary Surgeons.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
3	Veterinary Surgeons in Europe	- - -	319 5 10	958 1 9
1	Ditto on Full Batta	- - -	419 10 9	419 10 6
2	Ditto ditto	- - -	395 5 3	790 10 6
1	Ditto ditto	- - -	340 10 4	340 10 4
1	Ditto on Half Batta	- - -	364 7 3	364 7 3
2	Ditto ditto	- - -	319 15 10	639 15 8
1	Ditto	200 - -	358 12 9	558 12 9
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*			4,072 4 9
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*			48,867 9 -
	Medical Warrant Officers.			
15	Full Apothecaries	- - -	115 7 -	2,361 9 -
25	Ditto	- - -	145 14 -	3,646 14 -
12	2d Apothecaries	- - -	95 14 -	1,150 8 -
40	2d ditto	- - -	126 5 -	5,052 8 -
30	Assistant Apothecaries	- - -	55 - -	1,650 - -
167	Ditto	- - -	70 - -	11,690 - -
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*			25,551 7 -
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*			3,06,617 4 -
	First and Second Dressers.			
2	1st Dressers	- - -	35 - -	70 - -
1	1st ditto	- - -	42 1 7	42 1 7
87	2d ditto	- - -	24 1 -	2,131 8 -
31	2d ditto attached to Garrisons and Cantonments	- - -	24 8 -	759 8 -
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*			3,003 1 7
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*			36,037 3 -
	Veterinary Pupils.			
14	Veterinary Pupils	- - -	14 - -	196 - -
1	Ditto	- - -	16 5 10	16 5 10
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*			212 5 10
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*			2,548 6 -
	Office Establishment.			
	Office Establishment of the Director General	- - - - -	- - - - - -	526 - -
	Medical Storekeeper	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - -	157 8 -
	Hospital Writer, Superintendent Eye Infirmary	- - - - - - -	- - - - - -	35 - -
	Office Establishment of 10 Superintending Surgeons	- - - - - - -	- - - - - -	600 - -
	Writer for Medical Storekeeper, Rangoon	- - - - -	- - - - - -	50 - -
	Total per mensem - - - *Rs.*			1,368 - -
	Total per annum - - - *Rs.*			16,422 - -
	Grand Total per annum - - - *Rs.*			16,88,996 6 -

Appendix XXX. (B.)—Pay and Allowances to Officers, &c.—*continued.*

Circumstances of Deduction.	Amount of Pay payable in Europe.	Amount less payable in India on account of Regimental Charges.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
By Pay of 1 Veterinary Surgeon absent in Europe	159 6 10	374 1 -	
Total per annum - - - *Rs.*	1,913 2 -	4,488 12 -	
Net amount payable in India on account of Regimental charges - - - - - -	- - -	44,378 13 -	
Total - - - *Rs.*	- - -	48,867 9 -	

Appendix XXXI.

Medical Establishment of the British Army.

No.	RANK.	Staff Pay.	Established Pay and Allowances of Rank.	TOTAL.
	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Surgeon in charge of Dragoon Guards -	300 – –	521 11 4	821 11 4
1	Ditto - 12th Lancers - -	300 – –	563 4 –	863 4 –
1	Ditto - H Troop Royal Horse Artillery - - -	- - -	521 11 4	521 11 4
8	Surgeons in charge of Infantry Regiments	300 – –	415 6 –	715 6 –
1	Surgeon* - ditto - - ditto -	300 – –	415 6 –	715 6 –
1	Ditto - ditto - - ditto -	300 – –	374 1 –	674 1 –
1	Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Dragoon Guards - - - - - -	- - -	364 6 –	364 6 –
1	Assistant Surgeon in charge of the 12th Lancers - - - - - - -	- - -	395 4 –	395 4 –
1	Assistant Surgeon in charge of the H Troop Royal Horse Artillery - -	- - -	264 12 –	264 12 –
3	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	295 12 –	295 12 –
24	Assistant Surgeo nin charge of Infantry Regiments - - - - - -	- - -	286 10 –	286 10 –
1	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - -	255 12 –	255 12 –
1	Assistant Surgeon in charge of Dragoon Guards, Europe, on leave - -	- - -	364 6 –	364 6 –
1	Assistant Surgeon in charge of Infantry Regiment, Europe, on leave - -	- - -	286 10 –	286 10 –
	Total per mensem - - -		*Rs.*	6,824 15 8
	Total per annum - - -		*Rs.*	81,889 12 –
	Veterinary Surgeons:			
2	Veterinary Surgeons in charge of H Troop Royal Horse Artillery - -	- - -	370 15 8	370 15 8
1	Veterinary Surgeon in charge of Dragoon Guards - - - - - -	- - -	364 6 –	364 6 –
1	Veterinary Surgeon in charge of Her Majesty's 12th Lancers - - -	—	—	—
	Total per mensem - - -		*Rs.*	735 5 8
	Total per annum - - -		*Rs.*	8,824 4 –
	Medical Staff and Establishment:			
1	Deputy Inspector General of Hospital -	- - -	2,150 – –	
	Establishment of his Office - - -	- - -	214 – –	
	Total per mensem - - -		*Rs.*	2,364 – –
	Total per annum - - -		*Rs.*	28,368 – –
	Grand Total per annum - - -		*Rs.*	1,19,092 – –

* Not joined.

Appendix XXXII.

Pension Establishment, Military Department.

No.	Rank.	Allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Conductor	43 12 –		
1	Ditto	85 10 –		
3	Ditto*	– – –	– – –	* Europe.
9	Ditto	723 15 –		
			853 5 –	
1	Overseer	85 10 –		
2	Ditto	160 14 –		
			246 8 –	
2	Sub-Conductors	106 8 4		
1	Ditto†	– – –	– – –	† Europe.
			106 8 4	
1	Troop Quarter Master	70 7 –		
4	Ditto	321 12 –		
			392 3 –	
2	Riding Masters	160 14 –		
			160 14 –	
120	Serjeants	3,600 – –		
1	Ditto	33 – 9		
1	Ditto	18 5 9		
23	Ditto	342 2 –		
1	Ditto	12 – 6		
			4,005 9 –	
1	Corporal or Bombardier	24 1 –		
2	Ditto	44 6 –		
1	Ditto	20 – –		
1	Ditto	19 11 –		
1	Ditto	18 5 –		
22	Ditto	323 2 –		
11	Ditto	139 9 –		
			589 2 –	
2	Farrier Majors	25 6 –		
1	Farrier	14 11 –		
			40 1 –	
1	Gunner	26 14 –		
2	Ditto	44 1 –		
1	Ditto	19 13 2		
1	Ditto	18 5 9		
1	Ditto	17 15 6		
1	Ditto	17 3 –		
1	Ditto	15 5 –		
1	Ditto	15 – –		
96	Ditto	1,410 – –		
46	Ditto	583 10 –		
4	Ditto	44 1 –		
1	Ditto	8 9 6		
1	Ditto	7 5 6		
			2,228 3 5	
1	Private	26 14 –		
2	Ditto	44 1 –		
4	Ditto	61 4 –		
46	Ditto	675 10 –		
1	Ditto	14 3 6		
27	Ditto	342 9 –		
6	Ditto	66 1 –		
1	Ditto	8 9 3		
1	Matross	15 – –		
			1,254 3 –	
1	Drummer	15 – –		
1	Ditto	12 – 9		
			27 – –	
2	Bugle Majors	25 6 –		
1	Bugler	7 – –		
			32 6 –	
	Total per mensem	*Rs.*	9,935 15 6	
	Total per annum	*Rs.*	19,231 10 –	

Appendix XXXIII.

Pensions to Medical Warrant Officers.

No.	Rank.	Allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
1	Apothecary	100 – –		
20	Ditto	1,608 12 –		
1	Ditto	60 14 –		
7	Ditto	420 – –		
			2,189 10 –	
8	Second Apothecaries	487 – –		
2	Ditto	100 – –		
2	Ditto	80 – –		
			667 – –	
23	Assistant Apothecaries	920 – –		
6	Ditto	192 – –		
1	Ditto	30 – –		
2	Ditto	50 – –		
2	Ditto	40 – –		
1	Ditto	17 8 –		
1	Ditto	15 – –		
			1,264 8 –	
	Total per mensem *Rs.*		4,121 2 –	
	Total per annum *Rs.*		49,460 8 –	

Appendix XXXIV.

Pensions to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.

No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.	No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.
	Native Fighting Men:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		Native Fighting Men—*continued.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*
1	Subadar		181 4 –	2	Subadars	46 10 8	93 5 4
1	Ditto		165 – –	36	Ditto	45 8 –	1,638 – –
1	Ditto		144 – –	1	Ditto	– –	42 4 –
1	Ditto		127 – –	3	Ditto	42 – –	126 – –
1	Ditto		– –	210	Ditto	40 – –	8,400 – –
10	Ditto	125 – –	1,250 – –	1	Ditto	– –	39 10 8
1	Ditto		119 – –	30	Ditto	35 – –	1,050 – –
1	Ditto		105 – –	1	Ditto	– –	33 13 4
1	Ditto		100 8 –	1	Ditto	– –	29 10 8
3	Ditto	100 – –	300 – –	1	Ditto	– –	28 – –
1	Ditto		96 – –	44	Ditto	26 4 –	1,155 – –
16	Ditto	95 – –	1,520 – –	186	Ditto	25 – –	4,650 – –
1	Ditto		91 – –	1	Ditto	– –	24 8 –
1	Ditto		85 – –	17	Ditto	21 – –	357 – –
3	Ditto	84 8 –	253 8 –	1	Ditto	– –	17 8 –
1	Ditto		81 – –	1	Ditto	– –	15 12 –
1	Ditto		80 12 –	1	Ditto	– –	14 – –
3	Ditto	72 12 –	227 4 –	1	Ditto	– –	12 4 –
1	Ditto		73 8 –	2	Ditto	10 8 –	21 – –
3	Ditto	70 – –	210 – –	1	Ditto	– –	6 4 –
1	Ditto		67 10 8				
1	Ditto		66 8 –	2	Jemadars	38 8 –	77 – –
34	Ditto	65 – –	2,210 – –	1	Ditto	– –	30 – –
2	Ditto	60 – –	120 – –	3	Ditto	24 8 –	73 8 –
12	Ditto	59 8 –	714 – –	4	Ditto	21 – –	84 – –
1	Ditto		55 – –	23	Ditto	20 – –	460 – 3
3	Ditto	52 8 –	157 8 –	7	Ditto	19 4 –	134 12 –
1	Ditto		51 – –	15	Ditto	15 12 –	236 4 –
10	Ditto	50 12 –	507 8 –	7	Ditto	14 – –	98 – –
4	Ditto	49 – –	196 – –	88	Ditto	12 4 –	1,078 – –
1	Ditto		47 8 –	1	Ditto	– –	11 10 8

Appendix XXXIV.—Pensions to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate. Rs.	a.	p.	Total Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
	Native Fighting Men—*continued.*						
1	Jemadar	-	-		10	-	-
3	Ditto	8	12	-	26	4	-
1	Ditto	7	-	-	28	-	-
4	Ditto	-	-		6	2	-
1	Ditto	-	-		5	15	4
1	Head Guide	-	-		10	8	-
1	Havildar	-	-		24	8	-
4	Ditto	21	-	-	84	-	-
2	Ditto	17	-	-	35	-	-
23	Ditto	14	-	-	322	-	-
94	Ditto	12	-	-	1,128	-	8
1	Ditto	-	-		11	10	-
316	Ditto	10	8	-	3,318	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		9	5	4
1	Ditto	-	-		8	12	-
3	Ditto	7	14	-	23	10	-
1,326	Ditto	7	-	-	9,282	-	-
400	Ditto	5	15	4	2,383	5	4
16	Havildars	5	4	-	84	-	-
16	Ditto	4	14	8	78	10	8
2	Ditto	4	6	-	8	12	-
1	Ditto	-	-		3	14	8
8	Ditto	3	8	-	28	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		3	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		2	10	-
1	Naique	-	-		21	-	-
6	Ditto	17	8	-	105	-	-
6	Ditto	12	4	-	73	8	-
23	Ditto	12	-	-	276	-	-
5	Ditto	10	8	-	52	8	-
6	Ditto	9	5	4	56	-	-
17	Ditto	9	4	9	158	-	9
166	Ditto	8	12	-	1,452	8	-
836	Ditto	7	-	-	5,852	-	-
6	Ditto	6	9	-	39	6	-
1	Ditto	-	-		6	3	2
7	Ditto	5	13	4	40	13	4
2	Ditto	5	10	10	11	5	8
234	Ditto	5	4	-	1,228	8	-
1	Ditto	-	-		4	14	-
2	Ditto	4	6	-	8	12	-
3	Ditto	3	8	-	10	8	-
5	Ditto	3	-	-	15	-	-
9	Ditto	2	14	8	26	4	-
1	Drum, Fife and Bugle Major	-			17	8	-
47	Drum, Fife and Bugle Majors	12	11	-	596	5	-
2	Ditto	12	4	-	24	8	-
35	Drummers, Buglers	8	12	-	306	4	3
346	Fifers and Trumpeters	7	-	-	2,422	-	4
1	Ditto	-	-		5	15	-
4	Ditto	4	6	-	17	8	-
2	Ditto	3	8	-	7	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		3	-	-
3	Ditto	2	14	8	8	12	-
8	Farriers	12	11	-	101	8	-
5	Ditto	9	6	11	47	2	7
1	Ditto	-	-		8	5	4
1	Private	-	-		14	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		12	4	-
31	Ditto	10	8	-	325	8	-
27	Ditto	8	12	-	236	4	-
5	Ditto	8	4	-	41	4	-
45	Ditto	7	13	4	352	8	-
659	Ditto	7	-	-	4,613	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		6	5	4
1	Ditto	-	-		6	4	-
4	Ditto	5	12	-	23	-	-
5	Ditto	5	11	-	28	7	-
1,647	Ditto	5	4	-	8,646	12	-
2	Ditto	5	3	6	10	7	-
2	Ditto	5	-	-	10	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		4	14	8
34	Ditto	4	10	8	158	10	8
2	Ditto	4	4	3	8	8	6
121	Ditto	4	2	-	499	2	-
6,519	Ditto	4	-	-	26,076	-	-
332	Ditto	3	14	8	1,300	5	4
1	Ditto	-	-		3	12	-

No.	Rank.	Rate. Rs.	a.	p.	Total Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
	Native Fighting Men—*continued.*						
1,983	Privates	3	8	-	6,940	8	-
54	Ditto	3	-	-	162	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		2	12	-
4	Ditto	2	10	8	10	10	8
1	Ditto	-	-		2	10	-
3	Ditto	2	9	9	7	13	3
12	Ditto	2	8	-	30	-	-
3	Ditto	2	7	-	7	5	-
57	Ditto	2	5	4	133	-	-
8	Ditto	2	-	-	16	-	-
5	Ditto	1	12	-	8	12	-
1	Ditto	-	-		1	11	-
1	Ditto	-	-		1	5	4
	Public Followers:						
20	Syrangs	11	9	4	231	10	8
3	1st Tindals	7	-	-	21	-	-
2	Ditto	5	4	-	10	8	-
19	Ditto	4	6	-	83	2	-
1	2d Tindal	-	-		5	4	-
4	Ditto	4	6	-	17	8	-
51	Ditto	3	8	-	178	8	-
2	Lascars	6	5	4	12	10	8
1	Ditto	-	-		4	3	6
4	Ditto	4	-	-	16	-	-
131	Ditto	3	8	-	458	8	-
868	Ditto	3	2	8	2,748	10	8
3	Ditto	3	-	-	9	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		2	13	-
1	Ditto	-	-		2	8	-
1	Ditto	-	-		2	5	6
3	Ditto	2	1	9	6	5	3
1	Ditto	-	-		2	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		1	9	4
1	Ordnance Artificer	-	-		21	-	-
31	Ditto	16	10	8	516	10	8
3	Ditto	14	-	-	42	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		12	8	-
1	Iron Smith	-	-		15	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		5	-	-
1	Store Maistry	-	-		3	8	-
1	Filer	-	-		5	-	-
1	Cooper	-	-		7	8	-
1	Moochie	-	-		3	8	-
17	Chowdries	6	-	-	102	-	-
1	Artificer Maistry	-	-		8	12	-
1	Ditto	-	-		3	8	-
1	Armourer Maistry	-	-		7	-	-
1	Armourer	-	-		16	10	8
2	Ditto	14	-	-	28	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		8	5	4
12	Ditto	7	-	-	84	-	-
2	Ditto	5	2	8	10	5	4
5	Ditto	5	-	-	25	-	-
1	Assistant Armourer	-	-		5	-	-
1	Smith	-	-		14	-	-
1	Carpenter Maistry	-	-		9	5	4
1	Carpenter	-	-		4	-	-
1	Dtito	-	-		3	-	-
3	Brass Founders	3	8	-	10	8	-
1	Sawyer	-	-		14	-	-
1	Ditto	-	-		3	8	-
2	Wheelwright head painters	15	-	-	30	-	-
1	Wheelwright	-	-		7	-	-
1	Painter	-	-		3	8	-
1	Hammerman	-	-		3	8	-

Appendix XXXIV.—Pensions to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.
	Public Followers—*continue*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
2	Chukledars	7 12 –	15 8 –
1	Ditto	– – –	3 12 10
1	Ditto	– – –	3 12 –
1	Ditto	– – –	3 8 –
1	Ditto	– – –	3 – –
4	Darogahs	8 8 –	34 – –
1	Dooly Bearer Maistry	– –	7 – –
6	Dooly Bearer, Petty Maistries	5 4 –	31 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	3 6 –
113	Ditto	3 2 8	357 13 4
3	Ditto	2 1 9	6 5 3
2	Bullock Drivers	6 8 –	13 – –
95	Ditto	3 4 –	308 12 –
1	Artillery Driver	– –	6 8 –
5	Ditto	3 4 –	16 4 –
1	Horse Driver	– –	3 8 –
1	Cooly	– –	3 8 –
	Public Servants:		
2	Vakee	7 – –	14 – –
1	Writer	– –	37 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	35 – –
1	Interpreter	– –	28 – –
1	Draftsman	– –	75 – –
1	Smith	– –	4 10 8
1	Hammerman, Mixing Room	– –	5 – –
1	Mill Maistry	– –	4 – –
7	Labourers, Mixing Room	3 8 –	24 8 –
13	Labourers	3 – –	39 – –
1	Sweeper	– –	3 – –
1	Chunam Cooly	– –	3 8 –
1	Cart Driver	– –	5 – –
1	Gram Conicopoly	– –	20 – –
1	1st Dresser	– –	35 – –
29	Ditto	17 8 –	507 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	13 – 9
1	Ditto	– –	8 12 –
1	Ditto	– –	8 – –
1	2d Dresser	– –	24 – –
8	Ditto	12 4 –	98 – –
1	Ditto	– –	10 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	3 – –
1	Toty	– –	7 – –
	Special Cases:		
1	Pensioner	– –	25 – –
1	Ditto	– –	20 – –
1	Ditto	– –	7 – –
3	Ditto	3 8 –	10 8 –
1	Ditto	– – 4	3 2 8
	Total per Mensem – – – *Rs.*		1,15,817 10 11
	Total per Annum – – – *Rs.*		13,89,812 3 –

Appendix, XXXV.

Pensions to Heirs.

No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Heir of Commandant	– –	116 10 8
3	Ditto	70 – –	210 – –
3	Ditto	58 5 4	175 – –
1	Ditto	– –	36 2 8
2	Ditto	23 – –	46 – –
2	Ditto	15 – –	30 – –
1	Ditto	– –	8 – –
1	Heir of Subadar	– –	133 – –
1	Ditto	– –	101 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	95 – –
1	Ditto	– –	87 8 –
6	Ditto	59 8 –	357 – 9
1	Ditto	– –	50 12 –
1	Ditto	– –	50 – –
1	Ditto	– –	46 12 –
3	Ditto	45 8 –	136 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	42 – –
1	Ditto	– –	36 – –
23	Ditto	35 – –	805 – –
1	Ditto	– –	30 10 –
3	Ditto	25 – –	75 – –
1	Ditto	– –	22 10 –
6	Ditto	21 – –	126 – –
8	Ditto	20 – –	160 – –
3	Ditto	17 8 –	52 8 –
7	Ditto	15 – –	105 – –
5	Ditto	10 – –	50 – –
1	Ditto	– –	8 2 8
1	Ditto	– –	6 – –
2	Ditto	5 5 10	10 11 8
1	Heir of Subadar	– –	3 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	3 – –
1	Heir of Jemadar	– –	14 – –
3	Ditto	15 12 –	47 4 –
10	Ditto	12 4 –	122 8 –
1	Heir of Head Guide	– –	31 5 4
5	Heir of Havildar	10 8 –	52 8 –
4	Ditto	7 – –	28 – –
2	Ditto	5 15 4	11 14 8
11	Ditto	5 4 –	57 12 –
1	Ditto	– –	3 8 –
1	Heir of Naique	– –	7 – –
2	Ditto	5 4 –	10 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	5 2 8
15	Ditto	4 6 –	65 10 –
1	Ditto	– –	3 8 –
1	Heir of Drummer	– –	8 12 –
2	Ditto	4 6 –	8 12 –
1	Ditto	– –	2 12 –
1	Heir of Private	– –	7 – –
19	Ditto	5 4 –	99 12 –
5	Ditto	4 2 –	20 10 –
19	Ditto	3 14 8	74 6 8
127	Ditto	3 8 –	444 8 –
19	Ditto	2 12 –	52 4 –

(*continued*)

Appendix, XXXV.—Pensions to Heirs—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.	No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*			*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Heir of Private	- - -	2 - -	2	Heirs of 1st Tindals	5 15 4	11 14 8
				1	Ditto	- - -	5 4 -
1	Heir of 1st Tindal	- - -	4 6 -	8	Ditto	4 6 -	35 - -
				1	Ditto	- - -	- 14 -
6	Heir to Lascars	3 8 -	21 - -				
3	Ditto	3 2 8	9 8 -	7	Heirs of 2d Tindals	3 8 -	24 8 -
				3	Ditto	2 12 -	8 4 -
4	Heir to Coolies	3 8 -	14 - -	3	Ditto	1 12 -	5 4 -
3	Heir to Mill Turners	3 8 -	10 8 -	11	Heirs of Lascars	3 8 -	38 8 -
				210	Ditto	3 2 8	665 - -
1	Heir of Drying Barrelling Man	- -	3 -	102	Ditto	2 6 -	242 4 -
5	Heir of Press and Glazing Man	3 - -	15 - -	1	Heirs of Chowdry	- - -	7 - -
				4	Ditto	6 - -	24 - -
3	Heir of Corners	3 8 -	10 8 -	1	Ditto	- - -	3 8 -
9	Ditto	3 - -	27 - -				
				1	Heirs of Carpenter Maistry	- -	4 8 -
1	Heir of Well-sinker	- -	3 8 -	1	Ditto	- - -	7 - -
				4	Ditto	5 1 -	20 4 8
1	Heir of Mixer	- - -	3 8 -	3	Ditto	5 - -	15 - -
				3	Ditto	2 12 -	8 4 -
1	Heir of Bugler	- - -	3 8 -				
				1	Heirs of Smith	- - -	5 2 8
1	Heir of Bearer Maistry	- -	2 8 -	1	Ditto	- - -	2 12 -
5	Heir of Bearers	2 - -	10 - -	4	Heirs of Armourer Maistry	- -	4 8 -
1	Ditto	- - -	1 12 -				
				10	Heirs of Armourers	5 2 8	51 10 8
2	Heir of Bullock Drivers	3 8 -	7 - -	2	Ditto	5 - -	10 - -
2	Ditto	3 4 -	6 8 -	7	Ditto	2 12 -	19 4 -
1	Heir to 2d Tindal	- - -	3 8 -	1	Heirs of Assistant Armourer	- -	2 12 -
	Heirs of Fighting Men and Public Followers, &c., who died on Foreign Service:			2	Heirs of Hammermen	3 14 -	7 12 -
				1	Ditto	- - -	3 12 -
				1	Ditto	- - -	3 8 -
				6	Ditto	2 12 -	16 8 -
1	Heir of Subadar	- - -	36 - -				
13	Ditto	35 - -	455 - -	2	Heirs of Artificers	5 - -	10 - -
17	Ditto	26 4 -	446 4 -	1	Ditto	- - -	2 10 -
66	Ditto	21 - -	1,386 - -				
7	Ditto	12 4 -	85 12 -	2	Heirs of Chuckledars	3 14 -	7 12 -
				5	Ditto	3 12 -	18 12 -
1	Heir of Jemadar	- - -	17 1 4				
1	Ditto	- - -	15 12 -	18	Heirs of Grass Cutter	1 12 -	31 8 -
3	Ditto	14 - -	42 - -	4	Heirs of Bellows Boys	1 12 -	7 - -
2	Ditto	13 13 -	27 10 -				
80	Ditto	12 4 -	980 - -	1	Heirs of Moochie	- - -	3 14 -
1	Heir of Havildar	- - -	10 8 -	3	Heirs of Chucklers	3 14 -	11 10 -
10	Ditto	7 - -	70 - -	1	Ditto	- - -	3 12 10
5	Ditto	5 15 -	29 12 8	4	Ditto	3 12 -	15 - -
341	Ditto	5 4 -	1,790 4 -	3	Ditto	2 12 4	8 - -
47	Ditto	4 8 -	211 8 -				
24	Ditto	4 6 -	105 - -	1	Heirs of Head Writer	- -	45 - -
5	Ditto	3 12 -	18 12 -				
4	Ditto	3 8 -	14 - -	55	Heirs of Gun Lascars	2 6 -	130 10 -
2	Ditto	2 14 -	5 12 -				
				1	Heirs of Horse Keepers	2 10 -	5 4 -
3	Heir of Naiques	8 12 -	26 - 4	10	Ditto	2 - -	20 - -
2	Ditto	5 4 -	10 8 -				
196	Ditto	4 6 -	857 8 -	2	Heirs of Conicopolies	7 - -	14 - -
105	Ditto	3 8 -	367 8 -	1	Ditto	- - -	5 - -
1	Ditto	- - -	2 12 -				
				18	Heirs of Coolies	3 8 -	63 - -
1	Heir of Naique of Gun Lascar	- -	3 1 -	3	Ditto	3 2 8	9 8 -
1	Heir of Drummer	- - -	5 4 -	2	Heirs of Darogahs	8 8 -	17 - -
55	Ditto	4 6 -	240 10 -				
7	Ditto	2 12 -	19 4 -	1	Heirs of Bazaar Chowdry	- -	7 - -
1	Heir of Private	- - -	10 8 -	3	Heirs of Bullock and Artillery Drivers	2 6 -	7 2 -
33	Ditto	4 2 -	136 2 -				
157	Ditto	3 14 8	614 14 8	49	Ditto	2 - -	98 - -
2,405	Ditto	3 8 -	8,417 8 -				
1	Ditto	- - -	3 - -	2	Heirs of Butchers	3 8 -	7 - -
1,505	Ditto	2 12 -	4,138 12 -				
5	Ditto	2 6 -	11 14 -	1	Heirs of Cook	- -	5 4 -
6	Ditto	1 12 -	10 8 -				
				4	Heirs of Maistries	7 - -	28 - -
55	Heirs of Bheesties and Puckallies	2 8 -	137 8 -	1	Ditto	- - -	6 - -
				1	Ditto	- - -	5 4 -
1	Heirs of Private Guide	- -	2 12 -	1	Ditto	- - -	4 8 -
1	Heirs of Vakeel	- - -	10 8 -				
1	Ditto	- - -	7 - -	2	Heirs of Assistant Bakers	3 8 -	7 - -
1	Heirs of Syrang	- - -	12 4 -	1	Heirs of Gram Measuring Man	- -	7 - -
3	Ditto	11 9 4	34 12 -				
2	Ditto	8 6 8	16 13 4	1	Heirs of 1st Dresser	- -	17 8 -

Appendix, XXXV.—Pensions to Heirs—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	Rate.	Total Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
8	Heirs of 2d Dresser	12 4 –	98 – –
7	Ditto	5 – –	35 – –
2	Heirs of Toties	3 8 –	7 – –
1	Ditto	– –	2 – –
4	Heirs of Peons	3 – –	12 – –
3	Heirs of Bearer Maistries	5 4 –	15 12 –
1	Ditto	– –	4 8 –
3	Heirs of Petty Maistries	3 8 –	10 8 –
93	Heirs of Bearers	3 2 8	294 8 –
6	Ditto	3 – –	18 – –
1	Ditto	– –	2 10 –
168	Ditto	2 8 –	420 – –
1	Heirs of Sawyer	– –	2 12 –
4	Heirs of Bullock Drivers	3 8 –	14 – –
15	Ditto	3 4 –	48 12 –
1	Ditto	– –	2 14 –
45	Ditto	2 10 –	118 2 –
1	Heirs of Mahowatts	– –	6 – –
4	Ditto	3 – –	12 – –
1	Ditto	– –	2 8 –
	Nabob's Pensioners:		
1	Killadar	– –	21 – –
1	Ditto	– –	15 – –
1	Ditto Deputy Killadar	– –	20 – –
2	Subadars	15 12 –	31 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	3 8 –
	Temporary Pensioners:		
1	Heir of Subadar	– –	35 – –
2	Ditto	26 4 –	52 8 –
10	Ditto	21 – –	210 – –
11	Heirs of Jemadars	12 4 –	134 12 –
32	Heirs of Havildars	5 4 –	168 – –
27	Ditto	4 8 –	121 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	4 6 –
4	Heirs of Naique	4 6 –	17 8 –
63	Ditto	3 8 –	220 8 –
4	Heirs of Drummers and Buglers	4 6 –	17 8 –
10	Ditto	2 12 –	27 8 –
10	Heirs of Privates	3 14 8	39 2 8
47	Ditto	3 8 –	164 8 –
721	Ditto	2 12 –	1,982 12 –
5	Heirs of Puckallies and Bheasties	3 8 –	17 8 –
12	Ditto	2 8 –	30 – –
3	Heirs of Armourer Maistries	4 8 –	13 8 –
1	Heirs of 1st Tindal	– –	3 8 –
2	Heirs of 2d Tindal	2 12 –	5 8 –
1	Heir of Lascar	– –	3 2 8
15	Ditto	2 6 –	35 10 –
1	Heir of 2d Dresser	– –	5 – –
3	Heirs Assistant Armourers	2 12 –	8 4 –
1	Heir of Peon	– –	3 – –
1	Heir of Chowdry	– –	3 8 –
1	Ditto	– –	2 – –
1	Heir of Toty	– –	2 – –
1	Heir of Carpenter	– –	5 1 2
1	Ditto	– –	2 12 –
1	Heir of Chuckledar	– –	2 12 –
1	Heir of Hammerman	– –	2 12 –
1	Heir of Chuckler	– –	3 12 –
	TOTAL per Mensem – – *Rs.*		31,775 7 2
	TOTAL per Annum – – *Rs.*		3,81,305 6 –

Appendix, XXXVI.

Contingencies of the Military Department.

Nature of Charges.	Annual Amount.	Nature of Charges.	Annual Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Arms and accoutrements, repairing of	629 13 9	Good conduct pay	92,566 8 –
Annuities (silver medal)	22,437 4 11	House and land rent	3,971 3 7
Artificers hire (extra)	95,838 – –	Horses, ponies, and cattle	5,591 – 8
Binding and printing	8,623 14 2	Hutting money	2,17,059 10 8
Boat hire	16,905 12 10	Stationery allowance to conductors, and horse, and overseers proceeding in charge of stores	1,632 12 3
Books, military	4,015 6 2	Lodging money	46,969 15 5
Band, garrison music, instruments, &c.	144 4 –	Passage money	5,75,045 8 11
Bounty money	17,112 – 9	Pursearge	481 10 5
Batta to men on recruiting	7,024 11 1	Prisoners (victualling)	772 11 5
Batta to troops on days of public rejoicing	7,956 2 –	Reward for killing pariah dogs	704 4 4
Batta to officers on invaliding and pensioning, &c.	585 3 5	Reward to officers who have attained a proficiency in the Oriental languages	12,260 – –
Batta to discharged privates to rejoin their villages	1,355 3 4	Refunds on account of officers' chargers	13,929 15 –
Compensation (charges)	—	Ship money recruits	5,920 14 3
Compensation (clothing)	18,972 8 3	Subsistence to women and children	2,33,605 15 8
Clothing (slop and woollen)	5,688 7 11	Table money	26,640 3 –
Colours, regimental, &c.	802 4 –	Writer's allowances (extra)	2,754 14 11
Court martial	2,371 12 6	Wound pensions and gratuities	7,241 12 9
Dawk and transit	28,620 3 11	Water for plunge baths	15,604 13 4
Demurrage for detention of transports	1,649 – 4	Miscellaneous	28,410 15 4
Extra staff and establishments	28,900 – 6		
Gratuities, donations, &c.	66,268 – 6	TOTAL *Rs.*	16,37,064 12 5

Appendix, XXXVII—A.

Clothing for Three Regiments of Madras European Infantry.

RANK.	Period of Supply.	Description of Clothing.	Rate of Articles.	Average Annual Cost per Man.	Number to be Supplied.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
Serjeant major	Annually	1 trowsers	11 8 4	45 5 3	3	135 15 8
		2 pair boots	8 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	3 – –			
		1 shell jacket	19 6 2			
		1 tunic	29 3 8			
Quartermaster serjeant		ditto	– – –	45 5 3	3	135 15 6
Bugle or drum major	Annually	1 trowsers	11 8 4	43 8 –	3	130 8 –
		2 pairs boots	8 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	3 – –			
		1 shell jacket	16 10 7			
		1 tunic	28 4 10			
Serjeant	Annually	1 trowsers	7 8 5	27 6 8	126*	3,454 8 –
		2 pairs boots	8 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	3 – –			
		1 shell jacket	8 4 3			
		1 tunic	12 8 3			
Colour serjeant	Annually	1 trowsers	7 8 5	28 6 6	30	852 3 –
		2 pairs boots	8 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	3 – –			
		1 shell jacket	10 3 4			
		1 tunic	12 8 9			
Corporal	Annually	1 trowsers	3 11 8	16 14 7	147	2,485 15 9
		1 pair boots	4 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	1 12 3			
		1 shell jacket	8 4 4			
		1 tunic	8 5 6			
Lance corporal	Annually	1 trowsers	3 11 8	16 14 4	150†	2,534 6 –
		1 pair boots	4 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	1 12 –			
		1 shell jacket	8 3 11			
		1 tunic	8 5 6			
Private	Annually	1 trowsers	3 11 8	16 16 –	At 800 privates per Regt ‡2,190	36,956 4 –
		1 pair boots	4 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	1 12 –			
		1 shell jacket	8 3 7			
		1 tunic	8 5 1			
Buglers, drummers, or fifers	Annually	1 trowsers	3 11 8	16 14 –	60	1,012 8 –
		1 pair boots	4 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	1 12 –			
		1 shell jacket	8 3 7			
		1 tunic	8 5 1			
Half-pay drummer		At half the rate drummers	8 7 –	8 7 –	60	506 4 –
Band serjeant	Annually	1 trowsers	7 8 5	27 11 9	3	83 3 3
		2 pair boots	8 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	3 – –			
		1 shell jacket	8 14 –			
		1 tunic	12 8 9			
Band corporals	Annually	1 trowsers	3 11 8	13 13 7	3	41 8 9
		1 pair boots	4 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	1 12 –			
		1 shell jacket	4 4 7			
		1 tunic	6 3 3			
Band private	Annually	1 trowsers	3 11 8	13 12 5	60	826 9 –
		1 pair boots	4 – –			
	Biennially	1 cap	1 12 –			
		1 shell jacket	4 4 7			
		1 tunic	6 – 11			
Trained schoolmasters	Annually	1 coat	– – –	– – –	3	– – 9
		1 trowsers	– – –			
		1 pair boots	– – –			
	Biennially	1 pair shoulder knots	– – –			
		1 forage cap with cover	– – –			
		1 silk sash	– – –			
Staff serjeant	Quadrennially	1 silk sash	– – –	– – –	9	
Serjeants	Ditto	1 worsted sash	– – –	– – –	159§	
Puckallies	Biennially	1 coat	– – –	– – –	60	
All ranks	Sexennially	1 great coat each	– – –	– – –	2,781	
To the allowance granted to 159 serjeants in the years in which shell jackets and tunics are issued, viz., 9 rupees in the former and 4 rupees in the latter				*Rs.* $9 \times 4 - 4 =$ / 2		715 8 –
To the allowance granted to 2,637 men of other ranks every alternate year, viz.				*Rs.* $2.12.0 =$ / 2		3,625 14 –
				Total *Rs.*		53,497 3 3

* Including orderly room clerks.
† Same as privates.
‡ Deducting band privates.
§ Including band and colour serjeants.

Appendix, XXXVII—B.

Value of Articles taken from Stock, Tailoring Charges—Expenses of Carriage, &c.

Description of Articles.			Amount.
	Value of Articles taken from Stock in Store, viz.:	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,979	Pairs of Boots - - - - at	4 – – per Pair.	11,916 – –
84	Serjeants' Caps - - - - „	3 – – each.	252 – –
1,320	„ Caps - - - - „	1 12 – „	2,310 – –
6⅛	Yards of best superfine Scarlet - - „	10 6 2 per Yard.	63 9 10
98 7/12	„ of Serjeants' Scarlet - - „	6 15 – „	683 14 9
1,521 7/48	„ of ordinary Army Red ditto - „	4 13 6 „	7,368 – 10
11 111/144	„ of Serjeants' White ditto - „	6 9 7 „	11 11 –
37⅝	„ of Ordinary White ditto - - „	2 12 2 „	103 13 10
¾	„ of Superfine Facing Cloth - - „	10 10 8 „	8 – –
13	„ of Serjeants' Facing Cloth - - „	6 11 10 „	87 9 10
413 1/8	„ of Ordinary Facing Cloth - - „	2 14 2 „	413 1 7
42	Dozens Plated Buttons - - - „	– 5 2⅓ per dozen.	13 10 2
660	„ Lead Buttons - - - „	– 11⅓ „	38 15 4
4 1/24	„ Gilt ditto - - - - „	– 6 10½ „	1 11 5
1,210	„ Brass ditto - - - - „	– 2 2 „	163 13 8
336	Pairs Plated Hooks and Eyes - - „	– – 5½ per pair.	9 10 –
5,280	„ Tinned ditto - - - - „	– – 7/100 „	29 6 10
13 1/13	Yards best Superfine Oxford Mixture - „	9 15 7 per yard.	130 3 5
212	Yards of Serjeants' Oxford Mixture - „	5 4 6 „	1,119 10 –
¼	„ Superfine Scarlet edging - „	10 6 2 „	2 9 6
4 15/36	„ Serjeant ditto ditto - - „	6 11 6 „	29 10 10
4,941⅔	„ Ordinary Oxford Mixture - „	2 13 – „	13,898 7 –
71⅓	„ „ Army Red edgings - „	3 1 7 „	220 5 11
2,340	Dozens Black 4-holeMetal Buttons - „	– – 2 39/100 per doz.	27 14 7
Charges for making up clothing - - - „		- - -	—
	TOTAL - - -	- - - Rs.	53,497 3 3
Contingencies - - - - - - - -		- - -	
Proportion of Establishment - - - - -		- - -	
Charges for conveying clothing - - - -		- - -	
Compensation payable - - - - - -		- - -	
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	- - - Rs.	

Appendix, XXXVIII—A.

Clothing for the Horse Artillery.

RANK.	Period of Supply.	Description of Clothing.	Rate of Articles.	Average Annual Cost per Man.	Number to be Supplied.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
Serjeant Major	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	1	60 1 1
		1 Pair of boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Qr.Mr.Serjeant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	60 1 1	1	60 1 1
Trumpet Major	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	1	60 1 1
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Troop Serjeant Major.	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	4	240 4 4
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Troop Quarter Master Serjeant.	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	4	240 4 4
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Serjeant	Annually	1 Pair blue overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	24	1,441 10 –
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Farrier Major	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	1	60 1 1
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Corporal	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	24	1,441 10 –
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Bombardier	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	48	2,883 4 –
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Gunner	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	348	20,903 9 –
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 11			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Trumpeter	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	8	480 8 8
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 –			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
Farrier	Annually	1 Pair blue cloth overalls	18 – 9	60 1 1	12	720 12 –
		1 Pair boots	5 – –			
		1 Pair leather gloves	– 12 –			
	Biennially	1 Dress jacket	46 12 –			
		1 Undress jacket	23 11 9			
	Sexennially	1 Helmet	6 – –			
				TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		28,592 7 8

Appendix, XXXVIII—B.

Value of Articles taken from the Stock, Tailoring Charges, Expenses of Carriage, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.					Amount.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Value of Articles taken from Stock in Store, viz.:								
Helmets - - - - - - - - - -	at							
Pairs of Boots - - - - - - - - -	„							
„ of Leather Gloves - - - - - -	„							
Yards of Best Superfine Navy Blues - - - -	„							
„ of Best Scarlet Cloth - - - - -	„							
„ Serjeants' ditto - - - - - -	„							
„ „ Blue Cloth - - - - -	„							
„ „ Kerseywove Blue Cloth - - -	„							
„ Army Kerseywove Blue Cloth - - - -	„							
„ Army Dark Blue - - - - - -	„							
Dozen Gilt Buttons, large - - - - - -	„							
„ „ small - - - - - -	„							
„ Brass Buttons, large - - - - -	„							
„ „ „ small - - - - -	„							
„ Black 4-hole Metal Buttons - - - -	„							
„ Plated Hooks and Eyes - - - - -	„							
„ Brass „ „ - - - - -	„							
Charges for Making up Clothing - -			-	-	-			
TOTAL - - -			-	-	-	*Rs.*	28,592	7 –
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -			-	-	-			
Proportion of Establishment - - - - - -			-	-	-			
Charges for Conveying Clothing - - - - -			-	-	-			
Compensation Payable - - - - - - -			-	-	-			
GRAND TOTAL - - -			-	-	-	*Rs.*		

Appendix, XXXIX—A.

Clothing for the European Foot Artillery.

RANK.	Period of Supply.	Description of Clothing.	Rate of Articles.	Average Annual Cost per Man.	Number to be Supplied.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
Serjeant Major -	Biennially -	1 Cap complete with plume -	6 – –	39 4 1	4	157 – 4
		1 Tunic - - - -	29 4 3			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	17 1 6			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	14 6 11			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Quartermaster Serjeant.	Biennially -	1 Cap complete with plume -	6 – –	39 3 10	4	156 15 4
		1 Tunic - - - -	29 4 3			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	17 1 –			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	14 6 11			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Bugle Major -	Biennially -	1 Cap complete with plume -	6 – –	38 9 8	4	154 6 8
		1 Tunic - - - -	28 6 10			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	16 10 –			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	14 6 11			
		2 Pair serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Sergeant - -	Biennially -	1 Cap complete with plume -	6 – –	31 3 1	96	2,994 8 –
		1 Tunic - - - -	23 6 7			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	11 6 1			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	9 14 –			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Brigade Serjeant	Biennially -	1 Cap complete with plume -	6 – –	31 14 10	16	510 13 4
		1 Tunic - - - -	24 5 7			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	11 14 7			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	9 14 –			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 –			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Corporal - -	Biennally -	1 Cap complete with plume -	3 8 –	22 4 9	96	2,140 8 –
		1 Tunic - - - -	16 3 2			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	6 10 9			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	6 8 –			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Bombardier -	Biennally -	1 Cap complete with plume -	3 8 –	21 8 9	96	2,068 8 –
		1 Tunic - - - -	15 3 2			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	6 2 9			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	6 8 –			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Gunner - -	Biennally -	1 Cap complete with plume -	3 8 –	20 12 5	960	19,945 – –
		1 Tunic - - - -	14 1 6			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	5 11 9			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	6 8 –			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
Bugler - -	Biennially -	1 Cap complete with plume -	3 8 –	20 12 5	23	664 13 4
		1 Tunic - - - -	14 1 6			
		1 Undress jacket - - -	5 11 9			
		1 Pair cloth trowsers - -	6 8 –			
		2 Pairs serge trowsers - -	7 11 6			
	Annually - -	1 Pair of boots - - -	4 – –			
				TOTAL - - -	*Rs.*	28,792 9 –

Appendix XXXIX.—B.

Value of Articles taken from Stock, Tailoring Charges, Expenses of Carriage, &c.

Description of Articles.		Amount.
Value of Articles taken from Stock in Store, viz.:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sergeants' Caps complete with Plumes - - at		
Other Ranks - - - - - - - - „		
Pairs of Boots - - - - - - - - „		
Yards best superfine navy blue - - - - „		
„ Sergeants' blue - - - - - - - „		
„ Army dark blue - - - - - - „		
„ Dark blue serge - - - - - - „		
„ Best superfine scarlet cloth - - - - „		
„ Sergeants' scarlet cloth - - - - „		
„ Red worsted Tape broad, for stripes - - „		
Dozen gilt Buttons large - - - - - - „		
„ Ditto small - - - - - - - „		
„ Brass Buttons large - - - - - „		
„ Ditto small - - - - - - - „		
„ Black 4-hole metal buttons large - - „		
„ Ditto small - - - - - - - „		
„ Plated Hooks and Eyes - - - - - „		
„ Brass Hooks and Eyes - - - - „		
„ Tinned Hooks and Eyes - - - - „		
„ Charges for making up clothing - - - „		
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	- - - - -	28,792 9 —
Contingencies - - - - - - - - „		
Proportion of Establishment - - - - „		
Charges for conveying Clothing - - - - „		
Compensation payable - - - - - - „		
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		

Appendix XL.—A.

Cclothing for the Native Infantry.

RANK.	Period of Supply.	Description of Clothing.	Rate of Articles.	Average Annual Cost per Man.	Number to be Supplied.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
Sergeant Major - -	Biennially	Tunic - -	25 9 11	27 14 8	26	931 10 8
		Trowsers - -	7 3 5		26	
		Cap - - -	3 — —		26	
Qr Master Sergeant	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	27 14 8	Ditto -	931 10 8
Subadar Major - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	17 3 3	14 14 7	26	775 4 2
		Trowsers - -	12 9 10		26	
Subadar - - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	16 13 3	14 11 7	260	3,279 12 8
		Trowsers - -	12 9 10		260	
Jemadar - - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	16 9 3	14 9 7	260	7,590 1 8
		Trowsers - -	12 9 10		260	
Bugle or Drum Major -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	16 14 5	14 12 2	26	3,710 3 6
		Trowsers - -	12 2 10		26	
Havildar Major - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	13 4 2	9 6 1	26	487 12 4
		Trowsers - -	5 8 —		26	
Havildar - - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	11 1 4	8 4 8	1508	25,007 10 8
		Trowsers - -	5 8 —		1508	
Color Havildar - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	11 13 10	8 11 5	26	451 7 8
		Trowsers - -	5 8 —		26	
Fife Major - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	11 1 4	1 4 8	26	431 2 8
		Trowsers - -	5 8 —		26	
Naique - - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	7 — 8	5 12 3	1534	17,688 15 —
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10		1534	
Lance Naique - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	7 — 7	5 12 3	Included with Privates.	
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10			
Private - - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	6 14 6	5 11 2	26,000	2,96,291 10 6
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10		26,000	
Drummer and Fifer -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	9 1 6	6 12 8	468	6,356 — —
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10		468	
Band Havildar - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	11 2 6	7 13 2	26	296 12 8
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10		26	
Band Naique - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	6 3 9	5 5 10	26	278 13 2
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10		26	
Band Private - -	Ditto - -	Tunic - -	6 3 7	5 5 —	Included with Drummers.	
		Trowsers - -	4 7 10			
				TOTAL - - - - *Rs.*		3,64,518 — —

Appendix XL.—B.

Value of Articles taken from Stock, Tailoring Charges, Expesnes of Carriage, &c.

Description of Articles.				Amount.		
Value of Articles taken from Stock in Store, viz.:	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Serjeants' Caps - - - - - - at						
Yards Thin Superfine Scarlet - - - - „						
„ Serjeants' Scarlet - - - - - „						
„ Super White - - - - - - „						
„ Super Aurora - - - - - - „						
„ Ordinary Red - - - - - „						
„ Ditto White - - - - - „						
„ Thin Superfine Blue Facing Cloth - - „						
„ Serjeants' ditto - - „						
„ Army Dark ditto - - „						
„ Thin Superfine White Edgings - - „						
„ Serjeants' ditto - - „						
„ Ordinary ditto - - „						
„ Superfine Aurora ditto - - - - „						
„ Crimson Silk Sash - - - - - „						
„ Worsted Sash - - - - - „						
„ Red Worsted Tape - - - - - „						
„ Black Worm Cotton Tape - - - „						
„ Drummers' Tape, Broad - - - - „						
„ Ditto Narrow - - - „						
„ Ditto Fringe - - - „						
Doz. Gilt Buttons - - - - - - „						
„ Gilt Hooks and Eyes - - - - „						
„ Plated ditto - - - - - - „						
„ Brass ditto - - - - - - „						
„ Black ditto, Small - - - - - „						
Yards Best Superfine Oxford Mixture - - „						
„ Serjeents ditto - - „						
„ Superfine ditto - - „						
„ Ordinary ditto - - „						
Doz. Black 4-hole Metal Buttons - - - „						
„ Bone Buttons - - - - - - - „						
„ Charges for making up Clothing - - „						
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	- - - - -			3,64,518	–	–
Contingencies - - - - - - - „						
Proportion of Establishment - - - - „						
Charges for Conveying Clothing - - - „						
Compensation payable - - - - - „						
GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	- - - - -					

Appendix XLI.—(A.)

Clothing for the Native Light Cavalry.

RANK.	Period of Supply.	Description of Clothing.	Rate of Articles.	Average Annual Cost per Man.	Number to be Supplied.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
Serjeant Major -	Quadrenniially	1 Cap - -	9 – –	– – –	3	
	Biennially	1 Overalls -	12 9 11	39 1 9	4	264 13 2
		1 Pair of leather gloves.	– 12 –		3	
		1 Pair of boots -	5 – –		4	
		1 Tunic - -	55 5 10		3	
Quartermaster Serjeant	Ditto -	Ditto - -	82 11 9	39 1 9	ditto -	264 13 2
Subadar Major - -	Biennially	1 Overalls -	12 3 10	35 7 10	3	266 7 10
		1 Pair of leather gloves.	– 12 –		4	
		1 Pair of boots -	5 – –		3	
		1 Tunic - -	52 15 10		4	
Subadar - - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	12 3 10	32 6 10	18	1,219 15 10
		1 Tunic - -	52 9 10		19	
Jemadar - - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	12 3 10	32 4 10	25	1,675 1 8
		1 Tunic - -	52 5 10		25	
Trumpet Major - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	12 3 10	32 11 10	3	249 10 10
		1 Tunic - -	53 3 10		4	
Farrier Major - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	12 3 10	22 15 10	3	251 10 10
		1 Tunic - -	53 11 10		4	
Havildar Major - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 11	9 12 8	3	73 7 5
		1 Tunic - -	24 11 5		4	
Drill Havildar - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 11	8 15 10	3	67 – 9
		1 Tunic - -	13 1 9		4	
Troop Havildar - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 11	8 15 4	Included with Havildars.	
		1 Tunic - -	13 – 9			
Havildar - - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 11	8 15 4	119	2,144 – –
		1 Tunic - -	13 – 8		120	
Trumpeter - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 3	7 7 8	22	328 15 6
		1 Tunic - -	10 2 –		22	
Farrier - - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 3	7 8 3	42	631 5 –
		1 Tunic - -	10 3 3		42	
Naique - - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 –	7 7 9	90	1,356 13 8
		1 Tunic - -	10 2 2		91	
Lance Naique - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 3	7 7 8	Included with Privates.	
		1 Tunic - -	10 2 1			
Rough Rider - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 3	7 7 8	Included with Privates.	
		1 Tunic - -	10 2 –			
Private - - -	Ditto -	1 Overalls -	4 13 3	7 7 8	1,115	16,672 11 9
		1 Tunic - -	10 2 –		1,115	
				TOTAL - - - *Rs.*		25,468 7 6

Appendix XLI.—(B.)

Value of Articles taken from Stock, Tailoring Charges, Expenses of Carriage, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.				AMOUNT.		
Value of Articles taken from Stock in Store, viz.:		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Serjeants' Caps - - - - - - - -	at						
Pairs of Boots - - - - - - -	,,						
,, Leather Gloves - - - - - -	,,						
Yards of best Superfine Sky Blue - - -	,,						
,, Ordinary Sky Blue - - - - -	,,						
,, Serjeants' Pale Buff - - - - -	,,						
,, Thin Superfine Pale Buff - - - -	,,						
,, Superfine Pale Buff - - - - -	,,						
,, Ordinary Pale Buff - - - - -	,,						
,, Best Superfine Cavalry Grey - - -	,,						
,, Superfine Cavalry Grey - - - -	,,						
,, Ordinary Cavalry Grey - - - -	,,						
Dozen white four-hole Metal Buttons, large -	,,						
,, Ditto, small - - - - - - -	,,						
,, White Worsted Net Buttons - - -	,,						
,, Plated Buttons - - - - - -	,,						
,, Lead Buttons - - - - - -	,,						
,, Plated Hooks and Eyes - - - -	,,						
,, Tinned ditto - - - - - - -	,,						
,, White Worsted Tape, narrow - - -	,,						
,, Canvas - - - - - - - -	,,						
Charges for making up Clothing - - -	,,	-	-	-	-		
		TOTAL - - -		*Rs.*	25,468	7	6
Contingencies - - - - - - -	,,	-	-	-	-		
Proportion of Establishment - - - -	,,	-	-	-			
Charges for conveying Clothing - - -	,,	-	-	-	-		
Compensation payable - - - - - -	,,	-	-	-	-		
GRAND TOTAL - - -	*Rs.*	-	-	-	-		

Appendix XLII.

Income Estimate of the Ordnance Department.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TITLE I.—SUMS TO BE REALISED BY THE SALE OF STORES.		
CHAP. I.		
Art. 1. By Public Works Department Stores - - -		
2. By Serviceable Military Stores - - - -		
3. By Unserviceable Military Stores - - - -		
TITLE II.—SUMS RECOVERABLE ON ACCOUNT OF SHORT DELIVERIES.		
CHAP. I.		
Art. 1. By Stores from England short delivered - - -		
2. By Stores in transit from port to port, short delivered		
TOTAL Cash Income - - *Rs.*	- - -	
TITLE III.—AMOUNT VALUE OF STORES expected to be received from England.		
CHAP. I.		
Art. 1. Supplies between India and London - - -		
TITLE IV.—AMOUNT VALUE OF STORES expected to be received from other Presidencies, Departments and Colonial Governments.		
CHAP. I. PRESIDENCIES.		
Art. 1. General Government of India - - - -		
2. Bombay Presidency - - - - - -		
CHAP. II. DEPARTMENTS.		
1. Judicial Department - - - - - -		
2. Revenue Department - - - - - -		
3. Road Department - - - - - -		
4. Medical Department - - - - - -		
5. Clothing Store Department - - - - -		
6. General Department - - - - - -		
7. Government Museum - - - - - -		
8. Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -		
9. Marine Department - - - - - -		
10. Public Department - - - - - -		
11. Government House - - - - - -		
CHAP. III. COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.		
1. H. M. Government of Sydney - - - -		
2. H. M. Government of Prince of Wales Island -		
TITLE V.—STORES EXPECTED TO BE MADE UP IN DEPARTMENTAL MANUFACTORIES.		
Art. 1. Gunpowder Manufactory - - - - -		
2. Gun Carriage ditto - - - - - -		
3. Artillery Depôt and Percussion Cap Manufactory -		
4. Grand Arsenal, including Bullet Factory - - -		
5. Provincial Arsenals - - - - - -		
GRAND TOTAL - - *Rs.*	- - -	

EAST INDIA
(MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION).

COPY of the REPORTS and RECOMMENDATIONS of the MILITARY FINANCE COMMISSION in *India*, which have been received by the Secretary of State for *India* in Council; &c.

(*Colonel Sykes*).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *February* 1861.

[*Price* 2*s.* 4*d.*]

59.

Under 24 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ARMY AMALGAMATION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 June 1861;—*for*,

"COPY of the ORDER Amalgamating the ARMY of *India* with the LINE, published in the Calcutta Government Gazette, dated the 10th day of April 1861, together with all DESPATCHES relating thereto."

India Office,
18 June 1861.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel.

The Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary, Monday, 22 April 1861.

(No. 332 of 1861.)

General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, Military Department,
10 April 1861.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, publishes, for general information, Her Majesty's warrant, dated the 16th of January last, for the formation of staff corps in each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the subjoined Despatches, recently received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, announcing the Queen's gracious intentions regarding the officers and Men of Her Majesty's Indian forces.

2. Her Majesty's Government have laid down the general principles of this important measure; but, considering that various questions and points of detail, affecting the interests of the army, might arise, which could be best considered in India, have intrusted the Governor General of India in Council, in communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, with full discretion to act as may be deemed best for the public service, and have authorised him to frame such orders as may be necessary to give full effect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

3. The Governor General in Council has now the satisfaction of announcing to the European officers and men of the Indian forces, the conditions prescribed and the offers made to them upon their amalgamation with Her Majesty's general forces; whereby two armies will be united, which severally have rendered the most signal services to their Queen and country.

4. Her Majesty's Government have expressed an anxious desire to preserve the proud recollections of distinguished service which belong especially to the older regiments of each Presidency, and to incorporate with Her Majesty's army, corps which have so greatly contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of Her Majesty's dominions in the East. Despatch 28, para. 3.

5. In order to effect these measures consistently with the determination which has been previously made known to the army, that no man shall have his present terms of service altered except with his own consent, the Governor General in Council, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, hereby offers to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, without exception, belonging to Non-commissioned officers and men. Despatch 27, para. 11. Despatch 28, paras. 1, 7, 10, 19, 22, 23, 26.

Despatch 29, para. 10.

to the European artillery, infantry, and sappers and miners of the three Presidencies, to the European cavalry in Bengal, including the Lahore Light Horse, to the German soldiers of the 3d Bombay European Regiment, and to all men in the depots of the Indian forces at Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and other stations, the option of accepting general service on the ordinary conditions of soldiers enlisted for the artillery, infantry and cavalry, of Her Majesty's line army, with a bounty, to all who are not of warrant rank, at the rates to be presently stated.

6. Soldiers who now volunteer will have the option of choosing whether their future pensions shall be reckoned according to the regulations of Her Majesty's army or according to those of the Indian forces. Their choice may be declared at any time within three months of the date of volunteering.

Soldiers who now volunteer will have the privilege of counting their past service towards completion of their contract service and for pension, under whichever regulations they may choose.

Despatch 29, paras. 2, 10, 12.

7. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the artillery of each Presidency, who, under the above conditions, may be willing to transfer their services absolutely to the Royal Regiments of Artillery of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will be formed into new troops and batteries, composed of men serving under the same conditions as those of the Royal Artillery. The soldiers who may decline to accept the offer now made will be formed into batteries, which will remain under their original conditions, and as the numbers of the men diminish by casualties, the batteries will be gradually diminished in number, and will finally disappear.

Despatch 30, para. 14.

8. Non-commissioned officers and men who have been transferred from other corps to the corps of Sappers and Miners, and who may now volunteer under the conditions of Her Majesty's general service, will receive the rates of bounty stated in paragraph 20. The acceptance of bounty will not involve their removal from the sappers and miners. Those who decline to accept the offer now made may continue with that corps on their present conditions.

Despatch 28, para. 19.

9. The European cavalry will be formed into three regiments of light dragoons of Her Majesty's general army, to consist of the men who may now volunteer on the conditions of general service, and these men will have the option of joining any one of the three regiments of light dragoons to be now formed. These will be designated respectively the 19th, 20th, and 21st Regiments of Light Dragoons.

Despatch 28, paras. 10, 21.

10. The non-commissioned officers and men of the European cavalry and the Lahore Light Horse, who may prefer the existing conditions of Indian service, will be placed in a regiment of cavalry to be formed for that purpose as a local regiment, with officers selected from those who may not volunteer for line service.

Despatch 28, paras. 10, 11, 17, 23, 26.

11. It is desired by Her Majesty's Government to maintain, as integral regiments, the three oldest European infantry regiments of the Bengal Presidency, and all of the three regiments of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and to keep the men who are now in each of those corps, and who may volunteer for Her Majesty's general service, in the regiments which, when transferred to the line, will represent those to which they now respectively belong.

Despatch 28, para. 10.

12. The men of the 4th and 6th Bengal European Regiments, and the men of the Bengal European Infantry of the depôt at Barrackpore, will be allowed to volunteer for any one of the three new regiments of the line in Bengal. The men of the Bengal European Light Cavalry of the depôt at Barrackpore, will be allowed to volunteer for any one of the three new regiments of the cavalry of the line. The men of the cavalry and infantry arm of the depôt at Barrackpore who do not volunteer, will join the local regiment of their arm.

13. Her Majesty having graciously determined to mark her estimation of the services of her Indian armies, by conferring the designation of "Royal" upon three of the European regiments, and by selecting for this honour one regiment rom each Presidency—the selection of which has been left by Her Majesty, to the judgment and discretion of the Government of India,—the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that the following regiments

regiments will henceforward bear the honourable designation of "Royal" Regim nts:—

The 1st Bengal Fusiliers.
The 1st Madras Fusiliers.
The 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

14. The three older regiments in the several Presidencies, will thus be converted into regiments of Her Majesty's general army, and will be numbered and designated as follows:— Despatch 28, paras. 17, 23, 26, 29.

The 101st Regiment of Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers).
The 102d Regiment of Foot (Royal Madras Fusiliers).
The 103d Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers).
The 104th Regiment of Foot (Bengal Fusiliers).
The 105th Regiment of Foot (Madras Light Infantry).
The 106th Regiment of Foot (Bombay Light Infantry).
The 107th Regiment of Foot (Bengal Infantry).
The 108th Regiment of Foot (Madras Infantry).
The 109th Regiment of Foot (Bombay Infantry).

15. The corps transferred to Her Majesty's service will retain all honorary distinctions which they have won, these will be borne on appointments and colours, or in the Army List, in such manner as Her Majesty's Government may think best suited to the arm of the service to which the corps belongs. Despatch 28, paras. 17, 23, 26.

16. The non-commissioned officers and men of the infantry who may prefer the conditions of Indian service, will be placed in one or more regiments of infantry, to be formed as local regiments in each Presidency, with officers selected from those who may not volunteer for line service. Despatch 28, paras. 10, 12, 24, 27.

17. In the Artillery, Cavalry (including the Lahore Light Horse), and infantry of the Indian forces, there are many men who volunteered from regiments of the line. To these men the Governor General in Council allows the option of returning to the regiments, whether of cavalry or infantry, from which they volunteered, if those regiments are now in India, or of transfer to other regiments of British cavalry or infantry serving in India, or to the regiments to be now retained of the arm to which such men belong. The men of this class electing to be transferred to British regiments serving in India will not receive bounty, having received it on entering the Indian service. To those who accept the conditions of Her Majesty's general service now offered bounty will be given on the same terms as to the other men in the Indian service. The volunteers here alluded to will be further allowed the option of discharge, if unwilling to remain in the service. Those who prefer the existing conditions of the Indian service will be allowed to remain with a local regiment. Despatch 28, para. 10. Despatch 29, para. 10.

18. The non-commissioned officers of artillery, of the 4th and 5th Bengal European Cavalry, and of the 4th and 6th Bengal European Infantry, who volunteer for the new regiments of the line, will carry their rank with them, and be supernumeraries in the regiments for which they volunteer, being made effective in their respective ranks as vacancies occur, in the proportion of three appointments to four vacancies.

19. To the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men employed in the several departments of the army, to the non-commissioned officers serving with native regiments, and to all other men borne on the unattached list in Bengal, and the lists of effective supernumeraries in Madras and Bombay, the Governor General in Council offers the option of accepting the conditions of Her Majesty's general service, according to the arm of the service to which they belong, with bounty to all men not of warrant rank who, under the usual conditions of service, would be entitled to bounty, or of remaining on the conditions of the Indian service, if they prefer to do so. General tenor of Despatch 28.

20. The rates of bounty to be issued will be as follows:— Despatch 28, para. 10.

	Rs.
To men who have more than 4 years to serve from the 18th February 1861 - -	50
To men who have more than 3 and less than 4 years to serve from the same date -	40
To men who have more than 2 and less than 3 years to serve from the same date -	30
To men who have more than 1 and less than 2 years to serve from the same date -	20
To men who have 1 year or less to serve from the same date - - - - -	10

Any expense caused to a man by his transfer will be reimbursed to him. No kit, or compensation in lieu of kit, will be given.

21. The immediate issue of bounty to men volunteering is hereby authorised, on their making the declaration appended to this general order before a justice of the peace or magistrate.

Despatch 28, para. 9.

22. The earliest measures will be taken in the three Presidencies, under the orders of their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief, to ascertain the wishes of the men; and the result will be reported to the Government of India without delay. The Commander in Chief in India may take the necessary measures for carrying out the final arrangements for the new constitution of the European forces of Her Majesty's Indian army, and for the disposal of the men who do not volunteer.

Commissioned officers. Despatch 27, para. 3.

23. In the execution of the measures to bring about the proposed amalgamation, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the pledge that due regard shall be paid to the rights and claims of the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces shall be scrupulously adhered to.

Despatch 31, paras. 2, 4.

24. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give to every officer of her Indian armies a Royal Commission, under the sign manual, conferring rank and command in Her Majesty's army in any part of the world. Nominal rolls of all the officers of the armies of the three Presidencies will be immediately transmitted by the several Governments of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in order to the preparation of the new commissions.

Despatch 29, para. 2, VI.

1 Colonel Commandant.
2 Colonels.
4 Lieut.-Colonels.
8 Captains.
9 Second Captains, including an Adjutant.
24 Lieutenants.

25. In order to carry out to the full extent the plan which has been determined upon by Her Majesty's Government for the assimilation and ultimate consolidation of the Indian regiments of artillery with the Royal Artillery, the organization of the Indian regiments will be as follows:—The Bengal Artillery will be formed into seven brigades, the Madras Artillery into four brigades, and the Bombay Artillery into three brigades, in all 14 brigades, each with the strength of officers detailed in the margin. Regimental promotions in the artillery requisite to complete the formation of brigades on the new organization will be made without delay, with effect from the 18th February 1861, the date of the receipt of the despatches by the Government of India.

Despatch 27, para. 9.

26. The officers of artillery holding appointments in the Ordnance Department, including superintendents of Ordnance manufacturing establishments, will be seconded, and the promotions consequent thereupon will be made from the same date.

Despatch 29, paras. 4, 5.

27. Under the Royal Artillery organization, the colonel's allowance is drawn by colonels commandant, and of these there will be seven only under the new organization, in place of 12 who now draw colonel's allowance in Bengal; in Madras, four in place of seven; and in Bombay, three in place of five.

Eventually the assimilation will be carried out in this respect also. The five officers who will be supernumerary in Bengal, the three in Madras, and the two in Bombay, will continue to receive colonel's allowance; and the necessary reduction will be gradually carried out, by promoting only three officers to every four vacancies in the number of those receiving colonel's allowance, until the supernumeraries shall have been absorbed.

28. The colonels now to be made colonels commandant, and the colonels in excess of the new establishment, who are also in receipt of the colonel's allowance, will take regimental rank as colonels commandant from the date on which they respectively received the colonel's allowance. All general officers not being on the new fixed establishment of colonels commandant, and not drawing colonel's allowance, will be supernumerary or unattached, as at present.

Despatch 29, para. 6.

29. Colonels of artillery, under the new organization, who, not being colonels commandant, will not draw colonel's allowance, will be permitted to draw in India the pay and allowances fixed for the rank of regimental colonel (excepting the colonel's allowance). On furlough they will receive the furlough pay of colonel, viz. 25 *s.* a day, and they will enjoy the privileges of regimental colonels, in being permitted to reside in England, if not required in India, without forfeiting their position on the effective list.

30. Artillery

30. Artillery officers willing to serve out of India, and who may be permitted to do so, will receive commissions in the Royal Artillery, and will draw the pay and allowances fixed by Her Majesty's regulations for that arm of the service, according to the situation and locality in which they may be serving, but their promotion will continue to go on in their original regiments. Despatch 29, para. 7.

31. The existing regiments of artillery in the three Presidencies of India will remain distinct from each other and from the Royal Artillery, so long as any officers now in them shall continue to be borne on their rolls. Despatch 29, para. 2, I.

32. For the batteries formed of men who may accept the conditions of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, officers will be provided from the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay artillery regiments respectively, and they will receive commissions in the Royal Artillery concurrent with those which they now respectively hold in their regiments. For the batteries which may be formed on the conditions of the Indian service, officers will be provided from the same regiments. Despatch 29, paras. 10, 11.

33. No new appointments will be made to the Indian regiments of artillery, but hereafter, on the occurrence of vacancies in any of the three Indian regiments, or in the Royal Artillery, appointments of young officers will be made to the Royal Artillery. Despatch 29, para. 2, II. III.

34. After all the subalterns in any of the Indian regiments of artillery shall have been promoted, on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the grade of second captain in that corps, the senior subaltern of the Royal Artillery shall be promoted to that grade. Despatch 29, para. 2, IV.

35. The same process will be followed in each grade successively, until all the officers of the Indian regiments of artillery have been absorbed, after which the whole corps will be Royal Artillery. Despatch 29, para. 2, V.

36. The engineer corps of Her Majesty's Indian forces will be immediately formed into three battalions for Bengal, and two each for Madras and Bombay, of the following strength respectively:— Despatch 30, para. 6.

1 Colonel Commandant.	8 Captains.
2 Colonels.	8 Second Captains.
5 Lieutenant Colonels.	24 Lieutenants.

37. The promotions in the engineer regiments, requisite to complete the formation of battalions on the new organization, will be made without delay, with effect from the 18th February 1861, the date of the receipt of the Despatches by the Government of India.

38. The colonels of the engineers who will become supernumerary under the new organization in the three Presidencies, will receive the regimental rank of colonel commandant from the date on which they came into the receipt of the colonel's allowance, and will continue to receive that allowance. Their number will be reduced to that fixed by the new organization, by omitting to fill up one out of every four vacancies. Despatch 30, para. 8.

39. Colonels of engineers, not being colonels commandant, will be in the same position as colonels of artillery, as described in paragraph 29 above. Despatch 30, para. 9.

All general officers not being on the new fixed establishment of colonels commandant, and not drawing colonel's allowance, will be supernumerary or unattached, as at present.

40. Officers of the Indian Engineers will receive commissions in the Royal Engineers, but will rise by seniority in their respective regiments. Despatch 30, para. 10.

41. They will not be required to serve out of India unless at their own request, but will be eligible to serve anywhere, receiving the pay and allowances fixed for Royal Engineers in similar positions. Despatch 30, para. 11.

42. The places of engineer officers of the Indian service who may elect and who may be permitted to serve out of India on the above terms, will be filled up by officers of the Royal Engineers who may be willing to undertake the several duties required from engineer officers in the Public Works Department. Despatch 30, para. 12.

 43. The

Despatch 30, para. 13.

43. The engineer corps of the several Presidencies will continue to be, as at present, principally corps of officers having no European soldiers attached to them. But engineer officers may be posted, as at present, as far as they can be made available, to the corps of Native Sappers, which will be maintained on its present footing.

Despatch 30, para. 4.

44. All fresh appointments of young officers will be made to the Royal Engineers, and when all the subalterns of any of the three Indian regiments shall have become captains, the next vacancy in that regiment will cause the promotion of the senior subaltern of Royal Engineers, and the same process will be followed in the higher grades until all the officers of the engineers shall have disappeared.

Despatch 27, para. 9.

45. Officers of engineers now in staff employ other than appointments in the Public Works or Survey Departments; and officers of artillery now in staff employ other than appointments with batteries of native artillery, or in the Ordnance Department, or as superintendents of Ordnance manufacturing establishments in India, will be required to exercise the option of joining the staff corps, or of not joining it, in the same way as officers of infantry or cavalry, as hereafter explained. Officers of the Indian artillery and engineers now on staff employ, who may not elect to join the staff corps, and officers of the Indian artillery and engineers in general, will, in common with the rest of the army, be available for any duty to which they may be appointed.

Despatch 27, para. 7.

46. The general gradation list of general and other officers of the armies of the three Presidencies, and their promotion therein, will remain exactly as at present.

Despatch 27, para. 8.

47. The promotion of field officers of cavalry and infantry will go on as usual, in separate regimental gradation lists of "majors," "lieutenant colonels," and "colonels;" but a gradual reduction will be made in the number of regimental colonels entitled to colonel's allowance, in due proportion to the reduction in the number of regiments.

Despatch 27, para. 8.

48. The extent of this reduction will be determined hereafter; but, in pursuance of the instructions given in Despatch No. 27, paragraph 8, the Governor General in Council now announces that the reduction will be commenced at once in Bengal, by promoting only three lieutenant colonels for every four vacancies in the rank of colonel regimentally, in the cavalry and infantry respectively. This arrangement will commence to operate from the 18th of February 1861, and will not include vacancies which occurred previous to that date.

Despatch 27, para. 13.

49. The course of promotion of officers who belong to regiments will, as heretofore, go on to the regimental rank of major inclusive, and that of unposted officers as directed in the General Orders, No. 1637, of 1859, No. 1115 of 1860, and No. 214, 12th March 1861.

Despatch 27, para. 13.
Despatch 28, paras. 14, 16.

50. All the officers of cavalry and infantry of the Indian forces will be placed on two general lists of cavalry and infantry respectively for each Presidency; those below the rank of lieutenant-colonel will, however, retain their places in the cadres of their old regiments, for the purpose of regulating promotion, as hereafter explained. These general lists will be distinct from that of the staff corps and form the existing gradation lists of each Presidency, and the gradation list of officers of all arms of the three Presidencies. From these two general lists officers of cavalry and infantry will be invited to volunteer for Her Majesty's general service, to the number required for the new regiments of cavalry and infantry respectively, according as such officers belong to either branch of the service. Those officers who may not be appointed to the new regiments of Her Majesty's line service, or to the staff corps, will continue to be available as heretofore for their present duty, or for any other duty to which they may be appointed by Government. The general lists will be immediately formed in the three Presidencies, and measures will be taken by the several Governments to ascertain the wishes of officers in regard to volunteering for Her Majesty's general service.

Despatch 28, para. 20.

51. The officers of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Bengal Cavalry will be permitted to volunteer for general service in the three regiments respectively representing those

to

to which they now belong; and any vacancies that may then remain in the cadres of officers on the establishment of a dragoon regiment, as laid down in paragraph 55, will be filled up in the 19th Light Dragoons by volunteers from the remaining officers of the Bengal Cavalry, in the 20th and 21st Light Dragoons by volunteers from the officers of the Madras and Bombay Cavalry respectively. In the event of vacancies still remaining in any of the three regiments, they will be filled by officers who may volunteer, selected from the general lists of cavalry in the three Presidencies.

52. It is necessary that the officers of the three general service regiments of European infantry, to be now formed in each of the three Presidencies, should be generally under the conditions of service of line officers; and it is desired that they should be taken from among the officers of the Indian armies, and, as far as possible, from the old regiments, which will be respectively represented by the new. Despatch 28, para. 13.

53. It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that such of the officers as may have belonged to the three older local regiments shall be appointed respectively to the new regiments, representing those to which they belonged, and that it should be secured to them that they shall hold a position in the new regiments as far as possible the same as that which they held in the old ones. Despatch 28, para. 15.

54. Such of the German officers now attached to the 3d Bombay European Regiment, as may desire it, will receive commissions in their present grades in the 109th Foot. Despatch 28, para. 28.

55. The new regiments will consist of cadres of the strength noted in the margin,* exclusive of regimental staff. From the officers who may volunteer for general service the number who may be required to fill up these cadres will be appointed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, subject to the approval of the Government of India. These officers will eventually receive new commissions from Her Majesty, bearing the same dates respectively as the commissions which they now hold. Despatch 28, paras. 15, 20.

56. The system of purchase, as practised in the Queen's army, is not to be introduced into these regiments. They will be seniority corps; but, in the promotion to field officers, the fitness and efficiency of the officers will be taken into account. Despatch 28, para. 14, and Instructions.

57. The commanding officers of the two reduced Bengal European Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, the 4th and 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and the 4th and 6th Bengal Infantry, are allowed to keep their command allowances for one year, unless otherwise provided for.

58. It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that, notwithstanding the formation of the two general lists of cavalry and infantry in the several Presidencies, and of the staff corps, the names of all officers shall continue to be borne on the cadres of their former regiments. Officers joining the staff corps, or the new line regiments, will, by so doing, forego promotion in their former cadres, and their names will continue to be borne on their former cadres, in *italics*, only for the purpose of regulating the promotion of their juniors; but by joining the staff corps, or the new line regiments, officers will not prejudice their claims on the military and orphan funds and to retiring pensions under the Indian regulations. Despatch 27, paras. 13, 14. Despatch 28, para. 14.

59. Thus, the promotion of officers who do not join the staff corps or the new line regiments will continue, as heretofore, to depend on their position in their former cadres; and the rise of officers in the new regiments, and in the staff corps, will be entirely irrespective of their position in their former cadres, but will depend in Despatch 27, paras. 13, 14.

---

* *Cavalry.*

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
9 Captains.
9 Lieutenants.
9 Cornets.
} Including one Troop for the Depôt.

A Colonel will hereafter be appointed to each Regiment.

Infantry.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
12 Captains.
14 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.
} Including two Companies at the Depôt.

A Colonel will hereafter be appointed to each Regiment.

in the one case on their promotion in the new regiments, and in the other on their length of service.

Despatch 27, paras. 13, 14.

60. The same rule will apply to promotion in the regimental gradation list of field officers, on which the names of officers transferred will be placed in the same position which they would have held had they not joined the staff corps or volunteered for the new line regiments. Thus, until the death or retirement of such officers, their names will remain on the rolls of the Indian army to regulate the promotion of their juniors.

Note.—The following illustration will show the operation of the new system:—

Number of Old Cadres.	General List.	Present Position.	101st Fusiliers.	Cadre of Old 10th Native Infantry.
10th N.I. -	Captains A -	(101st Fusiliers) -	Captains * - -	Captains *
4th N.I. -	„ B -	(General duties) -	„ * - -	„ *
1st N.I. -	„ C -	(Staff Corps) -	„ * - -	„ A
20th N.I. -	„ D -	(General duties) -	„ A - -	„ *
1st N.I. -	„ E -	(ditto) - -	„ * - -	„ *
10th N.I. -	„ F -	(Staff Corps) -	„ * - -	„ *
3d N.I. -	„ G -	(101st Fusiliers) -	„ G - -	„ *
	&c.		„ * - -	
			„ * - -	
			„ * - -	
			„ * - -	
			„ * - -	
	—	—	—	—
20th N.I. -	Lieutenants H	(General duties) -	Lieutenants K -	Lieutenants I (14 years' service).
10th N.I. -	„ I	(ditto) - -	„ M	
1st N.I. -	„ J	(ditto) - -	„ * -	Lieutenants F (12 years' service).
1st N.I. -	„ K	(101st Fusiliers) -	„ *	
2d N.I. -	„ L	(General duties) -	„ * -	Lieutenants M.
10th N.I. -	„ M	(101st Fusiliers) -	„ *	„ *
2d N.I. -	„ N	(General duties) -	&c.	„ *
4th N.I. -	„ O	(ditto) - -		„ *
20th N.I. -	„ P	(ditto) - -		&c.
3d N.I. -	„ Q	(ditto) - -		
	&c.			

Suppose A to retire from the 101st Fusiliers, then K, the senior lieutenant in that regiment, becomes captain in it, and his name is included amongst the captains on the general list; G, a captain in the 101st, rising one step in the gradation of the corps; also I, the senior lieutenant in the cadre of the old 10th Native Infantry, to which A belonged, becomes captain, standing above K in the general list. Thus, the retirement of one officer has given two effective steps. But J, who stood before K in his former cadre, remains a lieutenant.

Next, suppose C to retire from the staff corps; no officer in that corps is promoted; but J, the senior lieutenant on the cadre of the old 1st Native Infantry, to which C belonged, is promoted.

Now, suppose E to retire, then K would be promoted (nominally) in his old cadre, he being already a captain in the 101st Fusiliers. Thus, in fact, E's retirement has given no effective step.

Again, suppose F to retire; then, as he is actually only a lieutenant on his former cadre, he gives no step; the only result is, that M becomes senior lieutenant on his old cadre.

Lastly, suppose G to retire; then M becomes captain in the 101st Fusiliers, and

and on the General List; and Q also becomes a substantive captain on the General List.

Also note, that F, an officer of 12 years' service, by joining the staff corps, passed over I, his senior in the army, and in his former cadre.

The General List will then stand thus:—

Captains	B	Lieutenants	H
	D		L
	&c.		N
	I		O
	K		P
	J		&c.
	M		
	Q		

61. It is intended by Her Majesty's Government that the regular native infantry regiments in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the regular native cavalry regiments in Madras, shall eventually be officered on the irregular system; and, therefore, that the number of their European officers shall eventually be fewer than at present. This change will be effected gradually, and each regiment, after the change shall have been made in it, will be officered from the general lists and from the staff corps; and, as far as may be practicable, officers will be allowed to continue to serve with the regiments to which they have been attached. Despatch 27, paras. 4, 5, 13.

62. It will be the anxious desire of the Government of India to carry out this important change with due regard to the interest and claims of all officers now serving with the regular native regiments of the army; and, meanwhile, officers commanding regiments, and all officers serving with them, will continue to draw the allowances they now receive.

63. The position and claims of the field officers of the army who are now unemployed, and for whom it may be difficult to find suitable employment under the new system, are also under consideration by the Governor General in Council.

64. It is intended that the irregular regiments of cavalry and infantry in the three Presidencies shall each have six officers, besides the medical officer. Despatch 27, para. 4.

65. It will be observed, that, in the Despatches, No. 27, paragraphs 12 and 34, and No. 28, paragraph 14, it is distinctly announced that the present and prospective advantages which officers now in the service derive from the Military and Orphan Funds, will be secured to them; and further, that the retiring pensions, under the Indian regulations, will be scrupulously preserved. Officers ordered to serve out of India with their regiments will be allowed to count such service in completion of the period required, under the Indian regulations, for the several rates of pension. Officers who may serve out of India under any other conditions will be allowed to count for pension, in addition to their service in India, one year for every two years of their service out of India. Despatch 27, paras. 12, 34. Despatch 28, para. 14.

66. The organization and regulations of the staff corps to be formed in the several Presidencies are given in full detail in the Royal Warrant, and the Despatch, No. 27, now published. The object of forming the staff corps is to supply a body of officers for service in India, by whom various offices and appointments, hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps of the Indian forces, shall in future be held; it having been resolved that the practice of withdrawing officers for such employment, while remaining on the strength of their regiments, be discontinued; and that, ultimately, all officers selected for such employment be transferred to staff corps. Staff Corps—Royal Warrant, Clause 1. Despatch 27, para. 6.

67. These corps will be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps, respectively, and will consist of such officers as may be required for employment therein, and may be selected by the Governments of the several Presidencies, with the approbation of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Royal Warrant, Clause 1.

68. Officers of the British and Indian armies, now on staff employ in India, not having the substantive rank of colonel, are eligible for admission to the staff corps; and officers of either service, under the rank of field officer, not now on the staff, may, now or hereafter, become candidates. Royal Warrant, Clause 2. Despatch 27, para. 6.

69. Officers at present holding civil and political appointments of every description, and appointments in all public offices and departments; officers holding military appointments on the general and personal staff, and the appointments of commandant, second in command, and adjutant of irregular and local corps; of adjutant, and interpreter, and quartermaster of existing local European and native regiments; will be held to be now on staff employ, and will be eligible, under the conditions hereafter noted, to have their names placed on the list of the staff corps; but officers doing duty with irregular and local regiments will not be regarded as being now in staff employ.

70. So soon as the proposed changes in the organization of the regular native regiments shall have come into operation, the whole of the officers who will be permanently attached to them will be held to be on staff employ.

Despatch 27, para. 6.

71. There will then be, as at present, two great divisions of employment for officers of the staff corps:—

1. Purely military, as in regiments of the native army.
2. Various civil appointments, as political, public works, &c.

There will also be, practically, many subdivisions of employment, for each of which there will be, as at present, separate departmental lists.

Royal Warrant, Clause 2.
Despatch 27, paras. 13, 17.

72. Officers of the Indian army, now holding staff appointments of any description, will have the option of joining the staff corps, if they do not possess the substantive rank of colonel, or of continuing in staff employment, whatever their regimental rank, without joining the staff corps; and, in the latter case, they will not, as heretofore, be required to vacate their appointments on the attainment of a certain regimental rank. This paragraph does not affect the provisions of paragraph 45.

Royal Warrant, Clause 2.
Despatch 27, para. 26.

73. Officers of the Indian army, not now on the staff, not having the substantive rank of colonel, but who, within the last three years, or who, at the commencement of their present unexpired furlough, may have served permanently on the staff, and who may make application within the next six months, will be considered eligible to join the staff corps on the same terms as those now on staff employ; provided always, that they have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, and that they did not lose their appointments through misconduct, and are not otherwise disqualified.

Despatch 27, para. 16.

74. Officers of the British army, now in staff employment, will have the option of declaring their desire to be transferred to the staff corps, with the consent of the Commander in Chief in India, within six months from the date of the notification of the Royal Warrant in India; or of retaining their appointments on their present footing, if their services are required by Government, for the unexpired portion of a period of five years from the date of their appointment, unless the regiments to which they belong shall be previously removed from the Indian establishment.

Royal Warrant, Clause 2.
Despatch 27, paras. 18, 19.

75. Those whose tenure of staff appointments, at the time of transfer to the staff corps, shall have exceeded one year, will not be subjected to probation, or to any introductory test other than those already prescribed for any department in which they may be serving; but officers who may have held their appointments for less than one year will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps, unless they possess the requisite qualifications, to be hereafter laid down, and shall have completed the period of probation to be prescribed. The option of joining the staff corps will be open to those officers only who may be considered by the Governments under which they are serving to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

Despatch 27, para. 15.
Adjutant-General's Department.
Quarter-Master General's Department.
Brigade Majors and Fort Adjutants.
Personal Staff.

76. Appointments on the general staff of the army specified in the margin, can only be held for five years; they may be held by officers of the staff corps, or by other officers of either army, but will be subject henceforward to the limitations as to rank, which are laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in Clauses 30 to 33 of the Section entitled "Duties of General and other officers employed upon the staff of the Army."

77. Officers now holding such appointments will not be required to vacate them for a period of two years from this date, or a period of seven years from the date of their appointment.

78. Officers

78. Officers not having the substantive rank of colonel, now holding appointments on the staff, as defined in paragragh 69, will at once be called upon to declare whether or not they desire to join the staff corps. To enable such officers to avail themselves of the advantages in the way of promotion, notified in paragraphs 84 and 85, they must communicate their decision to the Adjutant General within six months of the date of the publication of the Royal Warrant in India. Despatch 27, para. 26.

79. The selection of officers hereafter, for the staff corps, will rest with the governments in India, but no officer serving with any regiment will be admitted on probation without the consent of the Commander in Chief, or without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment, that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the period prescribed in paragraph 80. Despatch 27, para. 20.

80. For the future, officers not on the staff will not be eligible for the staff corps unless they be below the rank of regimental field officer, and have served three years with a regiment, of which two must have been in India, and have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee. They will not be permanently appointed to the staff corps, unless, after due probation, they shall pass the prescribed tests for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. This rule applies equally to officers of the British and Indian armies. Royal Warrant, Clause 2. Despatch 27, paras. 19, 20.

81. A subsequent notification will prescribe the period of probation and the tests of qualification in the several departments. Despatch 27, para. 20.

82. The promotion of officers while on probation will go on in their respective regiments. Despatch 27, para. 21.

83. Officers of the British army, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will be removed from the strength of the regiment to which they belonged. Despatch 27, para. 21.

84. The promotion of officers of the staff corps will be regulated as follows :— Royal Warrant, Clause 3, paras. 1 and 2.

Ensigns, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will have the rank of lieutenant. Other officers will have the rank which they may hold in their regiments.

Officers of twelve years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, will become captains. After twenty years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, they will become majors. After twenty-six years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, they will become lieutenant colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps, as lieutenant colonel, will entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of colonel.

85. Officers now in staff employment will be allowed to count, to the extent laid down in the Royal Warrant, as noted in the preceding paragraph, their past service towards promotion, as if it had been performed in the staff corps. One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it according to the above rules. An interval of two years, at least, must intervene between each succeeding step. But these privileges will be restricted to those officers who, whether now in India or on leave out of India, may declare their desire to be transferred to the staff corps within six months of the date of the notification of the Warrant in India. Royal Warrant, Clause 3. Despatch 27, para. 26.

86. The officers referred to in paragraph 73 will also be allowed this privilege, should they be permitted to join the staff corps. Royal Warrant, Clause 2.

87. The past service on the staff, counting for promotion in the staff corps, will include any service of a permanent nature which an officer now on the staff may, from the date of his first arrival in India, have passed on the staff. Despatch 27, para. 26. Royal Warrant, Clause 3, para. 3.

88. Officers of the staff corps, under the substantive rank of field officer, will be allowed to exchange with regimental officers of the line of the same rank, on the recommendation of the Governments of the several Presidencies, with the concurrence of the Government of India and the Commander in Chief in India, and subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty. But it is to be understood that the regimental officer entering the staff corps by exchange will not necessarily assume the staff appointment held by the officer with whom he exchanges. He will merely enter the staff corps on being found qualified for the department of the staff Despatch 27, para. 27. Royal Warrant, Clause 3, para. 6.

staff on which the Government may desire to employ him. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank.

89. An officer of the staff corps, whose name is borne on the cadre of an Indian regiment, exchanging from the staff corps with an officer of a British regiment, other than the new line regiments about to be formed, will give an effective step in the cadre of his former regiment.

Despatch 27, para. 22.

90. It will be discretional with the Governments in India, as at present, to employ the officers of the staff corps in such manner as they may think best, in the situations for which their respective qualifications may render them most fitted. The appointments and promotions in the several departments will rest, as at present, with the Governments in India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which the officer may hold in the staff corps. Those appointments, promotions, and recommendations now in the gift of the Commanders in Chief remain as heretofore.

Despatch 27, para. 28.

91. Officers of the staff corps of one Presidency may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be employed in any other Presidency.

92. Unattached officers of the Indian service are eligible for the staff corps on the same terms as other Indian officers.

Royal Warrant, Clause 8.
Despatch, 27, para. 32.

93. Officers of the staff corps, while on furlough, will draw the pay of their rank, as laid down in the clause of the Royal Warrant for officers out of India, and in case of sickness will have the privilege of drawing for six months the allowances of officers on sick leave in India. They will be allowed to retain their appointments during short periods of leave, not exceeding twenty months, during which time they will only receive the unemployed pay of their rank. With the above exceptions, the officers of the staff corps will be under the new furlough regulations of the Indian army.

Despatch 27, para. 30.

94. A certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance. Eventually the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every thirty officers on the staff corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each Presidency.

Royal Warrant, Clause 3, para. 9.
Despatch 27, para. 29.

95. Officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service. Officers of the British army entering the staff corps will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps:—

Scale.	£	s.	d.	
After 20 years' service in India - - - -	191	12	–	per annum.
„ 24 „ „ „ - - - -	292	–	–	„
„ 28 „ „ „ - - - -	365	–	–	„
„ 32 „ „ „ - - - -	456	5	–	„

These periods of service will include the proportions of leave of absence in India or elsewhere laid down in the new furlough regulations, viz.:—

2 years in 20 years' service.
3 „ 25 „ „
4 „ 30 „ „

Royal Warrant, Clause 3, para. 10.
Despatch 27, para. 31.

96. All officers of the staff corps in England who may not wish to retire, but are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list of the staff corps who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, may, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps, be placed on a half-pay list, on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in the British Army. Officers belonging to the Indian Forces who may avail themselves of this privilege, will give an effective step in the cadres of their regiments. Officers placed on half-pay will be eligible to return to effective

effective service, either in the staff corps or in regiments of the line. In the former case their names will not be restored to their old cadres.

97. No unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the governments in India to remain there, will be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. At the expiration of that period he will be restricted to the pay fixed for officers of his rank "out of India." This rule in no way affects the colonel's allowance. Despatch 27, para. 33.

98. Officers of the staff corps under the rank of major general, whom the Governments of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity, will not be allowed to draw pay for more than four years, of which one year may be on the Indian scale, and three years on the scale fixed for officers "out of India," after which period they will be placed on half-pay, or on pension according to the scale of their rank, if entitled thereto. Despatch 27, para. 33.

99. The pay of officers of the staff corps whilst unemployed has been fixed at the following rates:— Royal Warrant, Clause 8. Despatch 27, para. 23.

	Whilst required to remain in India.				Out of India.			
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*	
General officers	1,295	5	–	per mensem	1	5	–	per diem.
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel	827	14	–	„ „	1	–	–	„
Major	640	14	–	„ „	–	16	–	„
Captain	374	1	6	„ „	–	10	6	„
Lieutenant	225	12	–	„ „	–	6	6	„

100. The pay and allowances to be established for the several staff appointments, in all departments of staff employ, will be announced in a subsequent notification, and, meanwhile, the staff salary and other allowances of all appointments will remain unchanged. Despatch 27, para. 23,

101. Officers of the staff corps are eligible for brevet rank, and will take their places on the general gradation list in common with the rest of the army. Those holding military appointments will take military command according to their army rank, but officers whilst holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such command. Civil appointments are those in any civil branch of the army, or under the civil administration of Government. Royal Warrant, Clause 3, paras. 4, 5.

102. Officers of the staff corps will succeed to colonel's allowance according to their seniority as lieutenant colonels in the staff corps. Lieutenant colonels entering the staff corps on its first establishment will take rank for colonel's allowance according to the dates of their commissions as substantive lieutenant colonels. All officers entering the staff corps will take with them the substantive rank they held at the time of joining it. Should two officers of the same rank enter the staff corps, and be promoted on the same day, they will stand in the corps according to the dates of their previous substantive commissions. But officers of the staff corps will take precedence and exercise command among each other, according to their army rank.

103. All promotions in the staff corps, in the case of officers who may join the staff corps within six months of the publication of the Royal Warrant, will take effect from the 18th February 1861, the date of the receipt of the warrant in India.

104. The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for India. Royal Warrant, Clause 7.

105. The provisions of paragraph 90 are also applicable to appointments in the Ordnance, Survey, and Public Works Departments.

106. The promotion of officers of the Indian armies, on the occurrence of vacancies, will be notified, as heretofore, by the Governments of India, in the "Official Gazette," and will be stated to be "subject to Her Majesty's approval." Periodical lists of these promotions will be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, that measures may be taken for the preparation and signature of corresponding Despatch 31, paras. 5, 6.

sponding commissions. Pending the receipt of these commissions the officers provisionally promoted by the Indian Governments will enjoy the pay, provision, and privileges of the rank to which they may have been advanced.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Declaration to be made by a Soldier volunteering from Her Majesty's Indian Forces to Regiments of Her Majesty's General Army.

I, A. B., do declare, that I have been till now a (private, or corporal or serjeant, as the case may be), in the Regiment of in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces: That I enlisted on the day of for a term of years, of which years and months remain unexpired: That I am of the age of years: That I am willing to be transferred from the infantry (or as the case may be) of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, to the 101st Regiment Royal Bengal Fusiliers (or as the case may be), of Her Majesty's Army, for the unexpired residue of my term of service; and to accept, according to the terms of a general order of his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, No. 332 of the 10th day of April 1861, the bounty of Rupees upon such transfer: And that I will serve Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, for the said unexpired term of years and months from this date, provided my services should so long be required, and also for such further term, not exceeding two years, as shall be directed by the commanding officer on any foreign station.

_____ Signature of Soldier.

_____ Signature of Witness.

Declared before me,

_____ (Signature of Justice of the Peace or Magistrate.)

Royal Warrant.

Victoria R.

General Order, paras. 66, 67.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a body of officers for our service in India, by whom various offices and appointments hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps or regiments of our forces in India shall in future be held; and whereas our Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved to charge upon the revenues of India the sum necessary to provide the pay, half-pay, and pensions of such body of officers, on the scale hereinafter contained; our will and pleasure is, that a corps be formed in each of the Presidencies of our Indian dominions, to be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps, respectively, to consist of such officers as may be required for such employment, and are selected for such purpose by our Governments in India, with the approbation of our Secretary of State for India in Council.

General Order, paras. 68, 72, 73, 75, 80, 86.

It is also our will and pleasure that all officers now holding, or who immediately before the commencement of their present unexpired furlough, may have held such appointments, and, in future, officers belonging to any of our land forces serving in India, under the rank of regimental field officer, who shall have served three years with a regiment, of which two shall have been in India, shall be eligible to enter such staff corps; but such officers will not be permanently transferred to the staff corps unless fully qualified, and until they shall have passed such periods of probation as may be determined on for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. Officers will receive commissions in the

the staff corps on their names being submitted to us by our Secretary of State for India.

It is our further will and pleasure that the promotion and pay of the staff corps shall be regulated as follows:

1. Ensigns, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, to have the rank of lieutenant. Other officers to have the rank which they may hold in their regiments. General Order, para. 84.

2. Promotion in the staff corps to be governed by length of service.

Officers after 12 years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, to become captains. General Order, para. 84.

After 20 years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, to become majors.

After 26 years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, to become lieutenant-colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps as lieutenant-colonel to entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of colonel.

3. Officers now in staff employment in India, joining the staff corps on its formation, shall count their previous staff service towards promotion to the following extent:—

One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it, according to the above rules. An interval of two years at least must intervene between each succeeding step. General Order, para. 85.

4. Officers in the staff corps will be eligible for brevet rank in common with the rest of the army. General Order, para. 101.

5. Officers of the staff corps holding military appointments, will take military command according to their army rank; but officers, whilst holding only civil appointments, will not be entitled to assume such command. General Order, para. 101.

6. Exchanges may be allowed between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer, and regimental officers of the same rank, on the recommendation of the Indian Governments. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank. General Order, para. 88.

7. The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by us through our Secretary of State for India. General Order, para. 104.

8. Officers of the staff corps will receive pay according to the following scale:— General Order, paras. 93, 99.

	Whilst required to remain in India.				Out of India.			
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*	
General Officers - - - -	1,295	5	–	per mensem	1	5	–	per diem.
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel	827	14	–	„	1	–	–	„
Major - - - - - -	640	14	–	„	–	16	–	„
Captain - - - - - -	374	1	6	„	–	10	6	„
Lieutenant - - - - -	225	12	–	„	–	6	6	„

Every officer when in active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned by the Governments in India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold. Eventually a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance. General Order, para. 99.

9. Officers of the staff corps will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps:— General Order, para. 95.

Scale.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
After 20 years' service in India - -	191	12	–	per annum.
„ 24 „ „ - -	292	–	–	„
„ 28 „ „ - -	365	–	–	„
„ 32 „ „ - -	456	5	–	„

Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service.

General Order, para. 96.

10. Officers of the staff corps in England who may not wish to retire, but who are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, will be placed on a half-pay list, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps on the same rate of half-pay, and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in our army.

11. It is also our will and pleasure that this warrant shall be administered and interpreted by our Secretary of State for India in Council, who shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters therein contained.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this Sixteenth day of January 1861, in the Twenty-fourth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

DESPATCH, No. 27.

(Military, No. 27.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 18 January 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and guidance, copies of a Royal Warrant authorising the formation of staff corps for each of the three Presidencies in India. You will cause the institution of these corps to be notified in such manner as may seem to you best calculated to make the provisions contained in the Warrant generally known, and to afford to such officers as may wish to join the new corps the opportunity of doing so.

2. I proceed, at the same time, to communicate to your Lordship the general views of Her Majesty's Government as to the measures to be adopted in reference to the officers of Her Majesty's Indian army.

General Order, para. 23.

3. In the execution of those measures, the pledge that due regard shall be paid to the rights and claims of the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces will be scrupulously adhered to.

General Order, paras. 61, 64.

4. The events of the late Mutiny have impressed upon Her Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of a large reduction of the native army; and, with a view to that economy, which is imperatively called for by the state of Indian finance, it appears to them that the number of officers hitherto attached to the native regiments, organised on what is called the regular system, may be considerably reduced. Your Lordship has recommended that six European officers should be employed with those regiments which are formed on the irregular system, and your Lordship has already received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to this arrangement. I am of opinion that a very considerable saving will thus be effected, as nearly one-half the charge of a regular regiment consists of the pay and allowances of its officers. I am inclined to believe, also, that the efficiency of the regiments will in no respect suffer, whilst an opportunity will be given of raising the character and position of the native officers, and, probably, of affording an opening for the employment of natives of higher position, which I consider to be an object of considerable importance.

General Order, para. 61.

5. The irregular native regiments, both of infantry and cavalry, have hitherto been officered by officers specially appointed to them. There is also a large number of appointments of different kinds, political, civil, &c., held by officers, and comprehended under the general name of staff employment. For both these descriptions of employment, officers, though borne on the strength of their regiments, have been taken. Indeed, the number of officers borne on the strength of regiments has been increased beyond that required for regimental duty, expressly in order to allow of their being so taken away. In addition to this, application was some years ago made by the Government in India to the Home Government, that

that officers in the regiments of the line stationed in India might be similarly employed, and arrangements were made as to the number and rank of the officers of such regiments, in order to allow of this being done.

6. This system of withdrawing officers for such employment, while permanently remaining on the strength of their regiments, has been condemned by various high authorities as impairing the efficiency of the regiments; and it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that it should be discontinued, and that, ultimately, all officers selected for such employment should be transferred to staff corps, which will be formed expressly for this service. There will be, as at present, two great divisions of employment for officers of the staff corps:— General Order, para. 66.

1st. Purely military, as in regiments of the native army.
2d. Various civil appointments, as political, public works, &c. General Order, para. 71.

There will also be practically many sub-divisions of employment, for each of which there may be, as at present, separate departmental lists.

The staff corps will be drawn from the two classes of officers which at present furnish officers for staff employment, viz., the officers of Her Majesty's general army serving in India, and those of Her Indian army. General Order, para. 68.

7. The list of general officers of the Indian army and their promotion will remain exactly as at present. It will be desirable to provide for the early consolidation of the list of officers attaining this rank in the general and Indian branches of Her Majesty's service, but this subject requires further consideration, and will form the subject of a separate Despatch. General Order, para. 46.

8. The promotion of field officers will go on as usual, in separate lists of "majors," "lieutenant colonels," and "colonels regimentally" of cavalry and infantry; but a gradual reduction will be made in the number of regimental colonels entitled to colonel's allowances, in due proportion to the reduction in the number of regiments. The extent to which this reduction is to be carried will be determined hereafter; but it must be commenced at once in Bengal, by promoting only three lieutenant colonels for every four vacancies in the rank of colonel regimentally. General Order, paras. 47, 48.

9. Officers of the Royal or Indian corps of Engineers who may be employed in the Public Works or Survey Departments, and officers of the Royal or Indian regiments of Artillery doing duty with batteries of native artillery, or employed in the Ordnance Department, or as superintendents of Ordnance manufacturing establishments in India, will not be required to relinquish their regimental position; but artillery officers holding appointments in the Ordnance Department will be seconded, and officers of either of these regiments accepting any other description of staff employ than those above specified will be subject to the same rules as officers of infantry or cavalry of the line or local services respectively. General Order, paras. 26, 45.

10. The Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. C, of the last Session of Parliament, prohibits the further enlistment of troops for the local European army of India; and under the operation of that Act, the European regiments of the local army would in course of time be extinguished. But it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to preserve, in the ranks of the British army, the names and traditions of certain of the older European regiments of the late East India Company's service, and to convert these regiments at once into regiments of Her Majesty's line army. General Order, para. 11.

11. The details of the measures by which this object is to be effected are communicated to you in a separate Despatch of this date; and it is sufficient to state here that no soldier of the local army will have the conditions of his service altered without his own consent; and that the proper establishment of officers for the converted regiments will be filled up with officers of the local army who may volunteer to transfer their services to the line, and who will thenceforth rise by seniority in the regiments to which they may be posted. No. 28. General Order, para. 5.

12. The present and prospective advantage which these officers derive from the Military and Orphan Funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed retiring pensions under the present rule (two years' future service out of India counting as one year in India in completion of the service required for the several grades of pension). General Order, para. 65.

General Order, paras. 50, 58, 61.

13. In my Despatch, No. 31 of this date, you are informed that commissions from Her Majesty, conferring rank and command in her armies, will be given to all the European commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian army; but these commissions, like those which they now hold from the Commander in Chief in India, will not contain an appointment to particular regiments. The European commissioned officers of cavalry and infantry will be placed on two general lists of cavalry and infantry for each Presidency. Those officers who may not join the staff corps or regiments of the line will be available for any duty to which they may be appointed, either continuing to serve with the regiments to which they have been attached, or in staff employment, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Governments of India. The promotion of officers who have been posted to regiments will go on to the rank of lieutenant colonel, in conformity with the usages of the Indian army, by regimental seniority, and that of unposted officers in the manner specified in my Despatches, Nos. 343 of 30th September 1859, paragraph 5, and 287 of 31st July 1860.

General Order, paras, 49, 59, 69, 72.

General Order, paras. 58, 59, 60.

14. Officers of the local army who may be transferred to the staff corps will thenceforward be promoted under the rules of that corps. Their names, however (which may be printed in *italics* in the Army List), will remain on the rolls of the Indian army, and the promotion of the officers who do not join the staff corps will be unaffected by their removal, and will be made in the same manner as if these officers had not joined the staff corps. The same rule will apply to promotion in the general lists of field officers, on which the names of officers so transferred will be placed in the same position which they would have held had they not joined the staff corps. Thus, until the death or retirement of such officers, their names will remain on the rolls of the Indian army, to regulate the promotion of their juniors.

General Order, para. 76.

Adjutant General's Department. Quartermaster General's Department. Brigade Majors and Fort Adjutants. Personal Staff.

15. Appointments on the general staff of the army, specified in the margin, can only be held for five years, either by officers of the staff corps or by other officers, and will be subject to the limitations as to the rank of the officers holding them, which are laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in clauses 30 to 33 of the section entitled "Duties of General and other Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army."

General Order, para. 74.

16. Officers of regiments of the line now in staff employment other than the appointments specified in the margin, will have the option of joining the staff corps, with the consent of the Commander in Chief in India, within six months from the date of the notification of the warrant in India, or of retaining their appointments on their present footing, if their services are required by your Government, for the unexpired term of a period of five years from the date of their appointment, unless the regiment to which they belong shall be previously removed from the Indian establishment.

General Order, para. 72.

17. Officers in the local army holding such appointments, if they do not join the staff corps, may be allowed to continue in staff employment without vacating their appointments on the attainment of a certain rank, or will be at the disposal of Government for such other service as they may be competent to perform.

General Order, para. 75.

18. Officers now holding staff appointments, who have held them for short periods only, will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps unless they shall possess the requisite qualifications, and until they shall have completed the period of probation that may be prescribed for the department in which they may be serving.

General Order, paras. 75, 80.

19. The option of joining the staff corps, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, will be open to those officers only who may have fulfilled the conditions prescribed for original appointments, previously to their being transferred to it, and who may be considered by your Government to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

General Order, paras. 79, 80, 81.

20. The selection of officers for the staff corps will rest with the Governments in India. No officer, however, should be admitted on probation without the consent of the Commander in Chief, and without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period. I desire that, after communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, your Government will prepare a scheme of the tests and periods

periods of probation suitable for the several departments of military and civil staff employment.

21. The promotion of officers while on probation will go on in their respective regiments. Officers of the British Army, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will be removed from the strength of the regiment to which they belonged. General Order, paras. 82, 83.

22. It will be discretional with the Governments of India to employ the officers of the staff corps, in such manner as they may think best, in the situations for which their respective qualifications may render them most fitted. The appointments and promotions in the several departments will rest with the Governments in India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which the officer may hold in the staff corps. General Order, para. 90.

23. Officers of the staff corps, whilst employed, will receive, in addition to the pay of their rank, such a sum as will make up the salary and allowances which may be assigned to the office which they hold. When unemployed they will receive pay, or half-pay, on the scale fixed in the warrant, according to their military rank. It is desirable that you should at once prepare a list of all officers in staff employ, and of the situations filled by them, with the amount of salary which you consider suitable for each appointment respectively. General Order, paras. 99, 100.

24. The aggregate number of officers of the staff corps will be strictly limited, with a due allowance for furlough and sick leave, to the number of appointments which the Governments of India require to be filled by officers of that corps.

25. In these, as in all other matters, the proceedings of the Governments in India will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

26. It is provided in the warrant that officers now in staff employment in India, on joining the staff corps on its formation, may count, to a certain extent, their past staff service, towards promotion only, as if it had been performed in the staff corps. This privilege will be restricted to those officers who may join the staff corps within six months of the date of the notification of the warrant in India. General Order, paras. 73, 87, 85.

27. The exchange permitted, by the 6th rule of the warrant, between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer and regimental officers of the same rank, can only be made with the sanction of the Government and Commander in Chief in India, and will be subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. No officer will be allowed to exchange into the staff corps unless he be duly qualified for the department of the staff on which the Government desire to employ him. General Order, para. 88.

28. Officers of the staff corps of one Presidency may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be employed in any other Presidency. General Order, para. 91.

29. The periods of service specified in the 9th rule, as a title to pensions of various amounts, will include the proportions of leave of absence in India or elsewhere, laid down in the new furlough regulations, viz.:— General Order, para. 95.

2 years in 20 years' service.
3 „ 25 „ „
4 „ 30 „ „

30. The 8th rule provides that a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps shall receive colonel's allowance. Eventually the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every thirty officers on the staff corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each Presidency. General Order, para. 94.

31. The 10th rule specifies the circumstances and conditions under which an officer of the staff corps may be placed on a half-pay list, analogous to that of a regiment of the British Army. Such officers will be eligible to return to the effective service, either in the staff corps or in regiments of the line, and will enjoy all the privileges of officers on the half-pay of the British Army. General Order, para. 94.

General Order, para. 93.

32. Officers of the staff corps while on furlough will draw the pay of their rank, as laid down in the clause of the Royal Warrant for officers out of India, and in case of sickness will have the privilege of drawing for six months the allowances of officers in India. They will be allowed to retain their appointments during short periods of leave, not exceeding 20 months, during which time they will only receive the unemployed pay of their rank. With the above exceptions, the officers of the staff corps will be under the new furlough regulations of the Indian army.

General Order, paras. 97, 98.

33. No unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the Governments in India to remain there, will be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. No unemployed officer of the staff corps under the rank of major-general will be allowed to draw pay for a longer period than one year on the Indian scale, and three years on the lower scale, after which period he will be placed on half-pay.

General Order, para. 65.

34. The best method of dealing with the Military and Orphan Funds of the three Presidencies is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The Governments of India will be prepared to assume the liabilities of the funds, as far as may be requisite to maintain existing pensions, and to secure to the subscribers and their families the benefits to which they are entitled under the present system.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

DESPATCH No. 28.

(Military.—No. 28.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London,
18 January 1861.

My Lord,

IN my Military Despatch No. 348, dated 5th September, paragraph 15, I communicated to you the intention of Her Majesty's Government that "the European non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have enlisted for the Indian forces up to the present time, will continue to serve in India during the term of their engagement, on precisely the same conditions and with the same privileges in regard to pension as they now enjoy, and that, at the expiration of their contract period of service, they will, if fit, be permitted to re-enlist for general service, with the privilege of counting their past service for pension under the Regulations of Her Majesty's Army." And in reiterating that pledge in my Despatch No. 414, of the 31st October, I added that it is not contemplated by Her Majesty's Government to transfer any soldier of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, without his own consent, to a regiment of the line.

General Order, para. 5.

2. At that time it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to retain, for the present, the existing designations of the European regiments of Her Majesty's Indian Army to recruit such of them as are to be retained permanently with men raised for general service, on the ordinary conditions of infantry and cavalry soldiers enlisted for Her Majesty's line army; and when all the soldiers engaged for local service had been replaced by general service men, to complete the assimilation of these regiments with the regiments of infantry and cavalry, respectively, of the British service.

General Order, para. 4.

3. Her Majesty's Government were anxious to preserve the proud recollections of distinguished service which belong especially to the older regiments of each Presidency, and to incorporate in Her Majesty's army those corps which have so greatly contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of Her Majesty's dominions in the East.

4. They were not unaware that some difficulties might have been found from placing in the same regiment men under different conditions of service; but fully relying

relying on the steady behaviour of the men, they felt confident that by judicious conduct on the part of the officers any bad result might be avoided.

5. They were of opinion that in this manner the discontinuance of a local force might gradually be effected with the least disturbance of the existing positions and relations of officers and men.

6. Objections, however, have been raised to this course on legal grounds, and Her Majesty's Government have consequently determined on the adoption of the plan which I shall now proceed to explain to your Lordship.

7. They are unwilling, by allowing the local corps to die out, which would be the necessary consequence of merely ceasing to fill up their numbers by recruits, that the names of such corps as the three older regiments of each Presidency should cease to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's army, whilst they feel it to be indispensable that no man, except with his own consent, should have his present terms of service altered. General Order, para. 5.

8. The first object will be attained by maintaining these regiments as regiments of the line, the second by retaining in a local corps such men as prefer to continue their service only in India.

9. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the necessary increase of the establishment of her army; and orders are transmitted herewith from his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, who will take the necessary measures for this purpose which depend on him. General Order, para. 22.

10. The plan which they have determined upon is as follows:—

To offer to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers the usual bounty given to a man volunteering from one regiment to another, if they are willing to accept service on the terms of Her Majesty's line forces, and to form a regiment of the line from such volunteers, with the addition of such men of good character of the 4th and 6th Regiments of Bengal European Infantry as may volunteer to be transferred to it on similar terms and with similar bounty. General Order, paras. 5, 12, 17, 20.

The men who may not volunteer on these terms will be transferred to the 4th Regiment of European Infantry, which will remain a local corps. General Order, para. 16.

To make to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 2d Bengal Fusiliers and of the 3d Bengal European Infantry a similar offer to that made to the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and to pursue a similar course in forming from them two new regiments of the line. General Order, paras. 11, 17.

11. The men of the 1st and 2d Bengal Fusiliers and of the 3d Bengal Regiment of Infantry who volunteer for line service will be kept in the regiments representing those to which they respectively belong, and those who volunteer from the 4th and 6th Regiments must be divided, so as to equalise, as far as possible, the number in each of the three line regiments. If the numbers fall short of 850 in each regiment, the complement can be made up by men from regiments leaving India or by recruits. General Order, para. 11.

12. If the men declining these terms are more than enough to fill up the 4th Bengal European Regiment, the 6th Bengal European Regiment must likewise be retained as a local regiment. General Order, para. 16.

13. It is necessary that the officers of these three general service regiments should be generally under the conditions of service of line officers, and that they should be permanently attached to their regiments. It is considered to be desirable that they should be taken from among the officers of the local armies, and, as far as possible, from the old regiments, which will be respectively represented by the new ones. General Order, para. 52.

14. By my Despatch of this date, No. 27, you have been directed to place all the officers of the European and native regular infantry and cavalry of each Presidency on general lists, and you will invite, from these lists, the number of officers required for the new line regiments to volunteer for general service in these regiments on the same conditions as line officers, except that the system of purchase which prevails in the army of the line will not be allowed in these regiments. The present and prospective advantages which officers derive from the Military and Orphan Funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed retiring pensions General Order, paras. 50, 56, 58, 65.

under the Indian Regulations, counting their service in India in full, and one year for every two years of their future service out of India, in completion of the periods of service required under those regulations for the several grades of pension.

General Order, para. 55.

15. These officers will be formed into *cadres* of the strength noted in the margin,* exclusive of regimental staff, and will be appointed by the Commander in Chief to do duty with the several new regiments, and they will eventually receive new commissions from Her Majesty in those regiments, bearing the same dates respectively as the commissions which they now hold. Such of them as may have belonged to the three older local regiments will be appointed respectively to the new regiments representing those to which they belonged, and it should be secured to them that they shall hold a position in the new regiments as far as possible the same as that which they held in the old ones.

General Order, para. 53.

General Order, para. 50.

16. The names of these officers will remain on the general list, printed in *italics*, to regulate the promotion of their juniors in precisely the same way as if they had been transferred to the staff corps, under the conditions detailed in my separate Despatch on this subject.

General Order, paras. 11, 14.

17. The three older regiments of the Bengal Presidency will thus be converted into regiments of Her Majesty's general army, and will be numbered and designated as follows:—

The 101st Regiment of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).
The 104th Regiment of Foot (or 2d Bengal Fusiliers).
The 107th Regiment of Foot.

General Order, para. 15.

They will be permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions won by the regiments of the Indian army which they will respectively represent.

18. In my Despatch No. 374, dated 9th October, you were directed to form into three regiments of European light cavalry the five existing regiments of that arm in the Bengal Presidency, and, assuming this consolidation to have been completed, measures will now be taken, analogous to those above prescribed, for the conversion of these regiments into three regiments of light dragoons of Her Majesty's general army.

General Order, paras. 5, 9.

19. Such of the non-commissioned officers and men of each of the three regiments as may accept the offer of bounty on the conditions of general service will form the basis of a new regiment of dragoons, which will be made up hereafter to the complement of 500 sabres. The three regiments will be respectively designated as follows:

19th (Light) Dragoons (now 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry).
20th (Light) Dragoons (now 2d Bengal European Light Cavalry).
21st (Light) Dragoons (now 3d Bengal European Light Cavalry).

General Order, para. 51.

20. The officers of the three regiments having been placed on a general list under the instructions of my Despatch of this date, No. 27, will be permitted to volunteer for general service in the regiments representing those to which they formerly belonged, and any vacancies that may then remain in the cadres of officers, calculated on the establishment of a dragoon regiment, as per margin,† exclusive of regimental staff, will be filled up in the following manner:—

General Order, para. 55.

The 19th Light Dragoons by volunteers from the remaining officers of the Bengal cavalry.

General Order, para. 51.

The 20th and 21st Light Dragoons by volunteers from the officers of the Madras and Bombay cavalry, respectively.

21. The

---

* 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
2 Majors.
12 Captains.
14 Lieutenants. } Including two Companies at the Depôt.
10 Ensigns.
A Colonel will be appointed hereafter to each Regiment.

† 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
9 Captains.
9 Lieutenants. } Including one Troop for the Depôt.
9 Cornets.
A Colonel will hereafter be appointed to each Regiment.

21. The non-commissioned officers and men who may prefer the conditions of local service will be placed in the 4th Bengal European Light Cavalry, which will be re-formed for that purpose, with the officers who belonged to it, as a local regiment. General Order, para. 10.

22. The measures for the conversion of the European regiments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies into regiments of the line will be similar to those prescribed for adoption in Bengal, but with such modifications as circumstances render necessary. General Order, para. 5.

23. At Madras the non-commissioned officers and soldiers accepting the conditions of general service will be formed into three regiments of the line, which will be designated as follows:— General Order, paras. 5, 11, 14, 15.

102d Regiment of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers).
105th Regiment of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry).
108th Regiment of Foot.

and they will bear on their colours and appointments any honorary distinctions belonging to the old regiments which they will respectively represent.

24. The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Madras European Regiment. General Order, para. 16.

25. To this corps officers of the three European regiments who may not volunteer for general service, and, if required, other officers from the general list, will be appointed to do duty. General Order, para. 16.

26. In the Bombay Presidency the three new regiments of the line will be formed, in the manner above described, of volunteers from the three existing regiments of European infantry, including the German soldiers of the 3d European Regiment, who will also be permitted to volunteer, and will be designated respectively,— General Order, paras. 5, 11, 14, 15.

The 103d Regiment of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).
The 106th Regiment of Foot.
The 109th Regiment of Foot.

They will bear on their colours any honorary distinctions which have been won respectively by the 1st, 2d, and 3d Bombay European Regiments.

27. The men who may not accept the offer of bounty will be placed in a separate corps for local service, which may be designated the Bombay European Regiment. General Order, para. 16.

28. Officers will be provided for these regiments in the manner above described with reference to Bengal and Madras, except, that in the formation of a cadre of officers for the 109th Bombay Regiment of Foot, the claims of the German officers whom, after receipt of my Despatch No. 154, of the 5th September, the Government of Bombay may have thought it necessary to retain with the 3d European Regiment, will be considered. Such of these officers as may desire it, will receive commissions in their present grades in the 109th Foot. General Order, para. 54.

29. The new regiments added, in the manner above described, to the establishment of Her Majesty's army, will be available for general service, and will be 12 in number as follows:— General Order, paras. 9, 14.

19th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.
20th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.
21st Regiment of (Light) Dragoons.
101st Regiment of Foot (or 1st Bengal Fusiliers).
102d Regiment of Foot (or Madras Fusiliers).
103d Regiment of Foot (or Bombay Fusiliers).
104th Regiment of Foot (or 2d Bengal Fusiliers).
105th Regiment of Foot (or Madras Light Infantry).
106th Regiment of Foot.
107th Regiment of Foot.
108th Regiment of Foot.
109th Regiment of Foot.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

DESPATCH No. 29.

(Military.—No. 29.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council.

India Office, London,
18 January 1861.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Excellency the details of a plan which has been determined upon by Her Majesty's Government for the assimilation and ultimate consolidation of the Indian regiments of artillery with that of the Royal Artillery. It provides the means of maintaining the efficiency of the artillery force in India, while it involves no interference with the present course of promotion in either service.

2. The following are the conditions of the plan which has been determined upon:—

General Order, para. 31.

I. That the existing regiments of artillery in the three Presidencies of India shall remain distinct from each other and from the Royal Artillery as long as any of the officers now in them shall continue to be borne on their rolls.

General Order, para. 33.

II. That no new appointments shall be made to the three Indian regiments.

III. That on the occurrence of vacancies in any of the three Indian regiments, or in the Royal Artillery, appointments of young officers should be made to the Royal Artillery.

General Order, para. 34.

IV. That after all the subalterns in any of the Indian regiments of artillery have been promoted on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the grade of second captain in that corps, the senior subaltern of the Royal Artillery should be promoted to that grade.

General Order, para. 35.

V. That the same process should be followed in each grade successively until all the Indian regiments of artillery have disappeared, after which the whole corps will be Royal Artillery.

General Order, para. 25.
1 Colonel Commandant.
2 Colonels.
4 Lieutenant-Colonels.
8 Captains.
9 Second Captains, including an Adjutant.
24 Lieutenants.

VI. That in order to carry out this measure to the full extent, the organization of Indian regiments of artillery will be assimilated to that of the Royal Artillery. The Bengal Artillery will be formed into seven brigades, the Madras Artillery into four Brigades, and the Bombay Artillery into three Brigades, in all fourteen Brigades with the strength of officers detailed in the margin, which is believed to be the establishment of a brigade of Royal Artillery.

3. The assimilation of the Indian with the Royal Artillery involve considerable alterations of renk. Thus, in Bengal, seven of the colonels will become colonels commandant, nine lieutenant-colonels will become colonels, thirteen captains will become lieutenant colonels and three captains and nine second captains will become supernumerary. This will cause a stoppage of promotion in the grades of second captain and lieutenant. But there are at present four lieutenant colonels, four captains, and nine second captains in the Ordnance department, and these, being seconded in accordance with the instructions in the 9th paragraph of my Despatch, No. 27, dated this day, will more than compensate for the absorption of the three captains and nine second captains above mentioned.

General Order, para. 27.

4. Under the Royal Artillery organization the colonel's allowance is drawn only by colonels commandant, and of these there will be seven only, in place of twelve, who now draw colonel's allowance in the Bengal Artillery.

General Order, para. 27.

5. Eventually the assimilation must be carried out in this respect also. The five officers who will be supernumerary will continue to receive that allowance, and this necessary reduction will be gradually carried out by permitting the succession of only three officers to every four vacancies in the number of those receiving colonel's allowance until the supernumeraries shall have been absorbed.

General Order, para. 29.

6. Colonels of artillery under the new organization, who not being colonels commandant, will not draw colonel's allowance, will be permitted to draw in India

India the pay and allowances fixed for the rank of regimental colonel (excepting the colonel's allowance). On furlough they will receive the furlough pay of colonel, viz., 25*s.* a day, and they will enjoy the privileges of regimental colonels in being permitted to reside in England, if not required in India, without forfeiting their position on the effective list.

7. Such of the officers as may be willing to serve out of India, and may be permitted to do so, will receive commissions in the Royal Artillery, and will draw the pay and allowances fixed by Her Majesty's regulations for that arm of the service, according to the situation and locality in which they may be serving, but their promotion will continue to go on in their original regiments. They will be permitted to reckon one year's service towards retiring pension on the Indian scale, for every two years of employment out of India. General Order, para. 30.

8. I have lately carefully considered the best mode of keeping up in efficiency the strength of batteries and companies of artillery required for service in India.

9. The number of men of the local artillery was much reduced under the operation of the General Order of 20th June 1859, which offered the option of discharge to all soldiers of the late East India Company's service.

10. At Bombay the establishment of European artillery has been subsequently recruited to very nearly its proper complement, but in Bengal and Madras the numbers are still much below the establishment. The enlistment of recruits for local service, to complete the establishment, is prohibited by the late Act of Parliament, and there are legal objections to filling up the vacancies with men enlisted for the Royal Artillery. Under these circumstances, it appears advisable to separate at once the men of the local artillery, who are willing to transfer their services absolutely to the Royal regiments of artillery, from those who may prefer the conditions of local service. To the former you are authorised to offer the usual bounty on their transfer to the Royal Artillery, and the volunteers who may accept these conditions will be formed into new troops or batteries of Royal Artillery, which will be filled up by recruits enlisted for that regiment, of whom a large number are now under training at Woolwich, and will be ready for embarkation in the course of next summer. General Order, paras. 5, 7, 17, 32.

11. Officers will be provided for these batteries from the officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery respectively, and will receive commissions in the Royal Artillery, concurrent with those which they now respectively hold in their regiments. General Order, para. 32.

12. The soldiers of the Indian artillery who may decline to accept the offer will be formed into batteries, which will remain under their original designations and conditions; and, as the numbers of the men diminish by casualties, or by completion of their period of service, they will be consolidated into a smaller number of batteries, and will finally disappear. General Order, para. 7.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

DESPATCH, No. 30.

(Military, No. 30.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council.

India Office, London,
18 January 1861.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my Despatch, No. 29, of this date, on the subject of the assimilation of the Indian regiments of artillery with that of the Royal Artillery, I have the honour to communicate to you the following plan for the assimilation of the regiments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Engineers, with that of the Royal Engineers.

2. In the case of these regiments it will be necessary to deal with the officers only, as there are no engineer soldiers in India under that designation, and the regiments of native sappers and miners must continue, as at present, on the footing of local corps, having the requisite complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers appointed to do duty with them.

3. The process by which the local regiments of engineers will die out, and their places be filled by officers appointed to the Royal Engineers, is precisely similar to that already described for the artillery.

General Order, para. 44.

4. All fresh appointments will be made to the Royal Engineers, and when all the subalterns of any of the three Indian regiments have become captains, the next vacancy in that regiment will cause the promotion of the senior subaltern of Royal Engineers, and the same process will be followed in the higher grades until all the local officers have disappeared.

5. The ultimate effect of this measure will be to add seven battalions of officers to the Royal Engineers, of which three will take the place of the Bengal Regiment, and two each will be in substitution for those of Madras and Bombay.

General Order, para. 36.

6. The Engineer Corps of Her Majesty's Indian forces will be immediately formed into three battalions for Bengal, and two each for Madras and Bombay, of the established strength of a battalion of Royal Engineers, as follows:—

1 Colonel Commandant.	8 Captains.
2 Colonels.	8 Second Captains.
5 Lieutenant Colonels.	24 Lieutenants.

7. The effect of this measure will be to give considerable promotion in the existing regiments. In Bengal the number of field officers will be increased from 15 to 24; in Madras and Bombay, from 9 to 16; in Bengal, three colonels will become colonels commandant, four lieutenant colonels will become colonels, nine captains will become lieutenant colonels, three second captains will become captains, and three lieutenants will become supernumerary. In Madras and Bombay, two colonels will become colonels commandant, three lieutenant colonels will become colonels, seven captains will become lieutenant colonels, five second captains will become captains, and three lieutenants will become second captains.

General Order, para. 38.

8. On the other hand, the Bengal Corps will lose two colonels' allowances, and the Madras and Bombay Corps will each lose one colonel's allowance. The number of officers receiving these allowances will be reduced to that fixed by the new organization, by omitting to fill up one out of any four vacancies, in the manner prescribed for the artillery in my Despatch, No. 29.

General Order, para. 39.

9. Colonels of engineers, not being colonels commandant, will be in the same position as colonels of artillery, as described in the 6th paragraph of my Despatch above quoted.

General Order, para. 40.

10. All the officers of the Indian engineers will receive commissions in the Royal Engineers, but, as before explained, will rise by seniority in their respective regiments.

General Order, para. 41.

11. They will not be required to serve out of India, unless at their own request, but will be eligible to serve anywhere, receiving the pay and allowances fixed for Royal Engineers in similar positions, and counting one year towards retiring pension, on the Indian scale, for every two years' service out of India.

General Order, para. 42.

12. The places of Indian engineer officers, who may elect, and who may be permitted to serve out of India on the above terms, will be filled up with officers of the Royal Engineers, who may be willing to undertake the several duties required from engineer officers in the Department of Public Works.

General Order, para. 43.

13. The engineer corps of the several Presidencies will continue to be, as at present, principally corps of officers, having no European soldiers attached to them; but engineer officers may be posted, as at present, as far as they can be made available, to the corps of Native Sappers, which must be maintained on the present footing, which in many points resembles that of irregular native infantry.

14. It

14. It is very desirable to continue the practice of posting a large number of European non-commissioned officers to the native companies of sappers and miners. These men have hitherto been obtained by selection from the men enlisted for artillery and infantry, and have been liable to be remanded to their regiments on misbehaviour. General Order, para. 8.

15. The men so selected have undergone a special course of training at Chatham, and, after serving in India with the Sappers and Miners, and acquiring some knowledge of the native language, a portion of them who were able to pass the requisite examination were appointed overseers in the Public Works Department.

16. I have communicated with his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief regarding the best method of providing men for this duty, and for keeping up the supply of vacancies in the Public Works Department, a considerable portion of whom have hitherto been drawn from the local European Sappers. His Royal Highness is of opinion that it would be advisable to try the experiment of obtaining volunteers from the Royal Engineers; such men, as volunteers, being required to sign a declaration of their willingness to be remanded, in the event of their being guilty of gross misconduct, to the Royal Artillery in India, as there are no companies of Royal Engineers in that country. Should a difficulty arise in obtaining sufficient volunteers from the Royal Engineers, volunteers may be taken from the line, and trained at Chatham, like the engineer soldiers, who have hitherto been selected from the artillery and infantry recruits of the Indian forces.

17. These men could be remanded, in the event of misconduct, to any line regiment in India.

18. A further communication on this subject will be made to you hereafter; and in the meantime I request that you will furnish me with an estimate of the number of men required to be supplied annually for the above purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

DESPATCH, No. 31.

(Military, No. 31.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of *India* in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 18 January 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's Despatch, No. 264, dated 8th October, informing me that you have decided on discontinuing the issue of commissions by the Governments in India to the European officers of Her Majesty's Indian armies; and submitting, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether the form of commission issued by the Commander in Chief in India should be modified, and whether the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces should not be placed on the same footing, in respect of their commissions, as the officers of Her Majesty's line army.

2. These questions having been considered by Her Majesty's Government, I have to convey to you their approval of the discontinuance of the issue of local commissions to the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces; and to intimate to you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give to every officer of Her Indian armies a Royal Commission in substitution for those which he now holds from the Governments of India, and from the Commanders in Chief. But, whereas the commissions heretofore issued by the Governments of India usually appointed the officers named therein to particular Indian regiments, the commissions about to be granted by Her Majesty will, like those now granted by the Commander in Chief in India, confer rank and command in Her Majesty's General Order, para. 24.

army in any part of the world; but will not appoint the officers holding them to any particular corps or arm of the service.

3. A form of the commission to be adopted for this purpose is forwarded for your information.

General Order, para. 24.

4. In order to the preparation of these commissions, I desire to be furnished immediately with nominal rolls, showing the dates of the commissions held severally by all the officers of the armies of the three Presidencies.

General Order, para. 106.

5. The promotion of officers of the Indian armies, on the occurrence of vacancies, will be notified, as heretofore, by the Governments in India, in the Official Gazette, and will be stated to be "subject to Her Majesty's approval."

General Order, para. 106.

6. A list of the promotions made in each Presidency will be submitted twice a month to this office, in order that measures may be taken for the preparation and signature of corresponding commissions; and, pending the receipt of these commissions, the officers provisionally promoted by the Indian Government will enjoy the pay, provision, and privileges of the rank to which they may have been advanced.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., to our trusty and well-beloved A. B,, Esquire, Greeting:

WE, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage, and good conduct, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to hold the rank of in our army from And we do hereby give and grant you full power and authority to command and take your rank accordingly. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of by doing and performing all, and all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do hereby command all our officers and soldiers whom it may concern to acknowledge and obey you as a as aforesaid. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from us or any of your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust we hereby repose in you.

Given at Our Court at the day of 18 in the year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(True copies.)

R. J. H. Birch, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EAST INDIA (ARMY AMALGAMATION).

COPY of the ORDER Amalgamating the ARMY of *India* with the LINE, published in the Calcutta Government Gazette, dated 10 April 1861, together with all DESPATCHES relating thereto.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 19 *June* 1861.

353.

Under 8 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 February 1861;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the ESTABLISHMENT of EUROPEAN OFFICERS of REGIMENTS of the LINE and LOCAL of each Rank in *India*, Quarterly, from January 1858 to the latest Date; showing the Numbers of each Rank on Staff or Detached Employ in *India*, and the Numbers on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe*:"

"Of the Quarterly CHARGE payable out of the REVENUES of *India* for OFFICERS on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe* of each Rank, as above; distinguishing the Line from the Local Officers, and Total Sum so Charged:"

"And, of the Number of OFFICERS and MEN at the several DEPÔTS in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* of REGIMENTS serving in *India* on the First Day of each Month, from the 1st day of January 1858 to the latest Date; and the Annual CHARGE payable out of the REVENUES of *India* in respect of RECRUITING DISTRICTS and DEPÔT BATTALIONS, from the 1st day of April 1858 to the latest Date."

India Office,
1 August 1861.

THOS. T. PEARS, Colonel,
Secretary, Military Department.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *August* 1861.

STATEMENT showing the ESTABLISHMENT of EUROPEAN OFFICERS of REGIMENTS of the LINE of each Rank in *India*, Quarterly, from January 1858, to the latest Date; showing the Numbers of each Rank on Staff or Detached Employ in *India*, and the Numbers on Sick Leave or Furlough in Europe.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
1st Dragoon Guards:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	2	8	–	1	–	–	3	9
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	1	11
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	5	–	–	2	9
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	1	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	5
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	9
1 April - „	„	„	3	12	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	3	17
1 July - „	„	„	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	16
1 October - „	„	„	3	13	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	17
1 January - 1861	„	„	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	15
1 March - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
2d Dragoon Guards:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	9	1	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	13
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	11	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	6
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	6
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	8
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	4	2	8
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	1	9	–	–	1	6	2	17
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	8
1 March - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	5
3d Dragoon Guards:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
1 April - „	„	„	1	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12
1 July - „	„	„	2	11	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	14
1 October - „	„	„	3	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	22	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	23
1 April - „	„	„	2	18	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	19
1 July - „	„	„	–	12	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	4	13
1 October - „	„	„	1	9	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	2	3	14
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	14	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	4	18
1 April - „	„	„	–	10	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	1	3	15
1 July - „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	15
1 October - „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	3	16
1 March - „	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	3	16
6th Dragoon Guards:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	4	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	11
1 April - „	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	2	15
1 July - „	„	„	1	7	–	4	–	2	–	5	1	1	2	19
1 October - „	„	„	2	8	–	6	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	19
1 January - 1859	„	„	3	13	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	19
1 April - „	„	„	2	10	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	3	16
1 July - „	„	„	–	10	–	2	1	1	–	–	2	2	3	15
1 October - „	„	„	–	8	1	2	1	2	–	3	2	–	4	15
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	9	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	14
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	3	2	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	2	4	3	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	1	4	–	2	2	2	3	10
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	6
1 February - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	1	2	7

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
7th Dragoon Guards:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	2	9
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	10	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	10	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	12
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	1	1	7	2	2	–	–	3	12
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	1	6	1	1	–	2	2	12
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	5
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	3	2	7	–	–	1	4	3	16
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	3	2	14	–	2	1	5	3	25
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	4	1	9
1 March - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	2	1	8
6th Dragoons:														
1 January - 1859	4	27	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	2	3
1 April - „	„	„	3	6	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	11
1 July - „	„	„	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5
1 October - „	„	„	2	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	6
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	6	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6
1 October - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	5
1 March - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	5
7th Hussars:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
1 October - „	„	„	2	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	6	3	10
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	1	2	5	3	10
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	1	2	3	3	10
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	3	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	3	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	4	2	12
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	2	5	3	11
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	5
1 March - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	8
8th Hussars:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13
1 October - „	„	„	1	11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	18
1 April - „	„	„	3	21	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	23
1 July - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	3	4	12
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	3	2	11
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	3	2	10
1 April - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	3	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	3	2	14
1 October - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	1	2	11
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	7
1 March - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	7
9th Lancers:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	10
1 April - „	„	„	2	2	–	2	–	–	1	4	–	1	3	9
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	2	–	–	3	2	–	1	3	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	5	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	11
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	1	1	3	5

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
12th Lancers:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	3
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2
1 April - „	„	„	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3
1 July - „	„	„	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	2	2	7
1 October - „	„	„	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	2	2	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3
14th Light Dragoons:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	7
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	4	5
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	4	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	5	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	1	4	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	1	4	5
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	1	3	6
17th Lancers:														
1 January - 1858	4	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
1 October - „	„	„	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	15
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	1	14	–	3	1	–	1	3	–	–	3	20
1 July - „	„	„	–	4	–	2	1	2	2	5	–	–	3	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	10	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	1	3	15
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	5	1	3	2	10
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	2	2	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	5	2	3	3	10
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	2	2	11
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	1	8
1 March - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	1	8
Military Train, 2d Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	1	10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	3
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	4
1st Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	5
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	4
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	3
1 April - „	„	„	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	4
1 July - „	„	„	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	2	8
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	7
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	2	4
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	2	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	3	5
1 April - „	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	2	3	7

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
3d Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
1 April - „	„	„	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	6	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	2	1	8
4th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 April - 1859	4	32	1	19	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	20
1 July - „	„	„	1	10	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	2	13
1 October - „	„	„	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	12
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	15
1 April - „	„	„	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	14
1 July - „	„	„	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	3	17
1 October - „	„	„	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	19
1 January - 1861	„	„	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	22
1 March - „	„	„	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	19
5th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	1	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	9
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	1	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	2	13
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	2	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	4	2	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	4	3	12
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	2	2	10
1 April - „	„	„	1	15	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	3	23
1 July - „	„	„	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	6	3	21
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	8
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	5	4	14
1 March - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	4	2	14
6th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	5
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	2	2	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	7
1 March - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	7
7th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
1 July - „	„	„	1	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6
1 October - „	„	„	1	21	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	22
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	21
1 April - „	„	„	1	18	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	19
1 July - „	„	„	1	21	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	24
1 October - „	„	„	–	14	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	19
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	12	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17
1 April - „	„	„	–	10	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	14
1 July - „	„	„	–	7	–	1	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
1 October - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	3	6	–	1	–	–	3	13
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
1 March - „	„	„	1	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
8th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January 1858	4	32	3	5	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	16
1 April „	„	„	3	4	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	12
1 July „	„	„	2	5	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	12
1 October „	„	„	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	12
1 January 1859	„	„	3	4	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	7
1 April „	„	„	1	3	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	7
1 July „	„	„	–	3	–	4	–	1	2	2	1	–	3	10
1 October „	„	„	–	4	–	1	–	2	2	3	1	–	3	10
1 January 1860	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	3	7
1 April „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	3	6
10th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January 1858	4	32	3	21	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	3	26
1 April „	„	„	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	10
1 July „	„	„	1	11	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	16
1 October „	„	„	2	15	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	2	23
1 January 1859	„	„	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	8	2	28
1 April „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	10
1 July „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	10
13th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2
1 April „	„	„	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
1 July „	„	„	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	5
1 October „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	10
1 January 1859	„	„	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	5
1 April „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	2	7
1 July „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	2	8
1 October „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	2	8
1 January 1860	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	2	7
1 April „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	3	8
1 July „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	2	3	8
1 October „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	2	3	8
1 January 1861	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	5
1 February „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	5
18th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 April 1858	4	32	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
1 July „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
1 October „	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
1 January 1859	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
1 April „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1 July „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3
1 October „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4
1 January 1860	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	2	5
1 April „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	1	2	4
1 July „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	3	3	7
1 October „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	3	5
1 January 1861	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	3
1 April „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	2
19th Regt., 1st Batt.:														
1 January 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April „	„	„	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13
1 July „	„	„	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	15
1 October „	„	„	1	15	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	17
1 January 1859	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8
1 April „	„	„	2	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17
1 July „	„	„	–	9	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	11
1 October „	„	„	1	13	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	15
1 January 1860	„	„	1	14	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	17
1 April „	„	„	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	15
1 July „	„	„	1	10	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	4	3	17
1 October „	„	„	1	9	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	3	2	15
1 January 1861	„	„	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	3	18
1 March „	„	„	2	16	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	21

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
20th Regiment, 1st Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1 July - „	„	„	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
1 October - „	„	„	2	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	1	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	2	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	1	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	2	6
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	5
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	5
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
23d Regiment, 1st Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	2	7
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	2
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	4	3	7
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	5	3	7
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	3	6
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	3	8
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	3	2	7
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	5
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	4
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
24th Regiment, 1st Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	10	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	2	15
1 April - „	„	„	1	11	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	14
1 July - „	„	„	–	11	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	18
1 October - „	„	„	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	12
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	6
1 April - „	„	„	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	12
1 July - „	„	„	2	–	1	2	1	6	–	3	–	1	4	12
1 October - „	„	„	1	10	–	1	2	–	–	5	–	3	3	19
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	14
1 July - „	„	„	1	6	–	1	2	7	–	1	–	–	3	15
1 October - „	„	„	2	4	–	–	–	7	1	1	–	–	3	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8
1 March - „	„	„	1	26	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	28
27th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	4	–	2	–	–	3	3	1	1	4	10
1 October - „	„	„	–	8	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	1	3	15
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	10
1 April - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	9
1 July - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	3	1	16
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	4	2	1	–	3	2	12
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	3	4	13
1 July - „	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	–	3	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	3	2	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	2	6
1 March - „	„	„	1	5	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	9

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
28th Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	3
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	2	4
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	5
1 October - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	3
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	8
1 March - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	5
29th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	2	9	1	–	–	3	–	1	1	2	4	15
1 April - „	„	„	2	18	–	2	–	1	1	3	1	2	4	26
1 July - „	„	„	2	5	–	2	–	3	1	2	1	3	4	15
1 October - „	„	„	2	8	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	1	4	14
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	21	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	3	25
1 April - „	„	„	2	15	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	3	22
31st Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	9	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	13
1 July - „	„	„	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	1	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	7
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2
32d Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	3	8	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	12
1 April - „	„	„	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	10
1 July - „	„	„	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	8
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	2	7	–	2	–	–	2	11
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	3	8
33d Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17
1 April - „	„	„	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16
1 July - „	„	„	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15
1 October - „	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	13
1 January - 1859	„	„	3	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	26
1 April - „	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	3	12
1 July - „	„	„	1	7	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	11
1 October - „	„	„	2	13	–	–	–	2	1	5	–	–	3	20
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	13	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	13
1 April - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	11	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	11	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	2	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	2	8
1 March - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	5	–	–	1	9
34th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	2	12
1 October - „	„	„	2	10	–	4	–	–	–	9	1	–	3	23
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	3	22
1 April - „	„	„	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	2	22
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	7	1	3	2	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	9
1 April - „	„	„	–	7	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	1	3	12
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	2	3	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	2	3	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	3	12
1 March - „	„	„	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	3	3	11

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
35th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	9	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	13
1 April - „	„	„	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	15
1 July - „	„	„	3	23	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	28
1 October - „	„	„	3	19	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	24
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	14	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17
1 April - „	„	„	2	8	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	10
1 July - „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	2	10
1 October - „	„	„	1	19	–	3	1	1	1	1	–	2	3	26
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	10	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	15
1 April - „	„	„	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	5	–	2	2	4	–	2	–	3	2	16
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	1	2	7	–	2	–	2	2	16
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	9
1 March - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	2	1	8
37th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	2	16	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	17
1 April - „	„	„	2	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	19
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	4
1 October - „	„	„	1	23	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	27
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	10	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	17
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	2	–	2	–	6	–	–	1	13
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	6	–	4	1	–	2	13
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	2	5
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	1	–	2	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	7	–	1	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	14
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	2	1	6	–	4	1	–	3	13
1 October - „	„	„	1	3	–	4	1	7	–	2	1	–	3	16
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	3	–	2	–	3	–	3	1	–	2	11
1 February - „	„	„	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	1	2	10
38th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	8
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	2	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	2	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	11	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	2	15
1 April - „	„	„	–	11	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	3	16
1 July - „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	3	14
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	2	4	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	4	12
Latest date - „	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
42d Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	7
1 July - „	„	„	2	16	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	23
1 October - „	„	„	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	2	25
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	24	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	3	28
1 April - „	„	„	2	24	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	3	29
1 July - „	„	„	1	10	–	1	1	4	–	1	1	2	3	18
1 October - „	„	„	1	9	–	–	1	7	–	2	1	1	3	19
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	12	–	–	1	2	–	3	2	2	4	19
1 April - „	„	„	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	3	15
1 July - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	5	–	4	2	3	3	20
1 October - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	1	7	–	2	2	3	4	19
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	17
1 March - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	2	4	1	2	1	2	4	16

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
43d Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	7
1 April - „	„	„	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	8
1 July - „	„	„	2	11	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	15
1 October - „	„	„	2	24	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	30
1 January - 1859	„	„	3	20	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	24
1 April - „	„	„	3	21	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	24
1 July - „	„	„	2	7	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	1	2	15
1 October - „	„	„	2	6	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	2	14
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	8	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	7
1 July - „	„	„	1	3	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	4	1	11
1 October - „	„	„	1	5	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	4	2	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	16
1 March - „	„	„	1	9	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	2	13
44th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	2	11
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6
1 April - „	„	„	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	11
1 July - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	–
1 October - „	„	„	1	13	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	17
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	8
46th Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	4
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	2	–	2	2	8
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	4
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	2	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	5
1 March - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3
48th Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	4
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	3	1	10
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	6
Latest date - -	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	5
51st Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	5
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	3	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	10
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
1 April - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	1	8
1 October - „	„	„	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3	3	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	5
1 March - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	5

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
52d Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	13
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	12
1 July - „	„	„	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	3	9
1 October - „	„	„	1	3	2	3	–	–	1	8	–	–	4	14
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	3	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	3	9
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	1	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	3	10
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	1	1	–	3	1	2	–	–	3	8
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	1	2	4	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	4	8
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	3	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	2	–	4	–	1	1	1	2	10
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	5
1 April - „	„	„	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	3
53d Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	2	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	10
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	11
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	6	–	2	–	–	1	3	1	2	2	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	5	–	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	16
1 July - „	„	„	–	6	–	2	1	2	1	4	1	3	3	17
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	1	3	2	16
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	2	3	9
54th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	1
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	4
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	4	3
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	2	4	2	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	4	2	11
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3
56th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	8
1 February - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	7

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
57th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	7
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	8
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	2	10
60th Regiment, 1st Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	8	2	9	–	12	–	–	–	–	3	29
1 April - „	„	„	1	19	–	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	29
1 July - „	„	„	–	5	–	3	2	2	2	5	–	–	4	15
1 October - „	„	„	–	5	1	1	–	1	2	4	1	6	4	17
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	7	3	14
1 April - „	„	„	1	5	–	1	–	2	–	3	1	–	2	11
1 July - „	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	7	–	6	1	–	3	15
1 October - „	„	„	2	1	–	1	–	5	–	3	1	3	3	13
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	3	7
60th Regiment, 2d Battalion:														
1 July - 1858	4	32	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	4	2	8
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	2	9
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	8
60th Regiment, 3d Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	1	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	4	–	–	3	6
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	1	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	1	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	2	–	1	1	4	–	1	–	–	1	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	7
61st Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	3	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	12
1 April - „	„	„	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	6	–	–	3	11
1 July - „	„	„	–	5	–	2	–	1	3	5	–	–	3	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	3	–	–	3	6	–	–	3	13
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	5	–	1	–	–	3	7	–	–	3	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	1	3	6	–	–	3	11
1 July - „	„	„	–	4	–	1	–	–	3	5	–	1	3	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
64th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	5	–	1	–	–	1	7	–	–	2	13
1 April - „	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	2	17
1 July - „	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	16
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	16
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	18
1 April - „	„	„	2	22	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	3	26
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	4	3	8
1 October - „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	4	3	14
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	7	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	4	3	17
1 April - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	3	2	16
1 July - „	„	„	–	8	–	1	–	–	1	5	1	3	2	17
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	7
66th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	6
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	2	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	1	–	1	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	7
67th Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5
68th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	2	15	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	16
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	2
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	2	16
1 October - „	„	„	1	11	–	2	–	2	–	8	2	–	3	23
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	11	–	3	–	2	–	4	2	2	3	22
1 April - „	„	„	1	12	–	2	–	1	–	1	2	3	3	19
1 July - „	„	„	–	11	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	5	1	19
1 October - „	„	„	1	8	–	2	–	2	1	1	1	5	3	18
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	5	3	15
1 April - „	„	„	1	7	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	12
69th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15
1 July - „	„	„	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16
1 October - „	„	„	1	16	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	18
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	15	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	18
1 April - „	„	„	1	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	16
1 July - „	„	„	1	14	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	18
1 October - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	9
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	8
1 April - „	„	„	–	7	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	2	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3	2	10
1 October - „	„	„	1	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	3	3	10

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
70th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	14	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	2	20
1 April - „	„	„	1	8	–	2	–	–	1	9	–	1	2	20
1 July - „	„	„	1	4	1	3	–	–	1	10	–	2	3	19
1 October - „	„	„	2	11	1	4	–	–	1	3	–	2	4	20
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	9	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	16
1 April - „	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	11
1 July - „	„	„	2	5	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	3	9
1 October - „	„	„	2	5	1	1	–	5	–	2	–	1	3	14
1 January - 1860	„	„	2	4	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	10
1 April - „	„	„	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	1	11
1 July - „	„	„	1	5	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	4	2	14
1 October - „	„	„	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	4	3	11
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	10
1 February - „	„	„	3	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	24
71st Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 July - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	6
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	9
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	1	9
1 April - „	„	„	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	3	1	12
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	1	3	–	2	1	5	2	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	1	1	4	–	–	1	5	2	13
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	4	2	9
72d Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1 April - „	„	„	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2
1 July - „	„	„	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3
1 October - „	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	3
1 April - „	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	2	7
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	2	8
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	2	8
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	9	2	11
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	7	2	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	4
1 March - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	3
73d Regiment:														
1 July - 1858	4	32	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
1 October - „	„	„	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	5
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	4
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	2	4
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	4
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	1	8
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	4
Latest date - -	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
4th Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	3	7
1 April - „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	6
1 July - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	2	6
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	4
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	5
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	3	1	3	–	–	2	9
1 July - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	4	1	1	3	9
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	5	1	–	3	8
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	–	1	11
1 April - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	2	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	2	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	3	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	3	10
1 March - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	2	4	9
5th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	3	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	11
1 April - „	„	„	1	10	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	15
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	9
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	11	–	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	16
1 April - „	„	„	–	10	1	2	1	1	–	3	–	–	2	16
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	1	1	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	5	1	2	1	5	–	1	2	17
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
1 April - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	12
1 July - „	„	„	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	17
1 October - „	„	„	2	12	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	2	20
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	18
1 February - „	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	13
7th Regiment:														
1 July - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	7	2	11
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	5	1	10
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	2	7
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	1	–	3	1	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	4
1 March - „	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	4
8th Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	8
1 July - „	„	„	1	9	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	3	13
1 October - „	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	8
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	3	8
1 April - „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	4
9th Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
1 July - „	„	„	1	3	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15
1 October - „	„	„	2	12	–	7	–	4	–	4	–	–	2	27
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	7	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	17
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	11
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	3	1	8	–	2	2	2	3	17
1 October - „	„	„	–	1	–	2	1	4	–	2	2	4	3	13

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
79th Regiment (Highlanders)—*cont*^{d}.														
1 January - 1860	4	32	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	4	2	4	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	–	9	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	4	2	17
1 July - „	„	„	2	5	–	2	–	6	–	1	2	6	4	20
1 October - „	„	„	2	4	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	6	2	17
1 January - 1861	„	„	3	7	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	3	14
1 March - „	„	„	3	10	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	3	17
80th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
1 July - „	„	„	1	4	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	7
1 October - „	„	„	3	4	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	10
1 January - 1859	„	„	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	8
1 April - „	„	„	2	6	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	10
1 October - „	„	„	–	7	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	10
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9
1 April - „	„	„	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6
1 March - „	„	„	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	6
81st Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	16
1 April - „	„	„	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	20
1 July - „	„	„	2	19	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	24
1 October - „	„	„	–	15	2	3	–	1	–	1	–	4	2	24
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
1 April - „	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
1 July - „	„	„	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	1	10	–	1	1	6	–	–	1	3	3	20
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	12
1 April - „	„	„	3	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	4	21
1 July - „	„	„	1	12	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	5	3	19
1 October - „	„	„	1	10	–	3	1	4	–	2	1	3	3	22
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	5	2	17
1 March - „	„	„	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	5	2	15
82d Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	1	17	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	3	22
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	4	–	–	1	6	–	1	2	12
1 October - „	„	„	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	–	2	8
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	13	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	15
1 April - „	„	„	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	20
1 July - „	„	„	1	14	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	–	3	20
1 October - „	„	„	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	2	20
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	3	20
1 April - „	„	„	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	3	20
1 July - „	„	„	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	3	20
1 October - „	„	„	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	21
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	3	23
Latest date - -	„	„	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	22

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.		Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
		Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
83d Regiment:															
1 January -	1858	4	32	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6
1 April -	„	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6
1 July -	„	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	14
1 October -	„	„	„	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	7
1 January -	1859	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	2	12
1 April -	„	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	3	9
1 July -	„	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	2	10
1 October -	„	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	3	2	7
1 January -	1860	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	3	2	7
1 April -	„	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	3	2	7
1 July -	„	„	„	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	3	2	7
1 October -	„	„	„	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	3	2	8
1 January -	1861	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	4
1 April -	„	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	4
84th Regiment:															
1 January -	1858	4	32	2	5	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	4	9
1 April -	„	„	„	1	3	1	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	4	7
1 July -	„	„	„	1	7	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	4	12
1 October -	„	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	2	8
1 January -	1859	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	6
1 April -	„	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	–	3	5
86th Regiment:															
1 January -	1858	4	32	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	1	1	9
1 April -	„	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	6
1 July -	„	„	„	1	2	–	6	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	13
1 October -	„	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	10	–	–	–	14
1 January -	1859	„	„	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	13
1 April -	„	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	1	11
1 July -	„	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	5	2	11
87th Regiment:															
1 January -	1858	4	32	1	11	–	4	1	2	–	2	–	1	2	20
1 April -	„	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	12
1 July -	„	„	„	1	9	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	12
1 October -	„	„	„	–	9	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	2	13
1 January -	1859	„	„	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
1 April -	„	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	14
1 July -	„	„	„	–	12	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	1	3	16
1 October -	„	„	„	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	2	3	12
1 January -	1860	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	12
1 April -	„	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	4
88th Regiment:															
1 January -	1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April -	„	„	„	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4
1 July -	„	„	„	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	9
1 October -	„	„	„	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	6
1 January -	1859	„	„	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6
1 April -	„	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	5
1 July -	„	„	„	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	8
1 October -	„	„	„	–	2	1	3	1	2	–	2	1	1	3	10

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
88th Regiment—*cont*^{d}.														
1 January - 1860	4	32	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	–	2	5
1 April - „	„	„	–	4	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	1	2	9
1 July - „	„	„	–	4	1	4	–	2	1	1	1	3	3	14
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	1	5	1	3	–	–	1	3	3	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	9
1 March - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	8
89th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	15
1 April - „	„	„	2	10	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	7
1 October - „	„	„	1	12	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	15
1 January - 1859	„	„	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	22
1 April - „	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	6
1 July - „	„	„	2	10	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	3	14
1 October - „	„	„	2	11	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	15
1 January - 1860	„	„	3	10	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	1	3	16
1 April - „	„	„	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	12
1 July - „	„	„	1	11	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	3	14
1 October - „	„	„	2	11	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	8	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	2	2	16
1 February - „	„	„	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	7
90th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	13
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	7
1 July - „	„	„	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	7
1 October - „	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	11
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	3	–	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	2	9
1 April - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	8	–	18
1 July - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	14
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	13
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	12
1 April - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	8
1 July - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8
1 October - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	1	9
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	5
1 March - „	„	„	1	–	–	2	1	7	–	–	–	–	2	9
91st Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	2	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	13
1 April - „	„	„	2	7	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	9
1 July - „	„	„	1	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	6
1 October - „	„	„	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	6
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	9	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	12
1 April - „	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	1	2	17
1 July - „	„	„	1	10	–	1	–	2	–	2	1	–	2	15
1 October - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	2	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	2	14
1 March - „	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	1	11

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India		Absent on Sick leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
92d Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1 July - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
1 October - „	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	3
1 April - „	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	5
1 July - „	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	8
1 October - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	5	2	10
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	6	2	10
1 April - „	„	„	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	6	3	11
1 July - „	„	„	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	3	7
1 October - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 January - 1861	„	„	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	3	12
1 March - „	„	„	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	4	6
93d Regiment (Highlanders):														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	1	1	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	8
1 April - „	„	„	2	1	–	5	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	8
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	9	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	15
1 October - „	„	„	1	–	–	6	–	–	1	4	–	–	2	10
1 January - 1859	„	„	2	13	–	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	3	20
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1
1 July - „	„	„	1	3	–	1	–	1	1	4	–	–	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	7
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	14
1 July - „	„	„	1	7	1	4	–	4	–	1	2	1	4	17
1 October - „	„	„	1	6	–	2	2	3	–	1	1	2	4	14
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	9
1 March - „	„	„	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	5
94th Regiment:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
1 October - „	„	„	1	15	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	18
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	6	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	8
1 April - „	„	„	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1
1 July - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	3	11	–	–	1	–	4	13
1 October - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	2	11	–	–	1	–	3	13
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	6
1 April - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	2	17
1 July - „	„	„	1	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	6
1 October - „	„	„	1	8	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	3	4	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	3	11
1 March - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	11

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
95th Regiment:														
1 January 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April „	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2
1 July „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
1 October „	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	3
1 January 1859	„	„	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
1 April „	„	„	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2
1 July „	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	3	4
1 October „	„	„	–	2	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	4	3	9
1 January 1860	„	„	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	3	–	5	3	12
1 April „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	5	3	11
1 July „	„	„	–	5	–	1	–	1	2	4	1	2	3	13
1 October „	„	„	–	4	–	1	–	–	2	4	1	2	3	11
1 January 1861	„	„	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	–	2	12
Latest date - -	„	„	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	8
97th Regiment:														
1 January 1858	4	32	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
1 April „	„	„	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
1 July „	„	„	1	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8
1 October „	„	„	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	8
1 January 1859	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	8
1 April „	„	„	2	13	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	3	21
1 July „	„	„	1	13	1	2	–	–	1	8	–	–	3	23
1 October „	„	„	–	12	–	3	–	–	3	8	–	–	3	23
1 January 1860	„	„	–	13	1	2	–	–	2	7	–	–	3	22
1 April „	„	„	1	9	–	1	–	–	2	9	–	–	3	19
1 July „	„	„	1	7	–	2	–	–	2	7	–	–	3	16
1 October „	„	„	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	2	15
1 January 1861	„	„	1	10	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	16
1 March „	„	„	1	11	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	15
98th Regiment:														
1 January 1858	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2
1 April „	„	„	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
1 July „	„	„	2	14	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	17
1 October „	„	„	1	11	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	3	15
1 January 1859	„	„	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14
1 April „	„	„	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	15
1 July „	„	„	1	12	–	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	2	18
1 October „	„	„	1	10	–	3	2	4	–	1	–	1	3	19
1 January 1860	„	„	1	11	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	14
1 April „	„	„	1	15	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	18
1 July „	„	„	1	14	–	1	–	4	1	–	1	–	3	19
1 October „	„	„	1	13	–	1	1	3	–	1	1	1	3	19
1 January 1861	„	„	1	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	14
1 March „	„	„	2	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	7

STATEMENT showing the Establishment of European Officers of Regiments of the Line of each Rank in *India*, &c.—*continued*.

CORPS AND PERIOD.	Establishment in Officers.		Absent on Staff or Detached Employ in India.		Absent Sick in India.		Absent on Furlough in India.		Absent on Sick Leave in Europe.		Absent on Furlough in Europe.		TOTAL Absentees.	
	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.	Field Officers.	Captains and Subalterns.
99th Regiment:														
1 January - 1859	4	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April - „	„	„	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	5
1 July - „	„	„	1	10	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	13
1 October - „	„	„	1	11	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	3	14
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	11	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	2	14
1 April - „	„	„	2	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	21
1 July - „	„	„	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	12
1 October - „	„	„	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	16
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	5
1 February - „	„	„	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
1 April - „	„	„	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2
1 July - „	„	„	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	2	10
1 October - „	„	„	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	2	10
1 January - 1859	„	„	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	9
1 April - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	10
1 July - „	„	„	1	7	–	1	–	–	2	4	–	–	3	12
1 October - „	„	„	1	8	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	14
1 January - 1860	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	2	12
1 April - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	3	12
1 October - „	„	„	1	7	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	3	3	15
1 January - 1861	„	„	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	3	14
1 April - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	11
Rifle Brigade, 3d Battalion:														
1 January - 1858	4	32	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	11
1 April - „	„	„	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
1 July - „	„	„	1	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
1 October - „	„	„	1	8	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	11
1 January - 1859	„	„	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
1 April - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	13
1 July - „	„	„	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	2	15
1 October - „	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	6	3	16
1 January - 1860	„	„	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	12
1 April - „	„	„	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	11
1 July - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	2	9
1 October - „	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	1	12
1 January - 1861	„	„	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	8
1 March - „	„	„	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	9

Adjutant General's Office,
24 June 1861.

J. Yorke Scarlett
Adjutant General.

STATEMENT, showing the Establishment of European Officers, &c., of the Local Indian Force.

January 1858.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		On Staff and Detached Employ.	On Sick Leave in Europe.	On Furlough in Europe.
	Rank.	Number of each Rank.			
Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	3	—	19
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	11	3	1
	Majors	24	10	5	—
	Captains	144	43	13	—
	First Lieutenants	252	61	30	4
	Second Lieutenants	169	—	7	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	4	2	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	11	—	—
	Majors	11	10	1	—
	Captains	77	54	10	2
	First Lieutenants	132	104	7	—
	Second Lieutenants	55	13	1	—
Cavalry, 21 Regiments (Native)	Colonels	21	2	3	15
	Lieutenant Colonels	21	5	5	—
	Majors	21	4	3	1
	Captains	147	61	17	2
	Lieutenants	189	43	15	—
	Cornets	84	2	1	—
European Infantry, 9 Regiments	Colonels	11	1	3	7
	Lieutenant Colonels	18	10	2	—
	Majors	18	5	2	—
	Captains	126	44	17	2
	Lieutenants	198	53	18	—
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	90	1	1	—
Native Infantry, 155 Regiments	Colonels	155	9	24	99
	Lieutenant Colonels	155	39	21	5
	Majors	155	47	16	1
	Captains	1,085	510	105	15
	Lieutenants	1,705	559	173	7
	Ensigns	775	24	10	—

April 1858.

Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	—	21
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	10	6	1
	Majors	24	11	4	—
	Captains	144	51	12	1
	First Lieutenants	252	52	31	3
	Second Lieutenants	169	1	5	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	4	2	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	10	1	—
	Majors	11	7	3	—
	Captains	77	50	10	1
	First Lieutenants	132	99	10	—
	Second Lieutenants	55	19	1	—
Native Cavalry, 21 Regiments	Colonels	21	2	3	15
	Lieutenant Colonels	21	6	6	—
	Majors	21	5	5	1
	Captains	147	55	29	2
	Lieutenants	189	48	24	—
	Cornets	84	1	1	—
European Infantry, 9 Regiments	Colonels	11	1	3	7
	Lieutenant Colonels	18	13	2	—
	Majors	18	6	2	—
	Captains	126	45	19	2
	Lieutenants	198	47	23	—
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	90	1	—	—
Native Infantry, 155 Regiments	Colonels	155	7	33	89
	Lieutenant Colonels	155	40	24	4
	Majors	155	48	23	1
	Captains	1,085	571	123	15
	Lieutenants	1,705	596	196	4
	Ensigns	775	17	11	—

ESTABLISHMENT of European Officers, &c., of the Local Indian Force—*continued.*

JULY 1858.

	ESTABLISHMENT. Rank.	Number of each Rank.	On Staff and Detached Employ.	On Sick Leave in Europe.	On Furlough in Europe.
Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	-	20
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	9	8	1
	Majors	24	10	4	—
	Captains	144	45	22	1
	First Lieutenants	252	55	27	2
	Second Lieutenants	169	1	5	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	4	2	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	8	3	—
	Majors	11	9	2	—
	Captains	77	58	9	2
	First Lieutenants	132	102	13	—
	Second Lieutenants	55	13	—	—
European Cavalry, 4 Regiments	Colonels	8	1	3	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	8	2	4	—
	Majors	8	1	2	1
	Captains	56	26	13	—
	Lieutenants	72	26	6	—
	Cornets	32	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 13 Regiments	Colonels	13	1	-	11
	Lieutenant Colonels	13	4	2	—
	Majors	13	1	4	—
	Captains	91	31	18	2
	Lieutenants	117	25	22	—
	Cornets	52	-	1	—
European Infantry, 9 Regiments	Colonels	11	1	3	6
	Lieutenant Colonels	18	12	3	—
	Majors	18	5	2	—
	Captains	126	46	22	1
	Lieutenants	198	42	25	—
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	90	-	1	—
Native Infantry, 155 Regiments	Colonels	155	6	32	99
	Lieutenant Colonels	155	44	24	5
	Majors	155	50	26	1
	Captains	1,085	547	145	12
	Lieutenants	1,705	620	219	5
	Ensigns	775	22	11	—

OCTOBER 1858.

Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	-	20
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	19	12	1
	Captains	144	34	25	2
	Second Captains	144	37	25	1
	Lieutenants	336	22	21	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	2	3	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	17	5	—
	Captains	66	65	9	2*
	Second Captains	66	58	6	—
	Lieutenants	132	63	6	—
European Cavalry, 4 Regiments	Colonels	8	1	3	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	8	2	4	—
	Majors	8	-	2	1
	Captains	56	26	13	—
	Lieutenants	72	23	10	—
	Cornets	32	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 13 Regiments	Colonels	13	1	-	11
	Lieutenant Colonels	13	4	2	—
	Majors	13	2	4	—
	Captains	91	30	18	3
	Lieutenants	117	24	23	—
	Cornets	52	-	1	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	1	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	18	5	—
	Majors	24	10	3	—
	Captains	168	76	31	2
	Lieutenants	264	89	40	—
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	-	3	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	8	33	84
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	43	28	5
	Majors	149	46	25	1
	Captains	1,043	543	136	11
	Lieutenants	1,639	665	231	5
	Ensigns	745	24	12	—

* Eleven Captains supernumerary to Establishment.

ESTABLISHMENT of European Officers, &c., of the Local Indian Force—*continued.*

JANUARY 1859.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		On Staff and Detached Employ.	On Sick Leave in Europe.	On Furlough in Europe.
	Rank.	Number of each Rank.			
Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	2	18
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	19	7	—
	Captains	144	45	20	1
	Second Captains	144	40	28	—
	Lieutenants	336	26	30	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	4	2	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	17	5	—
	Captains	66	62	7	1*
	Second Captains	66	59	6	—
	Lieutenants	132	62	6	—
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	2	5	—
	Majors	10	- - -	3	—
	Captains	70	20	17	—
	Lieutenants	90	15	17	—
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	1	- - -	10
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	3	4	—
	Majors	11	2	3	—
	Captains	77	27	14	3
	Lieutenants	99	16	22	—
	Cornets	55	—	—	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	1	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	13	5	—
	Majors	24	9	2	—
	Captains	168	72	31	2
	Lieutenants	264	86	43	—
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	2	3	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	8	34	94
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	41	32	3
	Majors	149	38	32	1
	Captains	1,043	576	147	11
	Lieutenants	1,639	759	195	4
	Ensigns	745	36	14	—

APRIL 1859.

Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	2	18
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	20	5	1
	Captains	144	41	25	4
	Second Captains	144	39	29	1
	Lieutenants	336	20	30	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	5	1	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	17	5	—
	Captains	66	60	9	2
	Second Captains	66	58	7	—
	Lieutenants	132	71	4	2
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	2	5	—
	Majors	10	- - -	4	—
	Captains	70	20	19	2
	Lieutenants	90	9	16	—
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	- - - - -	-	9
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	2	4	—
	Majors	11	2	3	—
	Captains	77	25	11	2
	Lieutenants	99	18	23	—
	Cornets	55	4	1	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	1	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	11	7	—
	Majors	24	7	4	—
	Captains	168	75	33	3
	Lieutenants	264	73	44	1
	Second Lieutenants and Ensigns	120	3	2	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	10	30	89
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	46	32	5
	Majors	149	42	35	1
	Captains	1,043	578	133	10
	Lieutenants	1,639	764	212	8
	Ensigns	745	51	11	—

* Nine Supernumerary Captains.

ESTABLISHMENT of European Officers, &c., of the Local Indian Force—*continued.*

JULY 1859.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		On Staff or Detached Employ.	On Sick Leave in Europe.	On Furlough in Europe.
	Rank.	Number of each Rank.			
Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	3	1	18
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	18	7	1
	Captains	144	41	27	7
	Second Captains	144	36	33	2
	Lieutenants	336	22	33	1
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	5	1	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	15	4	—
	Captains	66	57	11	4
	Second Captains	66	55	8	1
	Lieutenants	132	80	3	1
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	2	5	—
	Majors	10	1	3	—
	Captains	70	17	22	3
	Lieutenants	90	11	15	—
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	—	—	10
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	1	4	1
	Majors	11	3	2	—
	Captains	77	24	11	4
	Lieutenants	99	16	24	1
	Cornets	55	8	1	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	1	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	12	7	1
	Majors	24	6	5	—
	Captains	168	76	34	5
	Lieutenants	264	76	54	1
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	1	2	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	11	32	86
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	41	33	8
	Majors	149	35	38	3
	Captains	1,043	570	152	22
	Lieutenants	1,639	762	235	24
	Ensigns	745	63	13	—

OCTOBER 1859.

Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	3	2	18
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	19	6	2
	Captains	144	39	23	8
	Second Captains	144	46	30	3
	Lieutenants	336	30	29	1
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	5	1	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	15	5	—
	Captains	66	58	7	3
	Second Captains	66	52	8	2
	Lieutenants	132	82	5	1
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	2	5	—
	Majors	10	—	4	1
	Captains	70	19	19	3
	Lieutenants	90	8	15	1
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	1	—	9
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	—	4	1
	Majors	11	2	2	—
	Captains	77	23	12	4
	Lieutenants	99	17	21	2
	Cornets	55	7	—	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	1	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	12	5	1
	Majors	24	8	3	—
	Captains	168	61	33	6
	Lieutenants	264	66	56	—
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	1	2	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	9	31	90
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	40	33	7
	Majors	149	23	22	3
	Captains	1,043	583	150	31
	Lieutenants	1,639	817	250	25
	Ensigns	745	61	20	—

ESTABLISHMENT of European Officers, &c. of the Local Indian Force—*continued.*

JANUARY 1860.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		On Staff or Detached Employ.	On Sick Leave in Europe.	On Furlough in Europe.
	Rank.	Number of each Rank.			
Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	2	18
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	19	6	1
	Captains	144	37	24	9
	Second Captains	144	49	26	3
	Lieutenants	336	29	33	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	5	1	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	18	2	—
	Captains	66	24	9	3
	Second Captains	66	51	7	5
	Lieutenants	132	83	6	1
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	1	2	—
	Majors	10	—	4	1
	Captains	70	16	15	4
	Lieutenants	90	11	17	—
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	- - -	- - -	9
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	- - -	3	2
	Majors	11	2	2	—
	Captains	77	23	11	4
	Lieutenants	99	14	26	4
	Cornets	55	1	—	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	1	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	11	6	1
	Majors	24	7	1	—
	Captains	168	69	38	5
	Lieutenants	264	73	49	3
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	1	1	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	8	28	92
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	34	32	8
	Majors	149	38	28	4
	Captains	1,043	578	144	32
	Lieutenants	1,639	746	233	27
	Ensigns	745	44	17	—

APRIL 1860.

Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	7	13
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	20	7	2
	Captains	144	45	24	10
	Second Captains	144	47	26	9
	Lieutenants	336	33	39	1
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	3	1	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	19	2	1
	Captains	66	54	9	2
	Second Captains	66	46	8	10
	Lieutenants	132	78	8	1
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	1	1	—
	Majors	10	- - -	4	2
	Captains	70	19	15	5
	Lieutenants	90	10	17	—
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	- - -	- - -	9
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	- - -	4	1
	Majors	11	3	2	—
	Captains	77	28	14	2
	Lieutenants	99	19	19	3
	Cornets	55	1	—	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	2	4	6
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	17	9	1
	Majors	24	7	4	—
	Captains	168	74	31	4
	Lieutenants	264	64	50	4
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	2	2	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	5	28	88
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	33	23	11
	Majors	149	49	21	5
	Captains	1,043	548	133	47
	Lieutenants	1,639	813	220	38
	Ensigns	745	41	17	—

ESTABLISHMENT of European Officers, &c. of the Local Indian Force—*continued.*

JULY 1860.

	ESTABLISHMENT.		On Staff or Detached Employ.	On Sick Leave in Europe.	On Furlough in Europe.
	Rank.	Number of each Rank.			
Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	7	13
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	14	6	3
	Captains	144	34	18	11
	Second Captains	144	42	19	8
	Lieutenants	336	34	44	2
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	3	1	4
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	18	2	1
	Captains	66	47	8	5
	Second Captains	66	42	2	16
	Lieutenants	132	97	10	1
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	1	3	—
	Majors	10	—	2	3
	Captains	70	23	16	9
	Lieutenants	90	14	29	3
	Cornets	50	—	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	—	—	10
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	—	3	—
	Majors	11	2	1	—
	Captains	77	30	15	2
	Lieutenants	99	28	17	3
	Cornets	55	1	—	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	2	4	7
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	6	10	1
	Majors	24	7	5	4
	Captains	168	78	33	10
	Lieutenants	264	66	59	6
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	2	6	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	4	31	94
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	33	34	13
	Majors	149	44	22	7
	Captains	1,043	561	153	53
	Lieutenants	1,639	797	248	43
	Ensigns	745	38	17	—

OCTOBER 1860.

Artillery, 24 Battalions	Colonels	24	2	7	13
	Lieutenant Colonels	48	16	10	3
	Captains	144	49	18	9
	Second Captains	144	48	23	12
	Lieutenants	336	43	40	—
Engineers, 11 Battalions	Colonels	11	4	2	3
	Lieutenant Colonels	22	18	3	1
	Captains	66	47	11	5
	Second Captains	66	42	10	9
	Lieutenants	132	71	9	2
European Cavalry, 5 Regiments	Colonels	10	1	4	5
	Lieutenant Colonels	10	1	1	—
	Majors	10	—	2	3
	Captains	70	18	18	6
	Lieutenants	90	11	30	2
	Cornets	50	1	—	—
Native Cavalry, 11 Regiments	Colonels	11	—	—	11
	Lieutenant Colonels	11	—	3	1
	Majors	11	2	2	—
	Captains	77	22	15	3
	Lieutenants	99	14	19	2
	Cornets	55	1	—	—
European Infantry, 12 Regiments	Colonels	17	—	4	8
	Lieutenant Colonels	24	9	7	2
	Majors	24	7	3	4
	Captains	168	79	32	9
	Lieutenants	264	59	58	7
	Second Lieutenants or Ensigns	120	1	5	—
Native Infantry, 149 Regiments	Colonels	149	5	30	90
	Lieutenant Colonels	149	31	30	17
	Majors	149	48	18	7
	Captains	1,043	609	83	63
	Lieutenants	1,639	804	250	41
	Ensigns	745	23	14	—

STATEMENT of the QUARTERLY CHARGE payable out of the REVENUES of *India*, for Officers of latest Date, and the

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL

RANK.	Quarter ending 31 January 1858.	Quarter ending 30 April 1858.	Quarter ending 31 July 1858.	Quarter ending 31 October 1858.	Quarter ending 31 January 1859.	Quarter ending 30 April 1859.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
General	1,728 3 10	1,704 10 10	1,728 3 10	2,010 6 11	2,010 6 11	1,827 17 6
Lieutenant General	4,655 10 8	4,869 6 9	6,348 9 2	6,630 12 3	6,348 9 2	6,261 7 2
Major General	13,292 7 10	13,078 1 9	12,949 4 4	13,317 9 –	13,451 14 –	13,443 10 10
Colonel	3,621 5 6	2,672 15 10	2,642 6 11	2,463 5 5	2,915 15 9	2,705 – 6
Lieutenant Colonel	1,050 5 10	1,079 18 –	1,561 17 4	3,678 16 9	3,929 10 7	2,853 7 –
Major	1,461 4 2	1,838 6 9	1,069 11 2	2,586 3 6	1,467 14 10	1,671 15 3
Captain	3,424 6 11	3,739 14 11	4,081 16 4	6,997 10 11	6,311 17 4	8,216 1 10
Lieutenant	3,321 3 11	2,655 9 7	3,704 7 4	5,635 18 5	6,110 2 8	6,621 10 6
Ensign and Cornet	103 19 –	80 8 7	- - -	8 8 –	360 3 5	379 6 8
Surgeon	544 19 –	597 11 –	1,101 19 7	1,205 – 6	701 8 6	668 4 6
Assistant Surgeon	806 16 10	648 10 11	728 11 1	936 16 2	563 8 6	1,062 8 2
Veterinary Surgeon	295 10 4	151 6 –	156 8 –	511 11 4	120 10 –	136 4 10
Chaplain	294 18 –	121 12 6	236 9 –	930 6 6	266 4 6	218 1 –
£.	34,600 11 10	33,237 13 5	36,309 4 1	46,912 5 8	44,557 6 2	46,064 15 9

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS

RANK.	Quarter ending 31 January 1858.	Quarter ending 30 April 1858.	Quarter ending 31 July 1858.	Quarter ending 31 October 1858.	Quarter ending 31 January 1859.	Quarter ending 30 April 1859.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
General	4,557 2 5	4,008 19 –	3,868 7 2	2,836 9 3	3,603 3 10	3,383 13 1
Lieutenant General	3,174 4 7	2,852 5 6	3,834 2 5	4,311 17 6	3,421 2 4	3,653 7 5
Major General	1,066 10 5	10,446 9 1	10,212 2 3	11,360 3 6	10,654 17 11	11,113 15 3
Colonel	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 – –	92 – –	89 – –
Lieutenant Colonel	276 – –	267 – –	355 – –	710 6 5	936 16 5	1,853 11 9
Major	619 1 8	417 10 9	844 12 11	1,020 9 10	1,206 17 2	580 12 6
Captain	4,385 9 9	3,366 16 4	4,375 8 11	3,967 11 5	2,651 7 9	1,659 9 1
Lieutenant	3,271 9 3	3,104 14 2	4,235 4 11	4,120 – 2	4,365 17 5	3,658 19 3
Ensign and Cornet	72 9 –	167 11 8	171 10 11	399 8 2	276 5 –	181 3 8
Surgeon	382 12 10	719 4 6	320 17 6	1,132 10 –	1,446 8 2	889 14 6
Assistant Surgeon	364 16 4	296 8 5	485 11 3	649 2 2	619 16 –	598 11 8
Veterinary Surgeon	51 5 –	131 5 –	92 – –	92 – –	92 – –	89 – –
Chaplain	441 4 6	283 10 –	215 12 6	203 6 5	211 9 –	292 9 –
£.	28,662 5 9	26,061 14 5	29,010 10 9	30,926 4 10	29,578 1 –	28,043 7 2

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

RANK.	Quarter ending 31 January 1858.	Quarter ending 30 April 1858.	Quarter ending 31 July 1858.	Quarter ending 31 October 1858.	Quarter ending 31 January 1859.	Quarter ending 30 April 1859.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
General	1,855 3 3	1,615 1 7	1,630 1 7	4,089 14 8	4,089 14 8	1,615 1 7
Lieutenant General	2,459 13 1	2,428 10 1	2,459 13 1	- - -	- - -	2,428 10 1
Major General	4,626 16 8	5,079 10 2	5,166 4 9	5,560 3 1	5,016 18 1	4,801 2 1
Colonel	1,443 2 1	835 4 3	846 9 3	1,432 – 8	1,128 12 4	1,169 12 4
Lieutenant Colonel	602 16 9	540 4 –	729 19 4	745 16 1	1,962 9 8	1,318 1 1
Major	911 16 –	325 13 7	436 11 10	1,186 – 11	742 19 3	541 5 1
Captain	1,376 1 2	1,393 3 11	1,590 9 2	2,388 5 9	2,631 1 2	1,963 14 5
Lieutenant	1,753 11 11	1,668 10 9	1,307 1 6	1,797 17 5	2,364 9 7	2,454 14 9
Ensign and Cornet	163 1 5	- - -	179 14 4	36 16 –	184 19 4	151 8 2
Surgeon	202 19 10	150 3 –	88 9 6	48 6 –	410 6 2	230 15 –
Assistant Surgeon	356 4 5	536 2 3	605 2 3	784 10 1	551 5 2	405 5 8
Veterinary Surgeon	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 2 5	- - -
Chaplain	325 14 –	142 12 6	19 8 6	157 14 –	221 11 6	307 10 –
£.	16,077 – 7	14,714 16 1	15,059 5 1	18,227 4 8	19,403 9 4	17,387 – 3

the LOCAL SERVICE, on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe*, of each Rank, from January 1858 to the Total Sum so Charged.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

Quarter ending 31 July 1859.	Quarter ending 31 October 1859.	Quarter ending 31 January 1860.	Quarter ending 30 April 1860.	Quarter ending 31 July 1860.	Quarter ending 31 October 1860.	Quarter ending 31 January 1861.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,010 6 11	1,732 11 4	1,779 3 6	1,712 8 6	1,854 12 2	1,728 3 10	1,833 19 10
6,308 – 1	5,466 14 7	5,466 14 7	5,416 18 7	5,184 11 6	4,903 18 5	5,466 14 7
14,655 3 6	13,409 15 10	13,236 14 9	14,314 13 5	14,736 19 7	12,890 9 2	13,123 10 6
2,923 11 11	3,457 16 4	2,821 10 10	4,501 16 –	4,313 6 3	4,947 12 11	4,670 14 4
2,518 5 7	2,399 4 8	3,389 15 2	2,076 16 –	2,124 18 3	3,414 8 6	2,026 9 4
3,016 3 7	3,102 3 1	2,185 17 9	1,900 1 6	1,950 11 –	2,471 16 5	1,650 5 10
10,487 15 5	12,923 7 5	10,510 9 10	9,461 18 8	9,922 18 10	14,097 17 9	8,021 4 11
8,288 12 10	6,803 – 4	6,700 3 5	5,640 9 9	6,858 7 7	10,044 – 6	8,994 12 1
370 8 9	72 9 –	95 4 5	146 13 4	72 9 –	100 12 5	30 19 6
1,899 13 5	2,407 3 4	1,347 4 10	1,025 17 9	1,231 9 4	3,434 17 8	1,019 – 11
900 9 3	1,259 – 3	1,344 9 3	779 8 7	980 7 3	1,434 10 9	514 2 3
101 8 –	244 19 10	178 14 4	234 3 7	181 17 8	159 1 8	36 16 –
459 15 6	747 3 –	389 14 6	78 15 –	465 9 –	1,074 14 –	228 7 6
53,939 14 9	54,025 9 –	49,435 17 2	47,290 – 8	49,877 17 5	60,702 4 –	47,616 17 7

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Quarter ending 31 July 1859.	Quarter ending 31 October 1859.	Quarter ending 31 January 1860.	Quarter ending 30 April 1860.	Quarter ending 31 July 1860.	Quarter ending 31 October 1860.	Quarter ending 31 January 1861.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,168 3 –	3,083 7 –	3,083 7 –	3,060 17 –	3,083 7 –	2,956 5 10	2,302 19 11
3,174 4 7	3,174 4 7	2,574 13 1	2,724 14 5	2,574 13 1	3,285 13 10	2,292 10 –
10,998 10 8	11,905 10 5	11,846 18 –	11,466 1 3	11,248 12 6	11,684 19 1	11,651 11 7
92 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	881 1 8	2,829 – 10	1,263 1 3
1,006 19 –	1,329 2 4	872 18 7	1,313 13 3	450 16 –	1,757 2 3	1,457 2 11
819 9 11	1,437 18 3	1,078 6 5	216 – –	2,708 13 9	413 2 –	725 12 3
3,339 2 4	3,911 19 1	4,161 12 11	3,897 14 10	4,595 5 –	5,520 15 8	3,899 9 6
3,692 1 1	4,288 7 7	4,585 19 5	4,832 7 7	2,073 12 11	5,419 10 7	3,698 4 2
383 12 4	389 5 4	672 17 2	381 – 8	233 17 1	573 6 4	333 17 –
878 – 1	917 7 –	431 11 –	236 3 5	193 4 –	800 12 10	471 1 –
600 4 9	738 15 6	732 11 3	466 2 9	567 1 9	778 3 –	190 15 6
92 – –	138 – –	16 10 –	- - -	- - -	91 10 –	—
32 4 –	199 – –	428 18 –	145 19 –	603 13 3	230 10 –	230 10 –
28,276 11 9	31,512 17 1	30,486 2 10	28,740 14 2	29,213 18 –	36,340 12 3	28,516 15 1

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Quarter ending 31 July 1859.	Quarter ending 31 October 1859.	Quarter ending 31 January 1860.	Quarter ending 30 April 1860.	Quarter ending 31 July 1860.	Quarter ending 31 October 1860.	Quarter ending 31 January 1861.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,630 1 7	1,630 1 7	1,630 1 7	1,340 8 6	1,279 8 9	1,180 15 5	731 9 3
2,459 13 1	2,177 10 –	2,177 10 –	2,438 17 9	1,728 3 10	2,513 15 –	2,177 10 –
5,082 19 9	6,522 15 4	5,328 7 4	5,662 1 8	5,995 15 5	5,231 2 9	5,431 9 3
1,220 12 4	868 – 11	846 9 3	838 19 3	564 6 2	2,689 6 7	2,366 14 5
1,778 10 1	2,476 13 10	2,649 17 9	2,231 7 1	2,570 11 –	2,359 16 –	1,752 16 –
1,016 – 7	1,243 2 1	691 15 6	515 1 3	540 17 7	684 1 5	212 – –
2,706 10 5	4,005 17 3	3,985 16 –	3,852 4 10	4,706 14 10	4,985 1 5	3,716 15 4
2,826 19 –	3,767 8 3	3,082 10 11	3,391 18 11	3,748 9 7	3,124 13 9	2,472 2 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	185 12 4	72 9 –	206 9 7	137 9 8
307 10 10	765 7 4	496 19 1	462 6 4	376 11 2	1,460 17 5	447 14 –
495 17 6	346 1 9	688 13 9	1,078 – 6	875 1 –	1,074 8 6	509 18 6
125 8 –	55 4 –	55 4 –	54 – –	55 4 –	108 12 –	—
294 18 –	245 3 6	98 3 –	47 5 –	199 15 6	73 12 –	121 18 –
19,945 1 2	24,103 5 10	22,231 8 2	22,098 3 5	22,713 7 10	25,692 11 10	20,077 16 6

ABSTRACT.

		Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Quarter ending	31 Jan. - 1858	34,600	11	10	28,662	5	9	16,077	–	7
	30 April - „	33,237	13	5	26,061	14	5	14,714	16	1
	31 July - „	36,309	4	1	29,010	10	9	15,059	5	1
	31 Oct. - „	46,912	5	8	30,926	4	10	18,227	4	8
	31 Jan. - 1859	44,557	6	2	29,578	1	–	19,403	9	4
	30 April - „	46,064	15	9	28,043	7	2	17,387	–	3
	31 July - „	53,939	14	9	28,276	11	9	19,945	1	2
	31 Oct. - „	54,025	9	–	31,512	17	1	24,103	5	10
	31 Jan. - 1860	49,435	17	2	30,486	2	10	22,231	8	2
	30 April - „	47,290	–	8	28,740	14	2	28,098	3	5
	31 July - „	49,877	17	5	29,213	18	–	22,713	7	10
	31 Oct. - „	60,702	4	–	36,340	12	3	25,692	11	10
	31 Jan. - 1861	47,616	17	7	28,516	15	1	20,077	16	6
	£.	604,569	17	6	385,369	15	1	257,730	10	9

TOTAL - - - £. 1,247,670 3 4

Note.—Application has been made to the War Office for a similar Return as to the Regiments of the Line, and, in reply, it is stated that it will be comprised in a Statement of a similar character, in course of preparation by that Department.

RETURN showing the Number of OFFICERS and MEN at the several DEPÔTS in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, of Regiments serving in *India* on the 1st of each Month, from the 1st of January 1858 to the 1st of February 1861.

Dates.	Officers.		Men.	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
1858:				
1 January -	66	214	1,040	10,871
1 February -	69	221	1,187	10,958
1 March - -	73	255	1,434	15,134
1 April - -	57	262	1,457	15,948
1 May - -	54	267	1,437	16,023
1 June - -	55	297	1,595	17,260
1 July - -	52	316	1,595	15,485
1 August -	48	316	1,567	13,412
1 September -	48	286	1,641	11,999
1 October -	52	346	1,547	11,579
1 November -	48	325	1,598	11,350
1 December -	45	304	1,592	11,791
1859:				
1 January -	39	354	1,479	12,737
1 February -	47	343	1,725	14,061
1 March - -	40	360	1,861	15,610
1 April - -	35	464	1,835	16,761
1 May - -	33	484	1,825	17,916
1 June - -	32	423	1,880	19,205
1 July - -	39	420	1,912	19,643
1 August -	44	430	1,991	20,140
1 September -	49	391	1,999	18,906
1 October -	38	343	1,250	14,854
1 November -	43	294	1,311	14,133
1 December -	42	272	1,363	14,613
1860:				
1 January -	44	289	1,400	15,180
1 February -	52	268	1,497	16,430
1 March - -	52	264	1,514	15,436
1 April - -	49	326	1,494	15,659
1 May - -	50	374	1,531	16,054
1 June - -	57	388	1,279	16,578
1 July - -	43	323	1,214	17,302
1 August -	45	316	941	13,184
1 September -	45	290	983	11,414
1 October -	42	296	1,002	11,166
1 November -	33	240	1,024	11,326
1 December -	38	231	1,028	11,779
1861:				
1 January -	38	261	1,039	12,176
1 February -	39	251	1,046	12,383

STATEMENT of the ANNUAL CHARGE payable out of the REVENUES of *India* in respect of Recruiting Districts and Depôt Battalions, from the 1st day of April 1858 to the latest Date.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ended 31st March 1859 - - - - -	884,035	1	–
„ 31st March 1860 - - - - -	829,263	–	3
£.	1,713,298	1	3

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURNS of the ESTABLISHMENT of EUROPEAN OFFICERS of REGIMENTS of the LINE and LOCAL of each Rank in *India*, Quarterly, from January 1858 to 1861; showing the Numbers of each Rank on Staff or Detached Employ in *India*, and the Number on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe*; of the Quarterly CHARGE payable out of the REVENUES of *India* for OFFICERS on Sick Leave or Furlough in *Europe*, of each Rank, as above; &c.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *August* 1861.

521.

Under 8 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 February 1861;—*for*,

"RETURNS, Regimentally, of OFFICERS of the LINE who proceeded to *India* with their Regiments between the 1st day of May 1857 to the 1st day of January 1861:"

"Of the Number of those who remained in *India* up to the latest Return received:"

"Of the Amount of PASSAGE MONEY paid Annually on the Outward Voyage to *India* for Officers:"

"Of the Amount of PASSAGE MONEY paid Annually for the Homeward Voyage from *India* for Officers:"

"And, GENERAL RETURN, showing the Number of OFFICERS Present with their Regiments in *India*, and those Absent, at the latest Return, in the case of Absentees distinguishing the Cause of Absence; viz.:—

Staff Employ;

Civil Employ;

Colonels of Regiments;

Depôts in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*;

In transitu for exchange from Regiments or Battalions in *India* to Regiments or Battalions in *England*;

Furlough in *India* on medical certificate, or to *Europe*;

Furlough on private affairs;

Absentees from any other causes."

War Office,
11 April 1861.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *April* 1861.

RETURN, Regimentally, of OFFICERS of the LINE who proceeded to *India* with their Regiments between the 1st day of May 1857 and the 1st day of January 1861; and of the Number of those who remained in *India* up to the latest Return received.

REGIMENTS.	Number of Officers who proceeded with them.	Number of such Officers remaining in India at date of latest Return.	REGIMENTS.	Number of Officers who proceeded with them.	Number of such Officers remaining in India at date of latest Return.
1st Dragoon Guards -	29	14	51st Foot - - -	37	17
2d - ditto - -	28	10	54th Foot - - -	39	15
3d - ditto - -	29	13	56th Foot - - -	41	23
7th - ditto - -	28	13	57th Foot - - -	32	17
6th Dragoons - -	28	10	60th Foot (2d Battalion)	26	None.
7th Dragoons (Hussars)	28	8	Ditto - (3d Battalion)	39	13
8th - ditto - ditto -	28	11	66th Foot - - -	40	21
17th Dragoons (Lancers)	25	9	67th Foot - - -	36	None.
			68th Foot - - -	39	19
2d Battalion, Military Train - - -	13	None.	69th Foot - - -	39	22
			71st Foot (Highlanders)	25	14
1st Battalion, 1st Foot	47	20	72d Foot - ditto -	39	16
Ditto - 3d Foot	32	None.	73d Foot - - -	26	10
Ditto - 4th Foot	41	22	77th Foot - - -	35	21
Ditto - 5th Foot	27	4	79th Foot - - -	45	21
Ditto - 6th Foot	26	10	80th Foot - - -	33	12
Ditto - 7th Foot	52	19	82d Foot - - -	51	19
Ditto - 13th Foot	86	9	88th Foot - - -	51	25
Ditto - 18th Foot	40	15	89th Foot - - -	33	14
Ditto - 19th Foot	45	16	90th Foot - - -	52	13
Ditto - 20th Foot	38	12	91st Foot - - -	31	17
Ditto - 23d Foot	51	12			
			92d Foot (Highlanders)	30	17
28th Foot - - -	33	23	93d Foot - ditto -	54	23
31st Foot - - -	34	20			
33d Foot - - -	38	15	94th Foot - - -	41	17
34th Foot - - -	39	14	95th Foot - - -	39	20
37th Foot - - -	30	13	97th Foot - - -	41	15
38th Foot - - -	45	20	98th Foot - - -	39	20
			99th Foot - - -	34	None.
42d Foot (Highlanders)	40	22			
44th Foot - - -	38	None.	Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion - - -	37	13
46th Foot - - -	29	15			
48th Foot - - -	31	17	Ditto - 3d Battalion -	41	18

STATEMENT of the Amount of PASSAGE MONEY paid Annually on the Outward Voyage to *India* for Officers of the Line.

FOR WHAT PERIOD.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
From 1 May 1857 to 30 April 1858 - - - - - - - -	148,960	-	-
From 1 May 1858 to 30 April 1859 - - - - - - - -	61,005	-	-
From 1 May 1859 to 30 April 1860 - - - - - - - -	37,909	3	6
From 1 May 1860 to 1st January 1861 - - - - - - - -	26,825	-	-
TOTAL - - - £.	274,699	3	6

STATEMENT of the Amount of PASSAGE MONEY paid Annually for the Homeward Voyage from *India* of Officers of the Line.

FOR WHAT PERIOD.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*	
1 July 1857 to 30 June 1858 - - -	190,530 4 –	No Return from Bombay from 1 July to 31 December 1857.
1 July 1858 to 30 June 1859 - - -	241,809 12 –	No Return from Bombay.
1 July 1859 to 30 June 1860 - - -	216,464 5 7	No Return from Bengal or Bombay from 1 January to 30 June 1860.
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	648,804 5 7	

RETURN showing the Number of OFFICERS Present with their Regiments in *India*, and those Absent at the latest Return; in the case of Absentees, distinguishing the Cause of Absence.

PRESENT - - -	including 111 Indian Officers attached - -	1,754
ABSENT - - -	Staff employ - - - - - - -	210
	Civil employ - - - - - - -	17
	Colonels of Regiments - - - - - -	71
	Depôts in Great Britain and Ireland - -	329
	In transitu for exchange from Regiments or Battalions in India to Regiments or Battalions in England - - - - -	8
	Furlough in India on medical certificate, or to Europe - - - - - - - -	144
	Furlough on private affairs - - - -	212
	Absentees from any other causes - - -	218
	TOTAL - - -	1,209

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURNS, Regimentally, of Officers of the Line who proceeded to *India* with their Regiments between 1 May 1857 and 1 January 1861; of the Number of those who remained in *India* up to the latest Returns received; of the Amount of Passage Money paid Annually for the Outward and Homeward Voyages of Officers of the Line; &c.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *April* 1861.

159.

Under 1 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 April 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for *India* and the Home Department, regarding a Reduction in the Strength of DEPÔTS of REGIMENTS serving in *India*, and of the Number of OFFICERS to be attached to BRITISH REGIMENTS (Cavalry and Infantry) serving in *India*:"

"And, of DISSENTS (if any) recorded by the Council of *India* on these Subjects."

India Office,
2 May 1861.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secretary for Military Correspondence.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *May* 1861.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for *India* and the Home Department, regarding a Reduction in the Strength of DEPÔTS of REGIMENTS serving in *India*, and of the Number of OFFICERS to be attached to BRITISH REGIMENTS (Cavalry and Infantry) serving in *India*: and, of DISSENTS recorded by the Council of *India* on these subjects.

Sir, India Office, 9 September 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council is desirous of bringing under the notice of the Secretary of State for War the practicability of reducing the depôts of the regiments of infantry serving in India to the strength existing prior to the pressing requirements of the service arising out of the mutinies of 1857-8.

On a consideration of the casualties which might occur in the regiments serving in India in the operations at the early part of the mutinies, it was thought desirable to provide for larger reserves at home. With this view, it was decided, whilst the service companies were raised to 1,000 men, that every regiment should consist of two depôt companies of 100 rank and file each.

Operations in the field having now ceased, Secretary Sir Charles Wood considers that the pressure which led to this augmentation to the depôts in this country no longer exists; and he hopes that Mr. Sidney Herbert will agree with him in the opinion that the time has now arrived at which India may be relieved from the strain on her finances occasioned by so large an augmentation of depôt companies of the battalions for Indian service.

I have, &c.

Major General (signed) *J. Cosmo Melvill.*
Sir Edward Lugard, K. C. B.

(20.—India Regiment.—132.)

Sir, War Office, 12 October 1859.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, on the question of reducing the depôts of regiments serving in India to the strength existing prior to the year 1857-8.

Mr. Sidney Herbert having caused a reference to be made to the General Commanding in Chief on the subject, I am to request that you will lay before the Secretary of State for India in Council the enclosed copy of the letter which has been received in reply.

Mr. Herbert concurs in the views of his Royal Highness as therein expressed, and desires me to observe, in addition, that if the presence of any given number of men is necessary in India, the more complete the regiments are kept, the fewer will be the number of them required, thereby proportionately diminishing the expense of maintaining the whole force.

I have, &c.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., (signed) *Edward Lugard.*
&c. &c. &c.
India House.

Sir, Horse Guards, 4 October 1859.

20. India Regiment. 130.

HAVING submitted to the General Commanding in Chief your letter of the 16th ultimo, transmitting the copy of one from the India Office, respecting the practicability of reducing the depôts of regiments serving in India to the strength existing prior to the year 1857-8, I am directed to request, that you will inform the

the Secretary of State for War, that his Royal Highness is of opinion that such a step would be very inexpedient for the following reasons; viz.:

Previous to the period stated, the establishment of battalions in India was,—

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Service companies	11	12	9	52	20	995
Depôt	1	2	1	6	1	5
Total	12	14	10	58	21	1,000

The returns of 28 regiments serving in India in the years 1852-3-4, show, that their average strength never exceeded 898 rank and file; and during that whole period only two regiments averaged 1,000.

In 1857, the establishment was changed to:

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Service companies	10	12	8	56	21	1,000
Depôt	2	2	2	10	4	200
Total	12	14	10	66	25	1,200

And regiments have been kept complete in consequence.

If it is desirable to maintain regiments effective at the establishment of 1,000 rank and file it is indispensable to keep the depôts at 200 men, and 200 men cannot be sufficiently disciplined and instructed with a smaller number of officers than two captains and four subalterns.

His Royal Highness desires also to remark, that it was not solely in consideration of the casualties which might occur in the early part of the mutinies in India that the establishment was increased, but owing also to the recognised fact, that 1,000 rank and file cannot be kept complete in India with a smaller reserve than 200 men.

Especially is such the case now, owing to the operation of the Limited Enlistment Act, a fact which will daily become more manifest.

The casualties in India during the years 1852-3-4 were 7,407, and the increase (drafts sent out) 5,607, showing a deficiency of 1,800 men in 28 regiments of infantry. These were ordinary years; and by a parity of reasoning, if 28 regiments show a deficiency of 1,800 men, the number wanting to complete would exceed 3,850, in 60 battalions (assuming that to be the number maintained in India for some time to come) exclusive of cavalry.

His Royal Highness would also observe, that if regiments are to be retained at their present establishment, the existing distribution of the 12 companies is the most economical.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke.*

The Under Secretary of State
for War.

Sir, India Office, E. C., 12 Nov. 1859.

I have received, and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, your letter of the 12th ultimo, and I am directed to state, in reply, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that Sir Charles Wood has received, with

20. India Regiments. 132.

with regret, the expression of the opinion of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, concurred in by Mr. Sidney Herbert, that it would be very inexpedient to reduce the present strength of depôts of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India. I am directed to observe that the strength at which regiments of the line are required to be maintained in India, is 1,000 rank and file, or, including serjeants and drummers, 1,077; and that it appears from returns laid before the Commission, on the organization of the Indian army (p. 30, Appendix) that the "wear and tear" of a regiment serving in India is, on the average, under 10 per cent. per annum, so that, at most, 108 recruits must be annually supplied, in order to keep a regiment up to its complement. The casualties during the years 1852, 1853, 1854, quoted by Sir C. Yorke, are 7,407, giving an annual average of 2,469. The strength of the line troops in India, during the same three years, was stated to the Commissioners (*see* Appendix, No. 31) at—

1852 - - - - - - -	30,455
1853 - - - - - - -	29,035
1854 - - - - - - -	29,464
giving an average of - - - - - - -	29,651,

so that the casualties during those three years amounted only to 8½ per cent.

It would appear, therefore, under the system of sending out drafts once a year, that, though the strength of the depôt should never exceed 108, that number of men might be sent out annually, after having received from three to eight months' training at the depôt. It is not for Sir Charles Wood to form an opinion as to the advantage of maintaining the system of depôt battalions which now prevails; but if, on grounds of domestic or general policy, it is considered desirable to keep up the depôts of regiments serving in India to a strength beyond that required for Indian objects, it is submitted that only so much of the expense as is necessary for their maintenance is fairly chargeable to India, and that the rest should be borne by Imperial revenues.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Cosmo Melvill.*

The Under Secretary of State for War.

(20.—India Regiments.—141.)

Sir, War Office, 3 December 1859.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 12th ultimo, in reference to the expediency of reducing the strength of depôts of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India.

In reply, I am directed to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from the Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief, in which he points out the absolute necessity of having a depôt or reserve of 200 men, if the service companies are to be kept up to the strength which has been agreed upon.

In laying this letter before Sir Charles Wood, I am to request that you will state that Mr. Sidney Herbert fully concurs in the opinion of his Royal Highness, and he considers that motives of economy would suggest the expediency of reducing the number of regiments stationed in India, maintaining those that remain at their full strength, rather than to continue a larger number of weak regiments with a costly staff.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

J. C. Melvill, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Horse Guards, 28 November 1859.

Having laid before the General Commanding in Chief your letter of the 18th instant, with its enclosure from the India Office, in which the regret of Sir Charles Wood is expressed that his Royal Highness and Mr. Sidney Herbert consider it inexpedient to reduce the strength of depôts of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India, and adverting to the statements with regard to the establishment of battalions in India and their depôts previous to the year 1857, contained in my letter of the 4th ultimo, I am directed by his Royal Highness to observe, with reference to the averages of strength and casualties stated by Mr. Melvill, that in my letter the one and the other were calculated on the infantry alone. It was therein shown that, during the years 1852–3–4, the strength of regiments in India did not, on an average, exceed 898, their establishment being 1,000, leaving a deficiency of 102 per battalion.

Those were years of profound peace and of successful recruiting; every available man was annually sent; and the result shows that regiments could not be kept complete by the limited resources of depôts, as at that time established.

The depôts of all regiments of infantry serving in India were then at Chatham, viz., 24 drafts were sent out in June and July, at which time the depôts were at their maximum; viz., 2,200 in the aggregate, including sick, absentees and employés of every description.

The numbers actually fit for embarkation and sent to India were—

In 1852 - - - - -	1,782 men.
In 1853 - - - - -	1,696 „
	2)3,478
	1,739 annually.

Assuming, according to Mr. Melvill's letter, that each battalion requires 108 recruits annually, the number would be 108×24=2,592, leaving a deficiency of 853 men.

The average casualties, as stated by Mr. Melvill, were 2,469; but it must be borne in mind that these averages should be calculated on the actual strength of 898, and not upon the establishment of 1,000, and that the recruits sent out only maintained regiments at that strength; some were stronger and some were weaker, but only two reached their establishment of 1,000.

The question would therefore seem to be, whether regiments shall be maintained at 1,000 rank and file in India or not; if they are to be so maintained, his Royal Highness must repeat his opinion, that it cannot be ensured with a smaller depôt (or reserve) than two companies, or 200 men.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke.*

The Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.,
War Office.

Sir, India Office, 19 May 1860.

In reference to your letter of the 3d December, and to previous correspondence on the subject of reducing the strength of depôts of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to request that you will again bring this subject under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. Sir C. Wood is of opinion that the finances of India should be chargeable with the costs of depôts of such strength only as would be sufficient to supply the average amount of casualties to which regiments in India are liable, together with the necessary staff for training the recruits; and he trusts that arrangements will be made in communication with his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, for the reduction of the establishment of the depôt of infantry regiments serving in India to the strength of one company.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker,* Colonel.

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.

(4918.—574 H.)

(Immediate.)

Sir, India Office, 17 November 1860.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to request that you will submit for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that the Governor General of India in a Despatch dated the 8th ultimo, has intimated that the present force of British cavalry in India is greater than is required by the exigencies of the public service, and that his Excellency has urged the immediate withdrawal of one of the regiments of Dragoons now serving in that country.

In a Despatch addressed to the Government of India on the 9th ultimo, Sir Charles Wood carefully considered the composition of the European cavalry force required for service in India, and proposed that it should consist for the present of—

Five British Regiments for Bengal, at about 700 each - - - -	3,500
Three Indian Regiments for Bengal, at about 500 each - - - -	1,500
	5,000
Two British Regiments for Madara - - - - - - -	1,400
Two British Regiments for Bombay - - - - - - -	1,400
TOTAL about - - -	7,800

And the Governor General was informed at the same time that the future reduction in this arm, which it was hoped would be found practicable, might probably be effected by the reduction of the establishment of all the British dragoon regiments serving in India to eight troops, with a uniform strength of about 500 men to each regiment.

This Despatch could not have reached the Governor General till after the date of his last communication ; but as it now appears that the time has arrived for an immediate diminution of the cavalry force, Sir Charles Wood desires to suggest for the consideration of his Royal Highness, whether it should be effected by carrying out at once the proposed reduction of the establishment of dragoon regiments in India to eight troops, or whether it would be more advisable to withdraw one of the regiments from India.

Should his Royal Highness prefer the latter alternative, Sir C. Wood desires to be informed whether the 3d Dragoon Guards at Bombay, or one of the cavalry regiments from Bengal should be ordered home.

If favoured with an early communication of the views of his Royal Highness on these points, Sir C. Wood will send the necessary instructions to India by the mail of Monday the 19th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

(Immediate.)

Sir, Horse Guards, 17 November 1860.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, No. 574 H., intimating that, in Sir Charles Wood's opinion, the time has arrived for an immediate reduction of the force of British cavalry in India, and requesting his Royal Highness to state whether that reduction should be effected by reducing the establishment of dragoon regiments in that country to eight troops, or by the withdrawal of one regiment, and inquiring in the latter case, whether his Royal Highness wishes that the 3d Dragoon Guards from Bombay, or one of the cavalry regiments in Bengal should be ordered home.

His Royal Highness is of opinion that the reduction can be most readily carried out by withdrawing one regiment from India, for a reduction of the establishment

establishment of each corps would be a process involving delay, and his Royal Highness therefore begs that the former course may be adopted.

His Royal Highness would prefer that the 6th (and not the 3d) Dragoon Guards should be the regiment to return home, the former having been the longer period on foreign service; and the place of the 6th in Bengal could then be supplied by the transfer of one of the dragoon regiments now in the Bombay Presidency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Norman*,
Assist. Military Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.

5050.—594 H.

(Confidential.)

Sir, India Office, 26 November 1860.

With reference to your letter dated 17th instant, communicating the assent of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to the immediate recal of the 6th Dragoon Guards from India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to request that you will submit for the consideration of his Royal Highness, that Sir Charles Wood contemplates the probability of a future further reduction of the European cavalry force serving in India; and he thinks it desirable that his Royal Highness should be made aware of this expectation at as early a period as possible.

Sir Charles Wood apprehends that the establishment of the regiments of British cavalry in India ought to be assimilated to the ordinary establishment of Her Majesty's army, *i. e.*, eight troops for service, and when regiments are abroad, one troop for a depôt, and that measures should be gradually taken for effecting this purpose at such time and in such manner as may appear to his Royal Highness most convenient.

From the tenor of the communication received from Lord Canning, it does not appear expedient to make any further immediate reduction in the cavalry force employed in Bengal; but Sir Charles Wood sees no reason why measures for reduction should not be taken at once as regards the four regiments now serving in Madras and Bombay, in each of which Presidencies it is proposed to maintain permanently two regiments of European cavalry, but until the return of the detachment of the 1st Dragoon Guards now serving in China, it may not be desirable to make any reduction in that regiment.

Sir Charles Wood further suggests, that it would be proper at once to suspend recruiting for the cavalry regiment now serving in Bengal, as well as for that about to be transferred to it from Bombay, as it appears probable that with the recruits recently sent out, and with the men who may probably volunteer for them from the 6th Dragoon Guards (ordered home), these regiments will be up to the full establishment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

(5431.—641 H.)

(Confidential.)

Sir, India Office, 19 December 1860.

In continuation of my letter dated the 26th ultimo, proposing that the establishment of British cavalry regiments in India should be assimilated to the ordinary establishment of regiments of that arm, viz. eight troops for service and one for depôt; I am directed to request that you will submit for the consideration of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, a proposal for the reduction of the establishment of the British infantry regiments serving in India to an establishment of 10 companies of 85 rank and file, making 850 rank and file, in India, and two depôt companies, each of 50 rank and file, at home.

I observe from the latest returns that the strength of the regiments of the line

now serving in India, with the addition of the drafts on their way out, will be considerably above the proposed complement.

It is suggested, for the consideration of his Royal Highness, whether it would not be desirable to suspend further recruiting for these regiments until the required reduction in the numbers shall have been effected.

With reference to the reduced establishment now proposed for regiments of cavalry and infantry, it appears to Sir C. Wood advisable to dispense for the future with a second lieutenant colonel in each regiment serving in India; and I am directed to request, should his Royal Highness not object to this reduction, that measures may be taken for carrying it gradually into effect in such manner as his Royal Highness may deem suitable.

I have, &c.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

Sir, Horse Guards, 22 December 1860.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of the 19th instant from Colonel Baker, making certain further proposals for the reduction of the establishment of regiments in India, and I am to request you will inform Sir Charles Wood that his Royal Highness is prepared to submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State for War, a complete scheme for revised establishments for regiments of cavalry and infantry in India, based upon Sir Charles Wood's proposals, but before doing so his Royal Highness hopes to receive Sir Charles Wood's official concurrence in the plan by which all lieutenant colonels of regiments of British cavalry and infantry in India who may be employed as brigadiers or on the staff in India, shall be "seconded."

His Royal Highness believes that Sir Charles Wood is prepared to accede to this measure being carried out concurrently with the prospective reduction of the second lieutenant colonels of regiments, but it is desirable that it should be officially recorded in the proposals that will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.

(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

Sir, Horse Guards, S.W., 3 January 1861.

IN continuation of my letter of the 22d ultimo., relative to the lieutenant colonels of regiments in India being "seconded" when appointed to the staff, I have been directed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to request you to bring under the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in a connected shape, the whole of the alterations in the establishments of regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in India, that his Royal Highness proposes should be made with the view of carrying out the wishes of Sir Charles Wood.

Upon receiving your reply to this communication, his Royal Highness will be in a position to submit to the Secretary of State for War a complete statement of the proposed establishments for India.

The only reduction of officers that has been proposed is that of the second lieutenant colonel in regiments of cavalry and infantry, and a captain, a lieutenant, and a cornet in each regiment of cavalry.

These reductions are, with Sir Charles Wood's consent, to be gradually effected, consequently no promotion will be made for death vacancies, or in room of officers removed to the staff, until the supernumeraries are absorbed, but I am to request you will point out to Sir Charles Wood that much hardship will arise if promotions are not allowed in room of officers who may desire to retire by the sale of their commissions, or by going on half-pay.

His Royal Highness will endeavour to arrange that the reduction to the new establishment shall take place as soon as practicable, but he earnestly hopes that where officers are anxious to sell out, or to retire on half-pay, it may be permitted to make promotions in their room.

The

The new establishment of officers of dragoon regiments in India will be, one major, one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, and one assistant surgeon in excess of the present home establishment; the captain, the lieutenant, and cornet being for the depôt troop.

In the infantry the establishment of officers will be exactly the same as at home or in the Colonies, with the addition of a third assistant surgeon, who has hitherto been found necessary in India, and who his Royal Highness does not think should be dispensed with.

With only one lieutenant colonel, however, his Royal Highness deems it most essential that this officer should be effective, and his Royal Highness anticipates the sanction of Sir Charles Wood, as asked for in my letter of the 22d ultimo., to all lieutenant colonels of regiments of cavalry or infantry being "seconded" when in staff employ or holding brigade commands.

His Royal Highness is further strongly of opinion that regimental majors, if employed on the staff, should be "seconded," as his Royal Highness thinks three field officers most necessary for regiments on foreign service, where one or two out of the three are so often non-effective from sickness or leave of absence.

I am now desired to show the proposed establishment in non-commissioned officers and men; and first in the infantry, the total establishment, as already arranged with Sir Charles Wood, will be exactly that of infantry regiments on home service or in the Colonies, but the regiments in India will have 50 more privates with the service companies, and 50 less with the depôt.

The establishment will stand as follows:

	Ten Service Companies.	Two Depôt Companies.	Total.
Serjeant Major	1	-	1
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	-	1
Instructor in Musketry	1	-	1
Paymaster Serjeant	1	-	1
Armourer Serjeant	1	-	1
Hospital Serjeant	1	-	1
Orderly Room Clerk	1	-	1
Serjeants	40	10	50
Drum Major	1	-	1
Drummers	20	4	24
Corporals	40	10	50
Privates	810	90	900
Total	918	114	1,032

exclusive of officers.

In dragoon regiments in India, no additional serjeants and corporals were allowed for the ninth service troop on its formation, with the exception of a troop serjeant major.

The reduction of a troop, therefore, involves the reduction of no non-commissioned officers save one, a troop serjeant major.

The troops of dragoons in India have always had one more serjeant than troops of dragoons at home, and his Royal Highness is unwilling to reduce an establishment which he does not deem more than enough for efficiency in a mounted corps on distant foreign service. His Royal Highness hopes that Sir Charles Wood will consent to their being retained.

The number of privates in a regiment in India, his Royal Highness proposes should be exactly the same (including the depôt troop) as in a regiment at home.

Hitherto the depôt troop has consisted of 20 privates, but this was a merely nominal establishment, obviously insufficient, and supernumeraries were always allowed.

His Royal Highness proposes hereafter to divide the establishment of 545 privates (as at home) into eight service troops of 496 privates and a depôt troop of 49 privates, without supernumeraries. The non-commissioned staff and horses of the depôt troops, his Royal Highness would leave as at present.

The establishment of a dragoon regiment in India would stand as follows:—

	Eight Service Troops.	One Depôt Troop.	Total.
Regimental Serjeant Major	1	-	1
Troop Serjeant Major	8	1	9
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	-	1
Paymaster Serjeant	1	-	1
Armourer Serjeant	1	-	1
Saddler Serjeant	1	-	1
Farrier Serjeant	1	-	1
Hospital Serjeant	1	-	1
Orderly Room Clerk	1	-	1
Serjeants	32	8	40
Farriers	8	-	8
Trumpet Major	1	-	1
Trumpeters	8	4	12
Corporals	32	8	40
Privates	496	49	545
Total	593	70	663

exclusive of officers.

The Indian establishment of horses would be 593 per regiment.

The reduction in each regiment of cavalry and infantry in India by the foregoing proposals, is as follows:—

Reduction proposed in Establishment of Cavalry Regiments in India.	Reduction proposed in Establishment of Infantry Regiments in India.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	1 Lieutenant Colonel.
1 Captain.	10 Serjeants.
1 Lieutenant.	10 Corporals.
1 Cornet.	240 Privates.
1 Troop Serjeant Major.	
1 Farrier.	
1 Trumpeter.	
81 Privates.	
88 of all ranks.	261 of all ranks.

But to the saving of 88 men in each dragoon regiment must be added the difference between the nominal establishment of the depôt troop of 20 privates, and the larger number that really were receiving pay at the depôt.

The reduction in the number of privates can be readily effected by stopping recruiting, and the supernumerary non-commissioned officers his Royal Highness proposes should be gradually absorbed as casualties occur.

In conclusion, his Royal Highness desires me to remark, that although he has abstained from pressing his objection to fixing the establishment of privates of the depôts of infantry regiments in India at 90, yet his Royal Highness has the strongest doubts as to its being possible with so small a number to maintain the service companies complete, which is, now that they are reduced in establishment, more than ever necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
India Office.

(663.—84, H.)

Sir, India Office, 8 February 1861.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter of the 3d ultimo, reviewing the proposals which have been made for the reduction of the establishments of the regiments of British cavalry and infantry serving in India, and inviting the concurrence of Sir C. Wood in the views of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief on certain points connected with these measures, before submitting to the Secretary of State for War a complete statement of the proposed establishments of regiments serving in India; and I am directed to offer the following observations in reply:—

In proposing the reduction of the second lieutenant colonel in regiments of infantry and cavalry, Sir C. Wood suggested that the measure should be carried out gradually. He is satisfied with the assurance that no promotion will be made for death vacancies, or in room of officers removed to the staff, until the supernumeraries are absorbed; and he is willing to leave to the decision of his Royal Highness, in each case, whether or not promotions should be made in room of lieutenant colonels who may be permitted to sell out or to retire on half pay.

With regard to the desire expressed by his Royal Highness, that regimental lieutenant colonels and majors of corps of cavalry or infantry appointed to brigade commands, or situations on the staff tenable by regimental officers for the usual period of five years, should be seconded, Sir C. Wood directs me to observe that he would not object to this proposal, provided means be adopted to obviate the chance of officers detached on such employments being thrown back as supernumeraries in their regiments, in consequence of the abolition of their brigade commands or staff situations, or under the operation of the rule limiting the tenure of such appointment to five years. Unless some precaution be taken for this purpose, it is obvious that there might be two lieutenant colonels and three majors on the establishment of one regiment.

Sir Charles Wood of course understands that no officer will be seconded, on appointment to a staff situation from a regiment which has more than three field officers on its establishment.

In regard to the establishments of regiments of cavalry and infantry, Sir C. Wood attaches much importance to the exact assimilation of the strength of regiments serving in India with those at home or abroad. He would therefore suggest that the second major and the additional serjeant per troop of cavalry regiments serving in India, should be discontinued, as no sufficient reason has been given for this difference between regiments in India and those serving at home, in the Colonies, and abroad.

In all other respects he assents to the establishment proposed by his Royal Highness, and he trusts that the strength proposed for the depôt companies, if considered as an average and not a maximum strength, will be found sufficient to maintain the regiments in India in efficiency.

I am, &c.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards. (signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

Sir, Horse Guards, S. W, 25 February 1861.

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the General Commanding in Chief Colonel Baker's letter of the 8th instant, No. 663.—84, H., relative to the new establishments for regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in India, and I am directed to communicate to you, for Sir Charles Wood's information, the observations of his Royal Highness on the several points adverted to by Colonel Baker.

With respect to the possibility of field officers on staff employ in India, who may have been seconded, returning as supernumeraries to their regiments, his Royal Highness thinks such cases would be extremely rare, and should they occur, his Royal Highness would take the earliest means for absorbing the supernumerary field officer by transferring him or another field officer to some other corps, in which a vacancy had been created by the nomination of a field officer of similar rank to the staff. It would, his Royal Highness thinks, generally

happen that if a lieutenant colonel or major rejoined his regiment from the staff, another lieutenant colonel or major would be required for the staff from some other corps, and the means would thus be offered for absorbing the field officer, who would otherwise be supernumerary.

It is of course possible that a case might occur where a field officer returning from the staff as a supernumerary could not at once be absorbed, but Sir C. Wood may rely upon his Royal Highness taking the earliest opportunity of effecting the necessary reduction.

His Royal Highness concurs with Sir Charles Wood, that no field officer need be seconded on appointment to a staff situation from a regiment which has more than three field officers on its establishment.

With reference to Sir Charles Wood's desire that there should be an exact assimilation of strength between regiments serving in India and those at home and abroad, and that therefore the second majors and the additional serjeant per troop in cavalry regiments should be discontinued, I am directed to state that his Royal Highness thinks the reduction of the second major in these corps in India would be a most serious blow to their efficiency.

It is true that regiments at home have but one major, but officers are not absent from corps in England for lengthened periods as so often happens in regiments in India; and, moreover, vacancies at home are quickly and readily filled up.

2. As Sir Charles Wood is aware, there are no cavalry regiments abroad save those in India, but the accompanying copy of correspondence to and from the War Department will show, that if one of these regiments went abroad on service with its present establishment of four squadrons, Lord Herbert would consider a second major necessary.

His Royal Highness therefore trusts that Sir Charles Wood will see the necessity that exists for a second major in cavalry regiments in India.

In deference to Sir Charles Wood's wishes, his Royal Highness will not press for the continuance of the present establishment of serjeants in cavalry in India. The future establishment of the service troops, therefore, will be eight troop serjeant majors and 24 serjeants, but his Royal Highness hopes that the supernumerary serjeants, both in cavalry and infantry, may be gradually absorbed, and not summarily reduced.

His Royal Highness does not clearly understand the proposal by which the establishment for depôts is to be considered "an average and not a maximum strength," and would be glad to be favoured with an explanation, as the meaning will have to be precisely defined for the guidance of the recruiting department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
India Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, S.W., 13 February 1861.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to request you will inform the Secretary of State for War, that, in the course of correspondence between his Royal Highness and the Secretary of State for India, relative to the establishment of regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in India (and which correspondence is preparatory to his Royal Highness making some definite proposals on the subject to Lord Herbert), Sir Charles Wood has suggested that the second majors of cavalry regiments in India should be discontinued, as no sufficient reason has been given for this difference between regiments in India and those serving in the Colonies and abroad.

His Royal Highness remarks it is true that at present only one major is allowed to regiments of cavalry at home, but if one of these regiments was ordered on foreign or field service with its establishment of four squadrons, his Royal Highness would strongly recommend that a second major should be added.

In England, vacancies are easily replaced, and officers are seldom absent from their regiments for lengthened periods; but in India the case is quite different, and with an establishment in that country of only one lieutenant colonel and one major,

major, his Royal Highness fears that cavalry regiments would often be left without any field officer at all.

His Royal Highness is of opinion that if a regiment of cavalry of four squadrons were sent abroad (elsewhere than to India), it would necessarily have a second major, and he trusts that Lord Herbert will concur in this opinion.

I am to add that the instance of the employment of cavalry regiments in the Crimea with only one major is not at all in point, as these regiments only took two squadrons on service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

Sir, War Office, 22 February 1861.

20.
India Regiments.
167.

I AM directed by Lord Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 13th instant, in reference to a proposal made to the General Commanding in Chief by the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the second majors of cavalry regiments in India should be discontinued, on the ground that only one major is allowed to regiments of cavalry serving at home and in the Colonies.

In reply I am to state that Lord Herbert entirely concurs in the reasons assigned by his Royal Highness for dissenting from the views of Sir Charles Wood on this subject. The necessity for the retention of these two majors of cavalry regiments in India appears to his Lordship to be clearly shown by the fact that it is rarely that one or two field officers are not absent either sick or otherwise; and that two squadrons (or a wing of a regiment) are frequently detached, when it would be inconvenient to have no field officer to take the command.

I am to add that Lord Herbert also concurs with his Royal Highness that a avalry regiment, sent abroad on service with four full squadrons, should have a second major attached to it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

(1367.—163, H.)

Sir, India Office, 15 March 1861.

1. I have laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, your letter dated 25 September 1861, conveying the sentiments of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief on several questions connected with the new establishments for regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in India.

2. Sir C. Wood observes with satisfaction, that his Royal Highness proposes to take prompt measures to prevent the field officers who, after having being seconded on appointment to a command or staff situation in India, may return as supernumeraries to their regiments, from continuing long in that position; and that his Royal Highness concurs in his opinion that no field officer should be seconded on appointment to a staff situation from a regiment which has more than three field officers on its establishment.

3. These measures were suggested in my letter of the 8th February, in order to avoid any unnecessary expense from the introduction of a rule that field officers of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India shall be seconded on appointment to one of the permanent brigade commands, or to a situation on the general staff of the army, and it affords Sir C. Wood pleasure to learn his Royal Highness has acceded to his suggestions.

4. Sir C. Wood acknowledges the consideration shown to his wishes in the assent of his Royal Highness to dispense with the additional troop serjeants with cavalry regiments in India, and he concurs in the proposal that the supernumerary serjeants of cavalry and infantry shall be gradually absorbed, and not summarily reduced.

5. He urged the reduction of the second major on the establishments of dragoon regiments in India with a view to placing them on the same footing as regiments of cavalry serving elsewhere, and in the belief that only one major is ever allowed to a cavalry regiment, except in India.

6. Understanding, however, from the correspondence forwarded with your letter, that Lord Herbert would consider it necessary to attach a second major to any dragoon regiment which may be sent abroad on service with its present establishment of four squadrons, he will no longer press his proposal for the reduction of the second major in the dragoon regiments serving in India.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state in explanation of the proposal by which the establishment for depôts may be considered an average, and not a maximum strength, that in fixing the establishment of a depôt at 100 rank and file, it is not to be understood that the number of corporals and privates at the depôt at any one time is never to exceed that number, but that the average of the 12 monthly muster rolls in any year is not to exceed 100 rank and file. Thus, if for six months in the year there were 50 rank and file, for the remaining six months there might be 150 rank and file.

I have, &c.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

(signed) *W. E. Baker*,
Colonel.

Sir, Horse Guards, 30 April 1861.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that with the view to assimilate as far as possible the establishments of the regiments serving in India with those of corps stationed at home, or in the Colonies, Her Majesty was pleased, on the 23d instant, to approve of the following numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, being borne on the strength of regimental service in India :—

CAVALRY.

	Eight Service Troops.	One Depôt Troop.	TOTAL.	Old Establishment Reduced by
Lieutenant Colonel	1	-	1	1
Majors	2	-	2	—
Captains	8	1	9	1
Lieutenants	8	1	9	1
Cornets	8	1	9	1
Paymaster	1	-	1	—
Adjutant	1	-	1	—
Riding Master	1	-	1	—
Quartermaster	1	-	1	—
Surgeon	1	-	1	—
Assistant Surgeons	2	-	2	—
Veterinary Surgeon	1	-	1	—
Regimental Serjeant Major	1	-	1	—
Troop Serjeants Major	8	1	9	1
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Paymaster Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Armourer Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Farrier Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Saddler Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Hospital Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Orderly Room Clerk	1	-	1	—
Serjeants	24	8	32	8
Farriers	8	-	8	2
Trumpet Major	1	-	1	—
Trumpeters	8	4	12	2
Corporals	32	8	40	—
Privates	496	49	545	81
TOTAL	620	73	693	98

INFANTRY.

	Ten Service Companies.	Two Depôt Companies.	Total.	Old Establishment Reduced by
Lieutenant Colonel	1	-	1	1
Majors	2	-	2	—
Captains	10	2	12	—
Lieutenants	12	2	14	—
Ensigns	8	2	10	—
Paymaster	1	-	1	—
Adjutant	1	-	1	—
Quartermaster	1	-	1	—
Surgeon	1	-	1	—
Assistant Surgeons	3	-	3	—
Serjeant Major	1	-	1	—
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Instructor in Musketry	1	-	1	—
Paymaster Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Armourer Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Hospital Serjeant	1	-	1	—
Orderly Room Clerk	1	-	1	—
Serjeants	40	10	50	10
Drum Major	1	-	1	—
Drummers	20	4	24	—
Corporals	40	10	50	10
Privates	810	90	900	240
TOTAL	958	120	1,078	261

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India. (signed) *W. F. Forster.*

DISSENTS.

I DISSENT from the tenor of the letter to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, agreeing to the proposals of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief fixing the establishments for British regiments of cavalry and infantry for India.

2. I cannot believe that it is really necessary that both the lieutenant colonel and the majors of a regiment should be seconded. Two field officers with a corps at the same time ought to suffice. It is well known that more are not necessary. So far from it being injurious to the public service that a major should at times command his corps, I submit that the reverse is the case. It gives such an officer an opportunity of showing his capability for command, and thus enables superior authority to make certain of his qualifications before promoting him to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Further, it appears to me to be almost certain that if the system of seconding be conceded, the contingency which is apprehended in the 3d paragraph of the Secretary of State's letter will occur, and that supernumerary field officers will, from time to time, be borne on the strength of regiments.

3. By the proposed arrangements every cavalry regiment in India will be composed of nine troops, eight for service and one for the depôt, with a strength of 663 men, being a reduction of 85 men on the whole establishment. The number of officers is to be reduced from 35 to 31. The strength of infantry regiments has hitherto been 1,292 men, which is to be reduced to 1,032, or more than one-sixth; while the reduction in the number of officers is only to be one, that is, from 42 to 41. In the infantry depôts which are included in the strength of regiments, the number of privates is to be reduced from 190 to 90 men; while 6 officers, 10 serjeants, and 10 corporals are considered necessary to drill and train them. It is not reasonable to suppose that this large number of officers is really required. In the regiments of Guards, I have always understood that the duties are performed in time of peace by the lieutenant colonel and an adjutant, assisted by the non-commissioned officers. How then

can six officers be necessary to look after 90 recruits? The system of a separate depôt for every regiment is very far from being an economical arrangement. Warley was the only depôt in England for the whole local European army in India, and, with four officers, used to turn out at least 1,200 trained recruits per annum.

4. The main argument in support of the proposed plan of officering regiments in India arises from the circumstance that so many officers are continually absent. Some are on leave on sick certificate, others on private leave. It is well known, however, that leave on sick certificate is much abused, and that many officers obtain such leave on very slight pretexts. It would, however, be easy to check this abuse by ruling that no officer could have more than a certain amount of leave of any kind within a given period, except on condition of forfeiting both pay and claim to free passage to England. Such rules prevail in the Civil Service in India. There can be no doubt, at any rate, that if the authorities really desire it, they could readily devise an efficient system of check. Not only do a great many officers annually come home on furlough, but large numbers are constantly absent from their regiments in India for several months of the year. If these abuses were not tolerated, the number of officers in a regiment might be considerably diminished, to the great relief of the finances.

5. A statement was produced at the Council Board, showing that not more than one-seventh of the officers of line regiments in India were absent, and that more than this proportion of officers of local European regiments were also on leave. Of course, whatever measures were adopted in regard to the one service should apply to the other; I believe, however, that that return did not include absentees in India from their regiments. It would appear that the military authorities actually sanction more than half the officers of line regiments being on leave of one kind or the other. By a general order of the Commander in Chief in India, dated 14th October 1853, no more than 20 officers were required to be in India for a cavalry corps and 23 for a regiment of infantry, and out of these numbers only 17 in the one case and 18 in the other were absolutely required to be present with their respective regiments. At that time 32 officers were complement for a cavalry corps, and 36 for an infantry regiment. Surely these facts are decisive evidence that British regiments are now over-officered.

6. Further, I consider it very doubtful if India should be charged with the allowances of the officers who do not go to India with the troops to which they nominally belong. It is quite true that India has to pay for such officers of the local army who are allowed to live in England. But the emolument of these officers are in the nature of pensions, the rewards of many years' service in India, whereas the service of the majority of such officers in the Royal army has not been so passed, and, therefore, ought to be debited against the Imperial revenues. Moreover, under present circumstances, India for a long period will have to pay for a double set of non-effective officers.

7. During the debate in Council on this subject, two arguments were advanced in order to induce members of the Council to concur in the letter to the Secretary, Horse Guards. One was, that unless we accepted the terms which have been offered we shall be allowed no reduction at all in the number of officers at present attached to line regiments, and will thus be compelled to pass the present scale. The other argument was, that we are bound to accede to the organization of the Royal army, whatever that may be. Now, it appears to me that both these arguments are absolutely untenable. The members of Council were appointed for the express purpose of guarding the finances of India. It is on this one point that they have any real authority, and I submit that they are bound to withhold their votes to any expenditure which, after full consideration, they do not deem fair and reasonable; unless they can thus exercise their discretion, the idea that they can economise the finances of India must prove fallacious. It is a curious fact that at the very Council at which the letter to which I dissent was passed, chiefly, as I have already said, on the grounds of the force of the above arguments, a second letter to the Secretary, Horse Guards, was also passed, in which the Secretary of State for India in Council demurred to the charge for two paymasters attached to the Royal batteries of Artillery in India,

and

and urged their withdrawal. If we can demur, criticise, and remonstrate in one case, surely we can do so in another.

8. I admit that the proposed arrangement will gradually effect a small reduction in the number and cost of the officers of a regiment of the line; but such savings will be trifling when compared with what might be accomplished. The reduction, also, will be considerably less than at first sight may appear to be the case, because hitherto a certain number of officers in line regiments have been allowed to serve on the staff. Hereafter, in the great majority of cases, all such vacancies will be filled up, and we shall have to pay for two officers in each case instead of one.

9. So long as the number of British troops in India was limited their great cost was not sensibly felt, and our financial difficulties had not assumed their present serious form. Now that it has been found necessary largely to increase that force, its expense will prove perfectly ruinous unless we curtail its cost where this can be done with due regard to efficiency. It must also be borne in mind that the actual cost of a given number of British troops for various reasons will be found greater than it formerly was; and that the late changes by which a line army will be substituted for a local force, will add to our expenses. All this we are endeavouring to meet by great reductions and sweeping changes in the native army in India; but all this will, I much fear, prove insufficient, and that eventually we shall be driven to other expedients. We shall then be compelled to reduce the pay and allowances of officers, if we are not allowed a reduction of their numbers in regiments of the line. If on full deliberation it be decided by Parliament that no reduction in the number of officers is expedient, then I consider it would be far better to have fewer regiments of British infantry in India; but of an increased strength, as has hitherto been the case. Thus, supposing that 59 regiments of 850 men be an adequate force for India, 50 regiments of 1,000 men would prove equally sufficient, and we should economise the officers of nine regiments.

8 February 1861.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*

Dissent by Sir Erskine Perry.

1. I concur generally in Sir John Lawrence's argument, but I record my dissent from the above draft mainly on the ground that the arguments by which it is supported completely destroy the power of the Council to exercise any check over military expenditure, and therefore neutralize the chief object for which the Council was created.

2. The objection in my mind to the introduction of a line army into India, was, that it would entail a greater pecuniary burden than its revenues could bear, and that there would be a tendency in all the authorities in this country to saddle India with expenses not justly chargeable to her.

3. The sole object of the Commander in Chief of the British army must necessarily be to make it as efficient as possible, and whether by improved tenure of service and other advantages for the men, or by higher amount of pay, quicker promotion and more staff appointments for the officers, to attract to the profession the best blood and sinews of the nation.

4. The Secretary of State for War, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are compelled to limit their desires for the most efficient army possible by the question of expense, but strong motives must always exist with them to transfer military charges from the annual estimates to India, and Parliament cannot be expected to be very vigilant in preventing this being done.

5. I consider that it was the clear perception by the Legislature necessary to impose some check on the uncontrolled expenditure by the Executive Government of between thirty and forty millions, I believe, per annum, derivable from India, that induced them to create the Council of India, and that it is the duty of that body at the risk of whatever unpopularity it may incur to disallow all expenditure which they conscientiously deem unnecessary. In doing

so of course they are aware that they have no public defender, no voice in Parliament, no organ in the Press, and that in performing what they conceive to be their duty they may occasionally clash with all the authorities in the State. These considerations will obviously deter men of common sense from objecting recklessly to measures proposed by the Executive Government.

6. But having weighed all the arguments in this case, I am convinced that the second lieutenant colonel in infantry and the second major in cavalry regiments form undue charges which ought immediately to be abolished, and that the necessity of the new charge for seconding lieutenant, colonels and majors has not been satisfactorily established.

(signed) *E. Perry.*

8 February 1861.

My objections to the letter to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, which passed the Council on Thursday last, are in entire accordance with the dissents recorded by Sir John Lawrence, and Sir Erskine Perry.

(signed) *R. D. Mangles.*

India Office, 11 January 1861.

I concur in the views of Sir John Lawrence. I believe the reductions of one lieutenan tcolonels in each of Her Majesty's regimentsof the line serving in India will in practice be no reduction at all if it be accompanied by the proposed system of seconding; I submit that the efficiency of a regiment need in no way be impaired by its being placed under the temporary command of a regimental major frequentlyholding the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, and who should from experience and service, be equal to assume charge of it when the services of the regular lieutenant colonel are temporarily required elsewhere; and I consider that it is the special duty of the Council of India to demur to the revenues of India being burthened with the unnecessary charge which the entertainment, under any circumstances, of a second lieutenant colonel would cause.

8 February 1861. (signed) *H. G. Montgomery.*

I concur in the dissent of Sir John Lawrence, to the letter to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, passed in Council on the 7th instant, by the casting vote of the Secretary of State for India.

I also concur in the remarks of Sir E. Perry on the degree of control vested in the Secretary of State for India and the Council, over the military expenditure of India. The theory is, that India cannot be charged with a shilling, without the consent of a majority of the Council; but this is a complete delusion. For instance, take the question of depôts. Under the exceptional circumstances of the mutiny, the establishment of these depôts were increased at least twenty-fold, but they have been recently reduced in rank and file ten-fold, as compared with what was deemed sufficient in 1855–56.* But it is contended, that the same number of officers, namely, two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns are required for 90 privates as for 190 and in reply to the not unreasonable objection

---

* Up to this year, the establishment consisted of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 colour-serjeant, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 5 corporals. In 1859, the establishment was augmented to 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 10 corporals, and 190 privates. This establishment has now been reduced to 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 10 corporals, and 90 privates. Mr. Hamick in his valuable report states, for each regiment of the line, the depôt consists of 2 companies, namely, 6 officers and 214 men for infantry, and 3 officers and 40 men for cavalry. By War Office returns, the first costs 7,780 *l.*; the second, 2,511 *l.* He estimates the cost of 2 companies for each regiment at 182,052 *l.* The authorised maximum, he states to have been 15,280 men, but, at one time, as many as 21,769 were in depôt, and charged to India. He adds, that when it is known that regiments are about to return home, recruiting does not cease, but their numbers accumulate to such an extent, that one case is mentioned of 456 recruits joining the regiment in excess of the authorised fixed establishment, *see* Remarks, p. 24 of Report presented to Parliament under the head, "Large force at depôt."

tion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 30th November 1860, we are informed (13 December 1860) that his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief "cannot by any means accede to the proposal that the number of commissioned officers should be reduced." And here, under the resolution to which I am dissenting, the question apparently is to rest. Then, as regards dispensing with the second lieutenant colonel of each regiment in India, provided "all lieutenant colonels of British cavalry and infantry in India employed as brigadiers or on the staff" are seconded, but little permanent relief will, under this condition be afforded to the finances of India. For in the first place, the second lieutenant colonel is not to be dispensed with immediately, but as vacancies are created by casualties, or by the withdrawal of regiments now in India; in the second place, the contingency pointed out of officers being thrown back as supernumeraries in the regiments, on the expiration of the period of five years, for which brigade commands and staff situations are now held, is not provided for; and in the third place, there are no less than 32 brigade commands* in India, and as many staff appointments to which lieutenant colonels and majors are eligible; the largest proportion of which must eventually be filled up by selections from regiments in India; the seconding system will be a very expensive one to India.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of Sir John Lawrence's dissent, I do not think a measure of so much importance as the reduction of the rank and file of infantry regiments in India, from 1,000 to 850, should be adopted, except in consultation with the authorities in India; it will affect the barrack accommodation throughout India, and cause a large addition to that already onerous item of expenditure. At present barracks are constructed for regiments of between the strength of 1,000 and 1,100 rank and file. The consequence of a reduction to 850 will be a superfluity of accommodation at some stations, and a deficiency at others. It may also very possibly interfere with the plan, often from necessity adopted in India, of dividing a regiment into wings at separate stations. These are additional reasons in support of Sir J. Lawrence's argument in favour of affording relief to India, by a reduction of battalions, rather than by a reduction of their strength, however much the latter mode may be preferred by the military authorities in this country. Lastly, I concur in Sir John Lawrence's observations respecting the number of officers required for regimental duty in India. I am informed on reliable authority, that on the 1st September last, in the 37 regiments of infantry in the Bengal Presidency, more than half the officers were absentees. Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, recently embarked from Bombay for New Zealand, with only 23 officers. I should hope, therefore, that the number of officers proposed for each infantry regiment (41), now that the strength of each regiment is to be reduced from 1,000 to 850 rank and file may be reduced without detriment to military discipline and efficiency, the more especially, as under the Royal Warrant just issued, all vacancies created by officers transferred to the staff corps, are at once to be supplied by new promotions.

11 February. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby.*

I DISSENT from the Despatch which approves of the system of seconding lieutenant colonels when taken from their regiments for employment on the staff in India:

Because, this Despatch, which passed Council by the casting vote of the Secretary

	1st Class.	2d Class.
* Bengal - - - -	6	11
Madras - - -	2	5
Bombay - - -	4	4
	12	20
	32	

tary of State for India, defeats and renders nearly nominal the reduction of regimental lieutenant colonels from the exceptional Indian scale to the established strength of the British army:

Because, practically, it diminishes the very limited range of selection for commands founded upon some actual experience in India of the efficiency of field officers, which, notwithstanding the contemplated frequent relief of Queen's regiments, the Government of India might still find itself able in some degree to exercise:

Because, as applied in the Despatch, the seconding of lieutenant colonels leads to the inference that senior majors, though unfit to hold the command of their regiments in time of peace, suffer under no such incapacity, when forces are assembled and regiments take the field for active service:

Because, the system of seconding regimental lieutenant colonels is admitted to have no place in the administrative system of the British army, and I cannot accept the argument that under such circumstances the Council of India are to share in the responsibility without having any share in the control of military expenditure in India.

11 February 1861. (signed) *H. M. Durand.*

I DISSENT from the letter to the Horse Guards, which passed the Council on Thursday last, because I consider that a second lieutenant colonel in a line regiment serving in India is not necessary, and that no inconvenience would result from the duties of the lieutenant colonel during his temporary absence from his regiment being performed by the senior major.

That the Indian Government have heretofore permitted the expense of two lieutenant colonels, is not what we have now to consider, and it is no satisfactory answer to the objection raised to the expense of the second lieutenant colonel to be told that the military authorities are willing to concede something, and that the proposed system of seconding will considerably reduce the expense; a position, however, which, with reference to the contingency of occasional supernumerary field officers is not undisputed.

I admit that the introduction of the line army into India having been decided upon by the highest authority, we must accept the services of the several regiments we require, with their authorised strength and organization, but unless we consider it necessary for the efficiency of the service, I conceive it to be the duty of the Council of India to withhold its consent to any expenditure for a greater number of officers with a regiment in India than is considered necessary in England.

(signed) *E. Macnaghten.*

13 February.

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for *India* and the Home Department, regarding a Reduction in the Strength of DEPÔTS of REGIMENTS serving in *India*, and of the Number of OFFICERS to be attached to BRITISH REGIMENTS (Cavalry and Infantry) serving in *India*: and of DISSENTS recorded by the Council of *India* on these Subjects.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *May* 1861.

217.

Under 3 *oz.*

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) ACT (1860).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 June 1861;—*for*,

A "COPY of the OPINIONS, if any, of the MEMBERS of the COUNCIL of *India*, upon the Mode in which the ACT 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, was ordered to be carried into Effect."

India Office,
24 June 1861.

J. COSMO MELVILL.

DISSENT by Colonel *Durand*.

I DISSENT from the Resolution, the Warrant, and the Despatches brought before the Council by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, on the 8th January 1861, for the following reasons:—

1. Because the Bill passed last Session for carrying out the principle that "it is not expedient that a separate European force should be continued for the local service of Her Majesty in India," does not authorise the creation of monster staff corps as a means for the extinction of the regimental organization of the Indian native forces, and for the arbitrary alteration of the relative position of every officer in the Indian armies. Such dislocation of an organization, sanctioned by Parliament, by long usage and by the example of the British and of all foreign armies, being not only unnecessary, costly, and contrary to the recommendations of Her Majesty's Viceroy in India, but incompatible with a *bonâ fide* fulfilment of clause 56 of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, and of the pledge with which the Bill passed last Session closes.

2. Because the Bill which stops recruiting for the local European forces, so far from annulling section 35 of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, as in effect is done by the Warrant and Despatches, is careful to secure the fulfilment of its considerate provisions in behalf of the sons of persons who have served the State in India.

3. Because the Bill in question does not sanction the obliteration of the vested rights of officers, authoritatively sanctioned by the letter of the Court of Directors, No. 20, of the 14th February 1837, and which for above sixty years have had free action. The hard earned savings of many officers have been invested in purchasing out senior officers, with the reasonable expectation of profiting, in their turn, when they retired. To many the obliteration of such vested rights must prove ruinous, and where not ruinous, it will deprive many officers and their families of a provision which they would have enjoyed but for the change now introduced by Government, without the due notice promised to the Indian armies.

4. Because the Warrant, by dividing the army in India into two great bodies, the "staff corps" on one side, and the European troops on the other, makes the line of demarcation between staff and regimental duty broader and more invidious than ever; introduces a system less elastic than that which it supplants, and not so well calculated to supply the special requirements of the public service in India.

5. Because an army officered on the irregular system, that is with six European officers to a regiment of infantry, has an organization which, whatever else it may be fit for, has been proved at Delhi and Lucknow in 1857, besides in numerous other prior instances, wholly unequal to the strain of continuous military operations, and dependent under such circumstances for its efficiency upon a large available reserve of officers. Under the scheme to be introduced no such reserve will exist. European corps cannot on service be stripped of their officers, and any small aid derivable from this source will not only be inadequate but ignorant of the native troops. If for a short littoral expedition like that to China, Lord Canning thought 12 officers necessary for each native corps, manifestly six officers, even if none were sick or on furlough, must prove too few for the wear and tear of an ordinary campaign in the East, where it is our policy to throw as much of the friction of the war as possible on native troops and their officers. In the event of repeated actions, or of siege operations, experience as to the loss of European officers and the multiplicity of duties in which their services are essential, proves the inadequacy of such an organization for its object, namely, war efficiency. It has, however, the further objection of being avowedly intended to increase the authority and influence of the native officers; which, from the paucity of the European officers and the inexperience of the greater part attached to native corps under the proposed system, will be an increase of power and habits of command on the part of native officers at the expense of the real influence and authority of the European officers. The impolicy of such a placing of power and influence needs no reference to past events. The mutiny of 1857 was more easily surmounted, because a contrary policy had been the rule.

6. Because the Warrant and Despatch deal differently with officers of the line and local armies. The former, when they obtain commissions in the staff corps, are not to bar promotion in the regiments they leave; whereas Indian officers, given commissions in the staff corps, are to remain in the roll of their regiments, and the promotion of their juniors is to be regulated by their own in the staff corps. As promotion in the staff corps depends on two elements, service in India and on the staff, the promotion of the regimental officers is made to depend on that of officers holding commissions in another corps, and obtaining promotion under other conditions than those which regulate the seniority rise of the regimental officers. The legality as well as the equity of such an arrangement are as doubtful as the preferential treatment of line corps furnishing officers to the staff corps, will seem invidious to the regimental officers of the Indian armies.

7. Because the Despatches conveyed no assurance to the officers of the artillery and engineers that the eligibility to divisional and brigade commands, to which they are now entitled under the practice and regulations of the Indian armies, will be continued to them. The contrary is understood to be the practice, if not the regulation, in Her Majesty's British Army; so important a privilege and advantage, incidental to the ordnance officers of the Indian armies, cannot therefore be passed *sub silentio* without creating apprehension as to the fulfilment of the Parliamentary pledges.

8. Because the operation of holding out inducements to join the "staff corps," and to volunteer for the new line corps of cavalry and infantry, and for the Royal Artillery, will, besides leading to complications and difficulties too numerous to detail, embarrass the Governments of India with residuary bodies of men and officers whose positions may be so affected as to render the measure, to them, a complete breach of the Parliamentary pledges.

(signed) *H. M. Durand.*

Dissent by *Henry T. Prinsep*, Esq.

In voting against the resolution to provide from the Indian revenue the funds to carry out the proposed Royal Warrant, for establishing staff corps at the three Presidencies, I wish it to be understood, that I do not object to that scheme as a means of removing from the roll of officers in regiments those who are permanently employed on duties or in situations which prevent their serving with their

their regiments, and who in consequence throw the burthen of their proper duties on their brother officers. The scheme of the warrant will have precisely this effect, and no other, so far as concerns officers of Her Majesty's Line Regiments; and although in respect to them, it will create increased expense, and not a small increase (for the place of every officer removed to the staff corps will have to be supplied from England, so that besides the double charge for his pay and allowances, which is saved while he is borne on the rolls, and only borrowed from a regiment, we shall have a depôt and passage charge to provide), still that is not the objection I at all rest upon; I object to the scheme in its application to the existing local armies of India, and because it is propounded as a means, and the only means of permanently and prospectively providing European officers for the native troops that must at all times be maintained in India. With respect, first, to its application to officers of the existing local armies. The scheme is intended to be so framed, that officers who may elect to be transferred into the staff corps may derive benefits, but can receive no injury. The transfer being optional, it will be the officer's own fault if he suffers. But the rigid requirement of the periods of 12, 20, and 26 years for promotion into the successive grades of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel, will effectually exclude officers who have obtained any of these steps in shorter periods. There are many officers who through mutiny and other casualties have obtained the rank of captain in less than six years; not one of these can be expected to elect transfer into a staff corps, where he will have to remain in the rank of captain for 14 years before he can get the next step, and will in consequence be superseded by junior captains for six successive years, while waiting to complete that period. This objection applies equally to line officers who may have obtained early promotion as to local officers. Its remedy would be to have an alternative period of service in each grade, as the condition of promotion to the one above. It is only by such a rule that fortunate officers can be saved from supercession. If it be thought desirable to invite officers to seek transfer into the staff corps with the rank they hold, the scheme should be so framed as to require none to be subjected to injury and supercession by so doing. But a more serious objection to the scheme, as at present framed, lies in the invidious distinction made between officers of the line and of the local armies. When an officer of the line is transferred into the proposed staff corps, his place is to be supplied, giving promotion to all his juniors in the regiment. If an officer of the local force is transferred, his name is still to stand on the regimental roll, and the promotion is to go on, as if he had never been removed into another corps. This will have two disadvantages, or rather will create two anomalies; an officer of the staff corps may get the captain's step, or a majority on lieutenant colonel's grade, regimentally, before completing the period of service prescribed by the staff corps regulations, in which case he would be precluded from taking, and could not get a commission for the rank. In the regiment, again, owing to the nominal major and lieutenant colonel being in the staff corps, there would be no field officer to command, and to be furnished for the roster duties of field officer when the corps was called upon for service in an army. This objection is of little weight as applied to the cadres of officers belonging to regiments disbanded for mutiny, or for other causes. But so long as there are regiments, European and native, kept up on the old organization, the officers of these regiments will be, and will complain of the distinction made between their corps and those of the line, which have the full benefit of the promotion in all cases of transfer into the staff corps. It will be said, first, that officers of the local corps will be no worse off than they are at present, for now they get no promotion when a junior officer is appointed to a staff or civil situation. This is very true; but it is the same in the line; and when you create a new institution, and allow one service to benefit by it, it is very invidious to withhold the same benefit from members of the other service. But it will be said, further, the number of officers attached to regiments of the local armies was increased specifically for the purpose of admitting the withdrawal of a certain number for employment on other than regimental duties. If those so employed are placed on a separate staff list, the effect will be to provide for these supernumeraries, and the officers who remain have no right to complain if left as they were, *quâ* promotion. This, however, is no answer to the complaint, that a boon will be given to line officers, in which they will not participate.

The equity of this claim would best be met by providing that regimental

cadres shall not benefit by the transfer of officers to the staff corps, until the cadres are brought to the same scale as the line cadres, that is, until the superfluous number allowed, to provide for extra employment, have been struck off; after that reduction the benefit should be the same to both services. The rule would easily be applied to the officers of native regiments, because these are in number just half of the complement of an European regiment. But these are matters of detail. The serious and insuperable objection to this scheme, as I view it, is this; it has been broadly stated, and, in the course of the discussions in Council, was universally conceded, that there are henceforward to be no separate nominations of officers for the local army, European or native. The existing officers are to be left to die out, or retire, and inducements are offered to expedite retirement; after that, the entire native army, and what may remain of the unrecruited European troops, are to be provided with officers by transfer from regiments of the line serving in India into the staff corps, and by no other means; the condition of transfer being, that the officers shall have served not less than two years in India, and three in their regiments, and shall pass such tests of language and other acquirements as the Government of India may prescribe. Now I cannot accept this as a safe, or sufficient, nor even as a practicable means of providing the officers that will hereafter be required.

I will put the case both ways; first, under the supposition that the present regimental organization of native corps, or some similar provision of officers attached to corps, and serving with them through the several steps of rank is maintained; and, secondly, assuming that the proposition made for abolishing that organization, and officering all native corps on the irregular system, that is with four or six selected European officers only to each corps, will be carried out. This latter intention was broadly stated in the drafts originally laid before us, and preparatory thereto, the officers of all the three Indian armies were to be dislocated from regiments, and placed on a general list, on which they were to remain, and take their promotion until absorbed. This, however, is not part of the scheme finally laid before us, though the intention is not abandoned. I am thus compelled to argue the case, under both assumptions.

First, then, if the native regiments of Madras and Bombay, and the 15 remaining regiments of Bengal, and the corps that may be formed of Europeans of the local army, who refuse conversion into line troops for general service receiving bounty, continue to form part of the Indian establishment. No more cadets are to be appointed from England to supply the lower grades of officers to these corps. The existing ensigns will in course of time, and by no means of a long time, be promoted to be lieutenants. How are these corps to be provided with ensigns? The staff corps will not do this, for every ensign of Her Majesty's line regiments, who qualifies for the staff corps, is assured the rank of lieutenant when transferred into it. All these regiments, therefore, will be without ensigns. Again, when half the lieutenants have attained the rank of captain, you will not be able to supply junior lieutenants from the staff corps, for this reason: Lieutenants of Her Majesty's line will not serve with native troops on the same precise allowances as they receive for the same duties with line regiments. They will require to take the duty, with a staff allowance as at present, when attached to an irregular regiment. But you cannot have in the same regiment, officers of the same grades, drawing different allowances, especially when it is to the juniors that you will have to give the higher pay. It is clear, therefore, that the staff corps scheme will not provide officers to native regiments organized as at present. The whole native army must be remodelled, before this scheme can be applied to it; and this it cannot be without immense injustice to the officers now employed in it, nor without very great extra expense to the Indian exchequer.

This brings us to the consideration of the other alternative. Under the conviction that the staff corps project would not furnish officers upon the regimental organization, it was part of the scheme as originally propounded, and is now intended to change the constitution of the entire native army so as to allow of its being officered by the new method. This change not being declared in the case and papers submitted to the law officers, they have given an opinion as to the legality of the scheme, as one that might legally be applied to and incorporated with an institution provided with officers in the manner recognized, and prescribed in the Acts of 1853 and 1858. Had they been told, that the staff

corps

corps scheme was intended wholly to supersede, and to be substituted for the mode of providing officers therein laid down, their opinion would probably have been very different.

I will assume now, that sooner or later the entire native army of all three Presidencies is to be deregimented, and provided with officers in the manner that irregular corps are now officered, that is, by appointments made from line regiments serving in India, first probationary, and afterwards by transfer into the proposed staff corps. I maintain, that when there are none but regiments of the line from which to select these officers, you will not obtain or be able to keep up the requisite supply of competent officers. In the first place, officers are not to be eligible for such employment until they have served three years with their corps, and two in India, and can pass the language and other tests. If there are 60 line regiments maintained in India, and these are relieved every 10 years, as I believe is proposed, there will only be four-fifths of them in a position to have any young officers qualified by Indian service for selection. It will be, therefore, from 45 regiments only that you have to look for officers for native troops, numbering 300,000 cavalry and infantry. There must be at least 400 * separate corps for that number of men. If the men be reduced to 200,000, you will still have 300 corps to provide with officers from the staff corps. Much will, of course, depend upon the number of officers attached to each corps. The advocates of the scheme estimate the number of officers as low as four or six, knowing that the line regiments would not be able to provide more; but even assuming that this reduced number were sufficient for times of peace and general contentment, it must be obvious, that with only so many European officers the whole discipline and economy of the corps, and the sentiments and conduct of the men will be in the hands of the native officers. Is it wise to create and maintain a force of 300,000 men of this one constitution? Upon the assumption that the officers were all Nicholson's, it would be dangerous; but, considering the character and feeling towards India of the line regimental officers, who are invited to qualify for transfer into a staff corps for the purpose of being posted to these corps, without previous acquaintance with the service, or with the men, or with natives of any kind, the alienation and estrangement of the European officers from the men, must be greater than anything we have yet experienced. But, as has been most forcibly argued by Colonel Durand, though four and six officers might be sufficient for a well-disposed corps in time of peace and profound tranquillity, this number will be quite insufficient when the corps take the field and are subjected to the strain of war. The Sikh regiments, that have been sent to China, have been furnished with an European officer for every company. The Sikh regiments which did such excellent service before Delhi, had their officers renewed three and four times over; and could not have been maintained effective if it had not been for the number of officers in the camp, who were available to serve with them, because of the mutiny of their own regiments. I doubt if the 45 available line regiments would be able to provide and keep up the supply of six qualified officers for each of the 300 or 400 corps of native troops that will require to be maintained in India; and I am quite sure that in case of the strain of war, on an extensive scale, this number of qualified officers could not be doubled on emergency so as to meet that strain. But I especially deprecate its being left to the chance dispositions of line officers, and their election to study the languages and transfer their services to the staff corps, to determine whether India is to have officers for these 300,000 native troops or not. When young men are sent out from England to join regiments, and form a service, their position is secured, and the Government knows what it has to depend upon; not so, when its only means of procuring the officers it wants is by bribing them to enter a staff corps. If transfers are lax, the inducement will have to be increased, and as the line regiments serving in India will have the monopoly and exclusive right of taking up these appointments, the Government will be at the mercy of any combination they may make to demand higher pay and better terms. Officers are required for special Indian service. They must be a separate profession. They have hitherto

* *Note.*—In Bengal alone there were on the Military Establishment for 1860, 107 separate irregular corps, besides police corps, all officered from the army. This was besides the 15 remaining regular regiments of native infantry, and several corps of artillery.

hitherto been appointed from England specially for the Military as for the Civil service. The proposition is, to leave the Indian Government to bid for what they want out of the limited number of available officers of line regiments. Is it reasonable to expect that this can be an efficient scheme? It is neither competition nor free selection, nor the special training of an exclusive service; and has nothing to recommend it, but that it is a means of destroying the existing system and institutions, through the existence of which only would it be possible to introduce it.

The economy of diminishing the number of European officers is especially dwelt upon, as an argument for substituting the irregular for the regimental organization of native regiments. As if the petty saving by substituting native for European officers, and handing over to them the control and discipline of our native army were a consideration that should override all the grounds of policy that suggested the regimental organization in 1796. We are proposing to recur to the system of the days of Clive and Coote; but in the correspondence of Clive will be found continued representations of the urgent necessity of increasing the number of European officers, in order to make the Sepoy regiments effective for war. The regimental organization was adopted under the advice of Lord Cornwallis, who had recent experience of the requirements of the native army. The Bengal mutiny is referred to as an evidence of the defects of that system. But why was it defective?—Not surely because there were too many European officers with native corps, but because the officers had not sufficient influence over the men to prevent them combining. Is a reduction of the number of European officers, and a transfer of their duties to native officers, the lesson taught by this mutiny? I am far from maintaining that the irregular organization is not advisable for special corps, and to a limited extent, but for the entire native army of India it is, to my mind, an insanity.

I dissent, therefore, from the resolution to establish a staff corps, because it is submitted to us as a means of dispensing with the appointment of officers from England for Indian service, through the abolition of the regimental organization of native corps, and substitution of the irregular system. Nothing can reconcile me to such a change, if proposed for general or even for extensive adoption.

I confine myself in this dissent to that part of the scheme of military organization which refers to the mode of providing officers hereafter for our native army. However much I may regret the destruction of the European forces that have hitherto been maintained, and especially of the fine artillery, that has been the admiration of every officer that has witnessed its conduct in war and in the field; still some changes, such as those proposed, are inevitable under the decision of the Imperial Legislature, not to allow further recruiting to maintain these troops. India will be put to enormous additional expense in the conversion of the existing corps into line corps; and, when converted, they will, especially the artillery and the engineers, be much less efficient for Indian service, by universal acknowledgment, than the existing corps. But this is a burthen and a sacrifice imposed upon us by Parliament; and I am not prepared to say that the scheme for carrying out this change is not as good a one as could have been devised. It has evidently received very careful consideration, and those who have assisted in framing it deserve our warm acknowledgments for the pains they have bestowed upon it.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep.*

India Office,
12 January 1861.

Dissent by Mr. *Willoughby* to the Scheme for carrying out the Provisions of Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, abolishing the separate European Force for Local Service in India, passed in Council, 17th January 1861.

Although I retain all my objections to the policy of amalgamation, or, I should rather say, the extinction of the local forces in India, I have not the slightest desire to interpose any obstacle to the measure being carried out honestly and fairly, according to the declared intentions of Parliament.

The Council for India was, however, created for the express purpose of exercising

cising a vigilant control over the expenditure of India, and I consider it to be my duty as a member of that Council, first, to take care that the proposed changes are consistent with and do not go beyond the Act; second, that they do not impose undue charges on India; and thirdly, that they do not violate the Parliamentary guarantee of the rights and privileges of the officers of the local armies of India.

On all these grounds I regret to be obliged to record my dissent to the resolutions passed on the 17th instant, in communication with the Secretary of State for War, concurring in a Royal Warrant authorising the formation of staff corps in India at each of the three Presidencies, unlimited in numbers, and therefore in expense; abolishing the present regimental organization of the native army, and substituting in its place the "irregular system;" and prescribing an entirely new mode, as yet unsanctioned by Parliament, for providing the European officers which are required for the native forces. My objections to these measures are chiefly as follows:

1st. Because the scheme of staff corps, often before discussed and rejected on financial considerations, is peculiarly unsuited to the present state of the finances of India. I cannot think we are justified in sanctioning the formation of these monster staff corps, without having, at all events, an approximate idea of their cost, immediate as well as prospective. For a temporary purpose, that is to provide for local officers, whose professional prospects are affected by the change in our military policy, we are about to impose a heavy permanent burden on the resources of India.

2d. Because I do not think these staff corps will practically work well in the administration of India. The scheme has no elasticity in it, to meet the constantly varying and fluctuating requirements of India.

3d. Because the nature and extent of the duties to be performed being undefined, and the numbers unlimited, an opportunity will be afforded for abuse of patronage both in India and in England. I hold that the supervision of the Secretary of State in Council, is at best but a very feeble check to the improper exercise of patronage in India.

1. From a natural inclination not to interfere in such matters.

2. From the want of information regarding character and qualifications necessary to check improper appointments. It is seldom that the objections are so glaringly apparent as in a recent memorable instance.

4th. Because it is inexpedient to abandon altogether the old regimental organization, and to form the whole of the native army of India, cavalry and infantry, on what is termed the "irregular system." I advocate the extension of this system experimentally, chiefly on the grounds of economy. But the high character which the irregular system has attained for efficiency, is for the most part attributable to the fact that the officers belonging to it are picked men, selected from the army at large, in fact the Jacobs, the Cokes, the Chamberlains, the Lumsdens of the service. Henceforward this power of selection, and with it I fear the main element of superiority, will cease; and I agree with those who think the system carried out to the extent proposed, will break down, especially under the strain of war. Indeed it seems to me to be strangely inconsistent, at one moment to urge that the indiscipline of the old native army was mainly occasioned by the withdrawal of officers from their regiments, for staff and civil employ, and now to maintain that four or at the most six officers are sufficient to preserve discipline. But besides this, great weight is I think due to the political objections which were raised in Council against the system being universally adopted. As a general rule, it cannot conduce to the security of British India largely to increase the power and influence of the native officers throughout the native army; that we should, in fact, make them as independent and self-reliant as is the case in Jacob's and other irregular corps of the greatest celebrity. It must have been from political and not military considerations that that great commander, the late Sir C. Napier, recorded an opinion in favour of the seniority system of promotion of native officers of the old Bengal army. It is a remarkable fact, and probably owing to this system of promotion, that during the mutiny of 1857–58, there was scarcely an instance of a native officer coming to the front, and exhibiting greater military capacity and intelligence than his fellows. I doubt much if this would

would have been the case in an army organized altogether on the "irregular system."

5th. Because, speaking generally, three years' service with a European regiment of the line, of which two only need have been in India, will be a very insufficient initial test of capability for staff or civil employ. It will afford no adequate proof of administrative ability, or of the special qualifications which the party selected ought to possess.

6th. Because, although the allowances assigned to the staff corps when unemployed, and the pensions on retirement, are not greater perhaps than is necessary to induce officers to enter the corps, at the cost of abandoning all the rights and privileges appertaining to the armies of India, a large and progressively increasing charge will thereby be thrown upon the revenues of India. I am satisfied that the "unemployed list" will soon become one of large dimensions. It will not only include officers on furlough or sick leave, but likewise all who after having been permanently posted to the corps, are either no longer required or are proved incompetent, especially for civil employment. They cannot be remanded to their regiments, or placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief. Cases of this kind are of frequent occurrence. I could quote from the public Gazettes and Despatches at least a dozen instances which have occurred within the last six months. The consequence will be, that officers will either be retained in office after their incompetency has been made manifest, or they will remain in the "unemployed list" until the period arrives for their dismissal. As far, therefore, as the civil administration of India is affected, I think it would be more economical to extend the covenanted service in the junior grades, and likewise the uncovenanted, especially in those branches in which the natives of India are eligible. No civil servant, however great and distinguished his merits may be, is entitled when "unemployed" to receive a higher salary than 300 rupees per mensem.

7th. Because also, the rules prescribed in the 32d "para." will in many cases involve double payments for the same office. This is avoided under the existing system, for when an officer on furlough is entitled to receive a portion of the emoluments of office, the *locum tenens* is only entitled to receive the difference. The cost to the State under the rules now sanctioned, will, I apprehend, in the course of time, become very considerable.

8th. Because it is not fair to India to permit officers of the local army, engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry when volunteering into the line, to carry with them any of the rights to pension in and out of India they would have possessed had they continued in and devoted the whole of their services to India.

9th. Because the pledge given in paras. 12 and 34 of the instructions anticipates a very large question, which I had understood was to have been referred to the Finance Committee, to ascertain and report what is the present state of the service funds of each Presidency, and what will be the cost of assuming "the liabilities of the funds as far as may be requisite to maintain existing pensions, and to secure to the subscribers and their families the benefits to which they are entitled under the present system." There is, I am aware, no escape from this liability, but this does not constitute a valid reason why we should not endeavour to ascertain the amount. Professional actuaries alone can do this satisfactorily, but there can be no doubt, the supply of fresh assets being cut off, consequent on the extinction of the local army, the amount will be enormous. The solvency of these institutions depends on a regular accession of new members every year, and as these are to be withdrawn the State must make good the difference. For instance, assuming that 150 cadets join the army every year, each paid on entrance a donation of 200 rupees, in addition to a monthly subscription. According to Mr. Daire's (the eminent actuary) calculations, these subscriptions are valued at eight years' purchase: thus, donation 200 rupees, subscriptions 480 rupees, or for each, 680 rupees; so that Government will have to pay this sum and the fund rate of interest for every cadet, until the funds are finally wound up. But besides this, I learn from very reliable authority that the Bengal Military Fund is insolvent, the assets falling short of its liabilities by at least 300,000 *l.* Nevertheless, I lament that these glorious institutions are to be abolished, for I feel confident that the causes to which they originally owed their existence, will at no distant

distant period, lead to their revival in some shape or another. It would be wise at once to face this difficulty, and not wait until the cry of the widows and orphans of those who devote their lives to India forces it on attention.

10th. Because I cannot perceive any advantage in the "Unattached List" proposed in the 13th paragraph of the instructions. On the contrary, it seems to me to be a departure from the wise principle advocated in the letter to the Horse Guards respecting the amalgamation of the Local European Regiments, namely, that we should endeavour to effect our objects "with the least disturbance of the existing positions and relations of officers and men." I see no reason why the minds of the officers and men of the native armies of Madras and Bombay, and of the 15 regiments of the Bengal army, who stood by their colours, should be disturbed by being placed indiscriminately in this list, the more particularly as the *cadré* of each regiment is to remain entire for the purpose of regulating promotion.

11th. Because a distinction is made between Line and local officers joining the Staff Corps. In the former case, I am told promotion will follow in the regiments from which the officers are withdrawn; in the latter no promotion is to follow. The legality of this has been questioned, in connexion with the Parliamentary guarantee, but, at all events, with reference to the present state of the finances of India, I think all vacancies in the Line created by transfers to the Staff Corps, should be filled up by volunteers from the Local Service.*

12th. Because the scheme makes no provision for the due observance of Section XXXV. 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, confirmed by Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, whereby not less than one-tenth of the whole number of persons to be recommended in any year for military cadetships (other than cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery), are to be apportioned among the sons of persons who have served in India in the Military or Civil Services of Her Majesty or of the East India Company; and because, also, it virtually, though indirectly, settles the large question of initial army patronage in India, by transferring it from the Secretary of State for India and Council to the Horse Guards. I venture humbly to think that, as regards the officers of the native army, a transfer of this kind can only be effected by a formal resolution of Parliament, embodied in an Act of the Legislature.

13th. Because the scheme invalidates, in various ways, the Parliamentary guarantee of 1858, confirmed in 1860, and will, therefore, I apprehend, be received with discouragement and dismay by a considerable number of the officers of the armies of the three Presidencies. True, their pay, promotion, and pensions are secured, but their professional prospects, the chance of obtaining a command, whether of a troop or company, a regiment, brigade, or division, is seriously compromised. The avenues which lead to professional distinction and emolument will be closed to many. According to the last Parliamentary Return there were 4,980 European officers belonging to the local army of India; of these 1,918 belonged to the Bengal army. Deducting the officers of the Engineers, Artillery, and European regiments, the scheme is to be immediately applied to between 1,200 and 1,300 officers, chiefly regimental; this class, in fact, who are entitled to expect the greatest sympathy. Of these how many will be deemed qualified to enter the Staff Corps, and be able to pass the tests which are necessary to secure a permanent position in the corps? It is not possible to give a definite answer to this question; but suppose one-third, or even one-half (and it would be mockery to imagine that a larger proportion can thus be provided for on the principle of selection), are drafted into the Staff Corps, how are the remainder to be dealt with? They must become supernumerary,† and be

* Since this was written a suggestion to this effect has been made to the War Department, with what success remains to be seen, but the proposed rule should be made absolute.

† From these remarks it will not be understood that I oppose reduction of expenditure in India, military or otherwise. My colleagues are aware that at the Council Board I have invariably carried out the opinion of the Political and Military Committee, expressed in their report, dated 30 June 1859 (para. 40), "that the Act of 1858 does not interpose any obstacle to the exercise of a power inherent in all Governments, of reducing or augmenting their armies according to the exigencies of the Public Service." To sacrifices of this kind the officers of the local army would willingly and loyally submit. But in the present instance they are called upon to suffer, not because there are more

be available for general duty, but they will neither have any regiments they can call their own, nor a regimental mess, the soldier's home. No one can deny that the scheme must press very severely on this deserving class of officers, or assert that in their case the conditions of the Parliamentary guarantee are fulfilled. And when the plan is applihd to Madras and Bombay, the consequences to the officers of those Presidencies will be still more serious, because the organization of the armies to which they belong, and their own number remain unaffected by the mutiny of the Bengal native army. Perhaps no one is better entitled than myself to interpret the meaning and intent of the pledges of Parliament, because they originated in the "Notices of Motion," quoted in the margin,* made by another Member and myself during the discussion of the India Bill of 1858. No discussion took place on my motion in consequence of a distinguished Member of Her Majesty's Government informing me that its spirit would be embodied in the Bill. Accordingly a pledge was introduced † that the military and naval servants of the EastI ndia Company should possess the same rights and privileges under the Crown as they enjoyed under the Company; their interests were not to be damaged by the transfer; in a word, their professional prospects, or in the language of the Prime Minister, Lord Derby, not only their pay, promotion, and pension, were guaranteed to them, but likewise their "expectations." And there can be no doubt that this is the interpretation of the pledge in India. For instance, the present Commander in Chief of the Bombay army (Sir William Mansfield), in an address made not more than two months ago, to the 2d Bombay European Regiment, Light Infantry, observed:

"In consequence of an Act of Parliament lately passed, it is probable that, at no distant date, your designation may be changed.

"It is needless for me to reiterate what has been repeatedly said by Acts of Parliament, by the Governor General, and in the speeches of Ministers, that this change will not prejudicially affect the real interests of any officer or soldier serving in Her Majesty's Indian army."

And it ought not to be forgotten that when Parliament gave this pledge, amalgamation, or it would be more correct to say, the extinction of the local European forces in India, was not contemplated. The question had not been raised. It will, therefore, be no answer to those whose prospects are injuriously affected by the scheme, to say that amalgamation, and a strict fulfilment of the guarantee, are incompatible, and that the last must yield to the first.

14th. Because, although the offer of 50 *l.* per annum to all officers of Her Majesty's Indian military forces entitled by length of service to full pay pension who may retire before the 1st August 1861, in addition to the pensions they are entitled to under existing regulations, is intended to be a small boon to a class of officers eminently deserving of the most liberal treatment, nevertheless I do not think we are justified, with reference to the present state of the finances of India, in thus augmenting considerably the dead weight or pension list. I have elsewhere observed, "The condition of Indian finance forbids resorting to the process of absorption, unless it can be clearly shown that the number of officers is in excess of the number required by the exigencies of the public service. The returns recently presented to Parliament, however, do not show this to be the case. If, however, they are in excess they must become supernumerary, but it will not be doing justice to India to tempt the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces, either in the shape of pension, or some other advantage, to

---

more officers in India than are required, but because of a change in our military system, which renders them supernumerary, and in many cases destroys their professional prospects. There is no reduction in numbers, but merely substitution, no diminution, but an increase of expense. In this consists the sting and bitterness of their lot.

* Mr. Willoughby. Clause 53: add, "and the transfer of any person to the service of Her Majesty shall be deemed to be a continuance of his previous service, and shall not prejudice any claims on the various funds of the several Presidencies in India, which he might have had if this Act had not passed."

Colonel Sykes. "That in transferring the Military and Naval Forces of the East India Company to the service of the Crown, provision be made for the continuance to them of the like pay, pension, allowances and privileges, and the like advantages, as regards rank, promotion, staff, and detached employment, and military funds for pensions to widows and orphans, as if the said forces had continued in the service of the said Company."

† See Hansard's Debates, vol. 151, p. 907, and Sect. 56, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

to retire, and at the same time to introduce into the service officers of another description." I have no doubt, also, that under the present depressed state of the service this boon, trifling as it is, will tempt many officers to retire whose continued services would be of value to India.

15th. Because the scheme does not recognise and confirm to the local soldier the highly valued privilege of re-enlistment in India. By this omission we are incurring the risk of again creating discontent among the soldiers of the East India Company, the more especially as the privilege has only very recently been conceded by the Government of India. In an Appendix will be found extracts from the letters from the Government of India on the subject, explanatory of the peculiar circumstances in India which make the privilege of so much importance to the soldier, and showing also that the military authorities strongly recommend its continuance. I am not insensible to the inconvenience which must result from still recognising the privilege, by retarding the utter extinction of the local forces. It would, however, be far better to submit to this rather than run the risk of being charged with breach of faith. The Advocate General (Mr. Ritchie) of Calcutta has given his opinion, "That although it would be quite legal, it would be scarcely equitable, to deny the privilege to good and fit men, who possibly had married or made arrangements for their families upon the faith of being permitted to re-enlist;" and he admits that a doubt may very fairly be raised in the soldiers' minds, "as to whether they have not, under the terms of the Limited Enlistment Act, a legal right to re-engagement, provided they are fit persons." In support of this he cites section 3 of the Act; and I trust the privilege will be continued, if not of right, as an act of grace.

16th. Because I am of opinion that the introduction of officers of the German Legion into the 3d Bombay European Regiment, now to become Her Majesty's 109th Regiment of Foot, is most objectionable, and I believe altogether without precedent. This measure must interfere with the rights and privileges of the officers of the three regiments of Bombay European Infantry, and will therefore be a violation of the Parliamentary guarantee. It is also very unfair to introduce the officers of a foreign legion into the army of India, and make them a charge on the revenues of India at a time when at least one-half of our own officers are likely to become supernumerary. I have not one word to say against the officers of the German Legion, except that they have had no opportunity of performing service in India, and that their services are not required. They ought, in fact, never to have been sent to India, for the authorities at the Cape must have been* aware that their services had been declined in 1856 by the Court of Directors, when tendered by Lord Panmure. They were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and were a heavy burthen both on the Imperial and Colonial Treasury. A considerable part of this burthen has now been thrown upon India. The Governor at the Cape having, on the receipt of a private letter† from the late Lord Elphinstone, during the mutiny, despatched 28 officers and 1,400 men to Bombay. The then Secretary of State for India (Lord Stanley) disapproved of the measure, and immediately expressed his regret that the enlistment of any, but especially so large a body of foreigners, for service in India should have been adopted without previous reference either to Her Majesty's Government or the Governor General of India. At the same time the Government‡ of India were informed that, under the conditions imposed by Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Cape, his Lordship expected that the officers would have a free passage back, and "revert to their original condition," the men being drafted in suitable proportions, to the existing corps of European artillery, cavalry, and infantry of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Accordingly Lord Clyde, on being consulted,§ stated that as the retention of the legion as a distinct corps had been prohibited, "the only course left would seem to be, to order the officers back to the Cape, and allow the men to volunteer for all branches of Her Majesty's Indian service and

* *See* letter from the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, dated 9th May 1856; and Court of Directors' reply, dated the 13th May 1856.

† *See* Sir B. Hawes' letter, dated 11th November; and Lord Stanley's reply, dated the 23d December 1858.

‡ *See* letters to the Government of India, dated the 19th January, and 7th & 14th August 1859.

§ *See* letters to Lord Clyde, dated the 2d May; and reply thereto, dated 14th May 1859.

and the Governor General's band." Had this suggestion been acted upon, the difficulty in which we are now involved would have been avoided, but unfortunately, after some portion had volunteered for the artillery, the remainder in a body (974 of all ranks) were permitted to join the 3d Bombay European Regiment, and there being a paucity of officers with this regiment, and none of them conversant with the German language, the Bombay Government resolved that 13 of the officers of the German Legion "should temporarily accompany the men, the remainder being sent back to the Cape."* This intention of the Government, however, has been frustrated in a very extraordinary manner. In the General Order, drafted and approved of by the Bombay Government, the transfer was expressly declared to be temporary, but in the order actually issued the word "temporarily" was expunged on the authority of the Commander in Chief (Sir Henry Somerset), without the sanction of Government, and contrary to the custom and rules of the military service in India; an unconditional promise was made to the German officers that they would be incorporated into the Bombay army; and so far as the Commander in Chief's authority is concerned, they were incorporated accordingly, and on their joining head-quarters at Kurrachee, the senior German officer actually superseded the senior English officer in the command of the regiment.† "The officers named in the preceding paragraph (observes the Adjutant General) have, under the orders of his Excellency, joined the 3d European Regiment as juniors of their respective grades, and in all respects are considered officers of the regiment. On the head-quarters reaching Kurrachee under Brevet Major Manger, Major Wolfahet, as regimental major, assumed command until the arrival of Colonel Sir C. Stuart. Each of the captains commands a company of the regiment." Can any one deny that these proceedings are not only an infraction of the Parliamentary guarantee, but contrary to all precedent? I know nothing analogous unless it be the measure said to have been contemplated, of incorporating the Tipperary Regiment of Militia Artillery with the Royal Artillery, but which, on being denounced by the press as unjust to the latter, was wisely abandoned. The proceedings of Sir H. Somerset were emphatically condemned by the Bombay Government, and also by Her Majesty's Government; but as will be seen in the sequel, the grievance has not been removed. The late Lord Elphinstone observed,‡ "I beg once more to state that when I signed the General Order, the word, 'temporarily' was not omitted, and that it appears to me that it ought not to have been left out without further reference to me.§ I am surprised that Sir Hugh Rose, knowing, as he must, the constitution of the Indian service, and the total inability of the Indian Governments to admit any individual, upon any pretext, into the service as a commissioned officer, should have fallen into this error." When this extraordinary transaction came under review in England, the Government of India were informed—"Her Majesty's Government view those proceedings with much surprise and dissatisfaction. They are anxious at all times to uphold the position and support the legitimate authority of the officers who have been selected for high commands, but they cannot be bound by the unwarranted assumption of authority by one of those officers, to the adoption of a measure which they consider in every way objectionable, and which would entail for an indefinite time, an unnecessary burthen on the Indian revenue." ‖ But notwithstanding this declaration from the highest authority, that the promises held out to the German officers could not be conceded consistently with the regulations of the service, a letter ¶ has been just received from the Bombay Government,

---

* *See* Secretary Marriot's letter to the Government of India, dated the 7th September 1859; and letter from the Government of India, dated 8th October 1859, in reply to Lord Stanley's letter, dated 19th January, and Sir Charles Wood's letter, dated 14th August 1859.

Adjutant General's letter to Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated 22 March 1860.

‡ *Vide* Minute, dated 23d April 1860.

§ Sir Hugh Rose has recently exonerated himself from blame, by showing that he acted in strict conformity with the orders he had received from Sir H. Somerset. To prevent any mistake, a written memorandum was given to Sir H. Rose by the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army. In this memorandum, which His Excellency correctly translated into German, and read to the regiment at its evening parade, the word "temporarily" does not appear. Therefore, observes Sir Hugh Rose, "the incorporation of the Jagers with the Bombay Army emanated entirely with the Bombay Government, and the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army." Letter dated 30 October 1860.

‖ Letter from Sir C. Wood to the Government of India, dated the 5th September 1860.

¶ Dated 20th December 1860.

Government, reporting that the question has been finally disposed of, by incorporating into the Bombay army one major, two captains, three lieutenants, one assistant surgeon, with commissions antedated to the 12th September 1859, "in virtue of which they are to take rank in the 3d Bombay European Regiment and the army on all duties," * and at the same time we are informed that the remaining officers are to be sent back to the Cape, with gratuities on a most extravagant scale, and by no means called for under the conditions upon which they were sent to India. I repeat, that in this manner a heavy burthen has been permanently transferred from the Imperial and Cape Treasuries to that of India, and contrary to the pledge of Parliament, the rights and privileges of the officers of the 3d Bombay European Regiment infringed.

17th. Because the scheme, so far as it relates to the Engineers and the Artillery, is not only attended with a considerable increase of expense, but destroys their identity, and consigns to oblivion, except in the historic page, all the glorious associations and heroic achievements now engraven on the appointments of the artillery of India. This is a great evil, and will be keenly felt by all connected with this distinguished corps. For instance, I may cite the following as an example: In 1843 it was declared in General Orders,† that in consideration of the peculiar merits and distinguished services in Affghanistan and Scinde under Major Leslie, "the 1st Troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery shall hereafter for ever be denominated the 1st or 'Leslie's' Troop of Horse Artillery, and shall in addition to all other decorations or inscriptions upon its appointments bear the eagle;" and the deprivation of these honorary distinctions will be the more acutely felt, because it is confined to the scientific corps only. The infantry are to retain all the honours and distinctions they have gained. "I quite approve ‡ (observes his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief) of the soldiers of the Indian army entering the line in regiments numbered as suggested by Sir C. Wood; and I think it proper and desirable that those regiments should bring with them the honours and distinctions possessed by the old Indian regiments that they will respectively represent." It is not easy to estimate what will be the additional expense thrown on India. As regards the artillery, however, we know that by abolishing the rank of major and second lieutenant, in order to assimilate the Indian to the Royal Artillery, an extra expense of 11,000 *l.* per annum was incurred. A more complete assimilation will now be attempted, and as I have no hope that it will be possible to apply the Indian scale of expenditure to the Royal Artillery, we may assume beyond doubt that the amalgamation of the two will of necessity be attended with a very large increase, possibly as much as one-fourth. Sir William Mansfield, in an able paper on the organization best

* Namely:—

	Gratuity.	Passage.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Captain - - - - - -	5,000	1,000	6,000
Lieutenant - - - - - -	3,500	1,000	4,500
Ensign - - - - - - -	3,000	1,000	4,000

With 400 rupees additional for their families.

† By the Governor General of India (Lord Ellenborough), dated Agra, 11th April 1843.

‡ Letter dated 12th January 1861. As it may appear presumptuous in a civilian asserting that the traditions, the honours, and distinctions of a regiment, are very dear to the soldier, I must refer to Sir Wm. Mansfield's address to the 3d Bombay Light Cavalry, and to the G. O., dated the 28th December 1860, stating, that the organization of the Bombay Cavalry has been changed, "for reasons of state economy. They retain their places at the right of the Bombay Cavalry line, and they retain the title under which they have participated and won honour in many campaigns at Ghuznee, in Affghanistan, at Mooltan, in the Punjab, in Rajpootana, in Scinde, and in Persia. Her Majesty's Government, while sanctioning the change which has been recently ordered, were most anxious that the character and traditions of these excellent and distinguished regiments, should not be forgotten in the arrangement of the scheme for the reorganization of the Native Cavalry of the Bombay Army."

best suited for artillery in India, remarks:* "With regard to the wants of India the present establishments of the Royal Horse Batteries and Field Battery are extravagant." There seems, however, to be no remedy. We can no longer adopt our system to the requirements of India. The authorities in India have lost in some degree the control they formerly exercised over the military expenditure. Of this we have very recently a remarkable illustration. The Government of India† complain that two paymasters of brigades of Royal Artillery have been sent out. They represent that these officers are not only of no use, but positively cause delay and inconvenience, since all the pay accounts, &c., of the batteries are kept and adjusted by the officers in command, in direct communication with the Paymaster, Queen's troops, at Calcutta. Lord Clyde, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for War, recommended their withdrawal, but the Government of India state that they learn from the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces, that his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief has expressed an opinion, in which the Secretary of State for War concurs, that they should continue for the present to do duty with their brigades, and instructions have been issued accordingly. The matter is now under reference to the War Department in this country. In the meanwhile the charge continues on India; the Governor General of India in Council making this comment on the transaction that "if the measure has not been sanctioned by you (the Secretary of State for India), the result is, that the finances of India are saddled with a charge, without the authority of the Indian Government, either in England or in India."

18th. Because, as regards the corps of Engineers, the conditions on which the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to the amalgamation have not been accepted, and no security or assurances given, that the causes which rendered the officers of the Royal Engineers unsuitable for service in India, except in time of actual warfare, shall be removed.

This will be made clear by placing in juxta-position the proposal of the former, and the reply:

Extract Letter from Sir *C. Wood*, Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary of State for War, dated 9th January 1861.

"In proposing these measures for your consideration, I would request your attention to the remarks of Lord Hotham's Committee, and to the previous correspondence with your office, in regard to the difficulties which have arisen in the employment of Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department of India. The present proposal to add seven brigades to the establishment of Royal Engineers, in order ultimately to provide officers of that corps for service in India, can only be entertained on the clear understanding that the officers so provided will be prepared to undertake all the duties, whether civil or military, which are now performed by the Indian Regiments of Engineers."

Extract Letter in reply, from His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, dated Horse Guards, 12 January 1861.

"Seven battallions of officers will, it appears, about equal the present number of officers in the three corps of Indian Engineers, and will enable the relative portions of those corps to be preserved." "With respect to the last paragraph of Sir C. Wood's letter, I desire to observe that it is impossible to foretell exactly what may be the feelings of officers of Royal Engineers who may hereafter proceed to India as to working in accordance with the rules that now prevail in the department of Public Works in that country; but I would urge that attention should be paid to the recommendation of Lord Hotham's Committee, in a view to the Public Works in India being placed more on the footing with the same department in England, and, in fact, being constituted as a Military Department. I hope, however, that the organization of the Engineers may go forward at once, and irrespective of any prospective alteration of the rules of the department of Public Works in India; and I would suggest that the whole of the proposed plan should be communicated to Sir J. Burgoyne, the Inspector General of Fortifications."

We are thus, as it appears to me, abolishing a system admirably adapted to the requirements of India, both in peace and war, and in the maintenance of which the material interests of India are vitally affected, without first ascertaining whether

* Memorandum on the strength of the Field Batteries for India, dated 26 November 1860.
† Letter dated 17th November 1860.

whether the proposed substitute can be adapted to those wants, and with this additional disadvantage, that the latter has already been partially tried, and failed. We know, however, that the immediate effect of amalgamating the Local with the Royal Engineers, is to create an additional charge on Indian revenue of 32,000 *l.* per annum. There could not be a more remarkable proof of how the interests of India are made to yield to those of England, than the decision which has been passed on this question. It is notorious that by this decision the entire system of the Public Works Department in India must be changed. In 1857, when the mutiny broke out, several companies of Royal Engineers were despatched to India, and assisted in quelling it with all the scientific skill and gallantry for which the corps is distinguished. When peace was restored, the Government of India naturally desired to turn the corps (costly as it is above all other corps) to some account, by employing a portion of the officers in the Public Works Department. It was found, however, that the performance of this duty was altogether inconsistent with their military organization, and after an unsuccessful attempt to overcome the difficulty, the Government of India* made the following appeal for their withdrawal from the country:

"Under the circumstances, we do not, we confess, think it desirable that the companies of Royal Engineers now serving in India should continue on the Indian Establishment. The expense is no contemptible addition to our military charges, whilst their organization does not (it would appear) adapt them to employment in time of peace without extensive changes in the organization of this department, or in the distribution of duties, changes for which we see no sufficient reason; of which we do not comprehend the probable scope and result, and which at present we altogether deprecate. We, therefore, earnestly request that your Lordship will take speedy means for relieving our finances of this charge."

This appeal was promptly responded to by the War Department in this country.† One company was despatched to China; another to the Mauritius. They have, in fact, all been withdrawn, the expense of transport, out and home, having of course been borne by India, and, as the demand for Engineer officers is emergent, they will now be reconveyed to India at the same cost, without any assurance that the causes which disqualified them from rendering useful service in that country in time of peace have been removed.

And what are we not destroying? I will answer this question by citing from a recent address‡ of the present Viceroy of India, the following eulogium, no less beautiful than true, on the merits and services of the Engineers Corps in India, now to be merged, and to lose their identity in the Royal Engineers:

"I must add (said Lord Canning), that it is a peculiar pleasure to me to present this cross to an officer of the Bengal Engineers, for I say to you, not as a compliment, but in the words of sober truth, that I do not believe that there has ever existed a body of men who have rendered, individually and collectively, more constant and valuable service to their country than the Engineers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

"Men, all of them of proved ability and highly cultivated intellect, they have been unceasingly called upon in peace as much as in war, to achieve great tasks for the protection and advancement of India, and they have never been found wanting. That, when summoned to meet an enemy in the field, they can carry their lives in their hands as lightly as any men, your own deeds and those of many of your brother officers have abundantly proved.

"It is in itself a distinction to belong to such a corps, and you, Major Innes, have the proud satisfaction to know, that whilst you have done all that a gallant officer

* Letter to the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th July 1859.

† Letter dated 1st December 1859.

‡ On the occasion of investing, on the 1st July 1859, Brevet Major J. J. M'Cleod Innes, of the Bengal Engineers, with the Victoria Cross.

In a letter dated 29th August 1860, addressed to Sir R. Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, recently published, Lord Canning pays the following additional tribute to the merits and accomplishments of the officers of the Engineers of the Indian Army:—"I believe that there does not exist, under any Government in the world, a body of officers surpassing that of the Engineers of the Indian Army, in the combination of high intellectual ability and acquirements, with the most daring and persevering courage, if indeed there be any equal to it."

officer can do to repay that honour in augmenting by your own acts the lustre and reputation of your distinguished regiment—"

To add anything to this, would only be "to gild refined gold, to paint the lily."

19th. Because the scheme entirely ignores a very important branch of the Indian Army, the Medical Service, comprehending about 800 highly educated, and for the most part, experienced members. We know, indeed, that it is to cease to exist as a special service devoted to India, but we are not yet informed how the rights and privileges of the existing body are to be preserved. Neither do we know in what manner the numerous civil medical appointments in India are henceforward to be supplied; such, for instance, as principals and professors of medical colleges, superintendents of medical schools, civil surgeoncies, and numerous other situations requiring peculiar qualifications, only to be acquired by long residence and practice in India, and an intimate knowledge of the languages, customs, and even prejudices of the natives of India. The Medical Service of India is as much civil as military, and, therefore, like the Engineers corps, admirably adapted to the wants of India, every member being liable, on an emergency, to be called into the field for the performance of military duty. Amalgamation in this, as in other branches, will be followed by additional expense. Under the system about to be superseded, officers provided their own passage, and did not become entitled to pay until they arrived in India. The charge fell on their parents or friends, and was not grudged, in consideration of the presumed excellence of the service they were entering. Assuming that on an average only 50 medical officers annually proceed to India, a new charge of 7,500 *l.* per annum is created against India. For, as the medical officer is entitled to receive pay from the date of admission into the service, at the rate of 5 *s.* a day with, and 7*s.* without quarters; and as, by a recent regulation, he must attend the Army Medical School at Chatham, for not less than four months, it is clear that every medical officer will be a charge to India to the extent of, at least, 150 *l.* (viz. passage money 95 *l.*, pay in England, say 55 *l.*), before deriving any benefit from his services. But besides this, it is a remarkable fact that neither the Royal Medical Service, nor the Local Medical Service, are satisfied with their present position and emoluments. The former complain that the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858, has not been duly carried out in India, so much so as to have adopted the rather novel course of petitioning Parliament for a redress of grievances. The latter, on the other hand, have their grievances, and are petitioning to be placed on the same footing as regards furlough pay, pension, and other advantages enjoyed by the Royal Medical Service. I have no doubt that the result of these memorials will be an increase of expense in various ways, more particularly as the Medical Service in India,* formerly so popular, has within the last few years so sunk in public estimation, that at the periodical competitive examinations the candidates have scarcely exceeded in number the vacancies to be filled.

These are the chief reasons of my dissent. There are still others which I will group together. 1st. While, on the one hand, postponing for an indefinite period the grant of "Colonel's allowance" to the senior officers of the staff corps will deter officers of the higher ranks from entering the corps; the reduction in the number of regimental colonels entitled to Colonels' allowances, on the other hand, will injuriously affect some, and also operate unequally. In some cases it may retard promotion only a month, in others more than a year. 2d. I do not think the creation of a gigantic staff corps at each Presidency

* It is worthy of remark, that in consequence of the amalgamation of the Royal and Local Medical Services, the natives of India are excluded from the Army Medical Service in India, to which they were declared eligible by Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 86; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 37. Since 1853 natives of India have repeatedly come forward at the competitive examinations, and obtained appointments as Assistant Surgeons in the Indian Army. The case of Dr. Thompson has already been alluded to in Parliament. This gentleman is, I presume, an Anglo-Indian; but we have recently had before us another case of great hardship. Muncherjee Byramjee having completed a course of five years' study, and obtained a diploma in the Grant Medical College, at Bombay, has arrived in England, with the intention of competing for admission into the Indian Medical Service. He is, however, considered ineligible, now that that service is to become a general and not a local service. This is unavoidable, but much to be regretted, because it closes to the natives of India a branch of the service for which they are well fitted, and which is held in great esteem.

dency will add to the general contentment of the Army serving in India. Those who are not so fortunate as to obtain entrance into the staff corps, will be apt to draw invidious distinctions between their own position and emoluments, and those of their more favoured brother officers. This evil existed to some extent under the old system, but will become more marked now that the officers of the army are to be divided into two great classes, staff and civil, and regimental. I apprehend also that the staff corps, as constituted, will cause supercessions in rank, the most severely felt, perhaps, of all grievances, in a seniority service. 3d. There is one omission which I think may prove fatal to the scheme of inducing the local soldier "to accept service on the terms of Her Majesty's Line Forces." The superior pensions which he and his family, under certain conditions, are now entitled to from the State, and from Lord Clive's Fund, are not secured to him. I have no doubt that many who would otherwise volunteer, will not be disposed to relinquish these highly valued privileges, and more especially the provision for families from Lord Clive's Fund.* In fact, we know that the subject is already one of anxious inquiry among the local European soldiers. 4th. Claims to compensation to a large amount, will probably be preferred by those who have expended large sums in purchasing out their seniors, in full confidence that they would be indemnified by their juniors on their own retirement. This system was as much sanctioned and recognised in India,† as the purchase system in England. I have known officers pay 1,000 *l.*, 2,000 *l.*, and 3,000 *l.* in this way, and now that the system is suddenly arrested by the change in our military policy in India, those affected by it appear to me to have as good and valid a claim to consideration, as the officers of the Royal Army would possess, were their system of purchase abruptly interfered with, and the validity of their claim under the contingency supposed, has been generally admitted. 5th. Claims also will probably be preferred for compensation, on account of the destruction and deterioration in the value of mess and house property, which must follow the general dislocation of the military fabric involved in this scheme of amalgamation. For many years I may be said to have resided in camps and cantonments, and of my own knowledge, therefore, I can state that the chief difficulty of the officer, and more especially the subaltern in India is to provide himself with quarters, it not being the custom of the service to provide them at the public expense. The only way in which this difficulty was overcome was by a system of mutual accommodation. The relieving regiment purchasing at a fair price the houses of the officers of the regiment relieved. Under the present scheme, however, this source of indemnification will not exist, simply because, in numerous cases, in consequence of the change of system, there will be no relieving officer to purchase,‡ and those who suffer from the change, possess a strong claim on the liberality of Government.

But the unanswerable objection to the scheme is this, we are not justified in a time of great financial difficulty in sanctioning these gigantic staff corps, without first having some idea of what they will cost the State both immediately and prospectively. At the commencement of the discussion of the staff warrant, I earnestly requested that the Council might be furnished even with an approximate estimate. I was informed, in reply, that the result would be a saving by reductions in the native army, and in the number of local officers. True, but I have always understood that we relied on retrenchments in this direction to meet in part the heavy cost of the European garrison required for the security of India.

The Government of India has recently published an exposition of the financial condition of India. From this, we learn that the total income for 1860-61, inclusive

* The officer commanding the Madras Artillery, S. D., in a letter dated 11 October 1860, reports: "The men are in doubt whether, in the event of their re-enlisting, they will, at the end of their service, be entitled to pension at the late East India Company's rates, or at the present rates in force in Her Majesty's Army."

† *See* G. G. O. dated 22 May 1838, Jameson's Code, p. 839, paras. 28 & 29.

‡ As instances in point, I may cite the case of the four regiments of cavalry, recently disbanded at Madras, and three regiments at Bombay converted from Regular into Irregular Cavalry, and as such only requiring six instead of twenty-four officers of all grades. There are, I may add, many cases of compensation having been awarded for mess property, and, if I recollect right, when H. M.'s 4th Dragoons were removed from Gujerat to the Deccan, the officers obtained compensation for their houses.

inclusive of one million for the income tax, is 39,140,000 *l.*, and the expenditure is estimated at 38,430,000 *l.* in India, and 6,983,000 *l.* in England. The total, therefore, is 45,413,000 *l.*, and the deficit of income, as compared with charges, is no less than 6,983,000 *l.* We know, however, that the famine now raging in the North Western Provinces, and in part of the Punjaub from failure of rain, was not taken into account when these estimates were framed, but there can be no doubt that from diminution of revenue on the one hand, and increased expenditure on the other, they will be prejudicially affected to the extent of several millions. Surely, with such prospects, we are not acting prudently in sanctioning the formation of these staff corps, the cost of which, irrespective of all other considerations, no one can calculate. Our military expenditure is becoming frightful. This very day, an arrangement has been agreed to on the recommendation of a Committee, which in the way of compromise, imposes on India a payment for the ensuing year not far short of a million sterling for home expenses in the Military Department. In fact, we are to pay at the rate of 13 *l.* 10 *s.* per man, with the agreeable prospect that this average will not suffice for the following year. The payment on account of "dead weight" is at once raised fourfold. On my objecting to the arrangement, I was informed that if we did not accept the compromise, we should certainly have to pay more. This is true; but by assenting to the Committee's proposal, we shall be said to admit the equity of the data on which the average has been struck. I dispute those data, however. We are in a transition state, or at all events ought to be so, from the heavy expenditure occasioned by the mutiny. I have already objected * to the expense of the depôt system; I have ventured to submit that the same number of officers cannot be required for a depôt of 90 men as for one of 190; and I also contend that, as far as relates to India, a separate depôt for each regiment cannot be required. One depôt sufficed for the whole local army, and I never heard complaints of its insufficiency. It may be a very convenient arrangement always to have 10,000 men in depôt, constituting in fact a portion of the garrison of England.† In a military point of view, no doubt, also, it is better to send out trained soldiers to India than partially drilled recruits. But such was not deemed essential before the mutiny, and we happily know that the army, whether line or local, was never found unequal to any service they were called upon to perform. It is not fair to debit to India the whole of the expense resulting from a change in the system of depôts, and sending out recruits. Another element in the calculation is the pay of officers absent in England, whose names are borne on the rolls in India. In a recent Minute I showed, on reliable authority, that on the 1st September last, including colonels and officers at depôts, a very large portion of the officers of the regiments in Bengal were absentees. But, besides this, I dispute the equity of charging India with the pensions of 1,000 *l.* a year drawn by 60 or 70 colonels of British regiments. These pensions have been justly earned by long and distinguished service, but not by continuous service devoted to India; some of the recipients never having served in that country; nevertheless, these are the items which swell out the average to 13 *l.* 10 *s.*, which does not, however, include clothing, passage, and transport. At the very lowest estimate an additional payment of half a million will this year be required on account of passage and transport. The Limited Enlistment Act is just coming into operation with terrible effect on the finances of India. On the 1st January last, 131 rank and file, 11 women, and 21 children left Calcutta in the Windsor Castle. In 1856–57, the year before the mutiny, the claims of the Imperial Government, on account of troops serving in India, exclusive of passage and transport, amounted to 283,733 *l.* For the present year, 1860–61, the estimated amount is 1,619,010 *l.*, which, I fear, will fall short of the actual amount, making due allowwance for the larger force now employed. It must be admitted that all these are rather unfortunate results for those who, in the last Sessions of Parliament, stated that the cost of a Line army, as compared with that of a local army in India, would be under 200,000 *l.* per annum. Nevertheless, notwithstanding all these payments to

* In dissent, dated the 11th instant, on the question of the Home Military Expenditure charged to India, and the inability of the Council to check and control it.

† According to the Army Estimates of 1859–60, the depôts of regiments in India, stationed in Great Britain, figure for 15,005; and in those of 1860–61 for 13,420, with 350 horses. The strength of the depôts appears in the estimates, but the whole cost is borne by the Indian Revenues.

to England, and the fact that, in 1859, India received nearly 20 millions worth of British manufactures; the great exponent of public opinion in this country, recently described India as a "sucker, and not a feeder of the mother country;" and such is the general ignorance and apathy which prevails regarding the affairs of that interesting and noble country, I have no doubt that nine-tenths of his readers credited the statement. We are, I fear, pursuing a suicidal policy; India is greatly overweighted; we are killing the goose which produces the golden eggs, and if we do not treat India more generously, the saying of the oracle above alluded to will come to pass, "that the possession which the world looks on with wonder and envy, will become a millstone about our necks." A collapse must inevitably ensue, not perhaps in the shape which we were lately told by a very high authority, presents itself to the mind of every officer who mixes much with the people, high or low, but in that of financial bankruptcy.

To conclude, I beg to state, that I mean no reproach to those who have devised the scheme from which I have dissented. An impossible task was assigned to them, for while on the one hand, when reorganizing the armies of India, they had to consider the impoverished state of the finances, they had, on the other hand, to endeavour to fulfil the pledges of Parliament, that the army of the East India Company should in no way suffer on the cessation of the Company's rule in India. It is not their fault that they have failed in accomplishing either of these objects. At almost every stage, up to the present time, new charges are imposed on India, and still the pledges of Parliament are not redeemed, and no wonder, because the only mode in which expenditure could be kept down, and those pledges redeemed, was by the maintenance of a considerable local army.

28 Feb. 1861. *J. P. Willoughby.*

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) ACT (1860).

COPY of Opinions of Members of the Council of *India*, upon the Mode in which the Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 100, was ordered to be carried into Effect.

(*Sir James Fergusson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *June* 1861.

375.

Under 3 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (COURTS MARTIAL).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 May 1861 ;—*for*,

A "COPY of the GENERAL ORDER issued by the Commander in Chief in *India*, in reference to COURTS MARTIAL appointed for the trial of OFFICERS charged with insulting Mahometans while engaged in Religious Worship in *Egypt*."

India Office, S. W., 3 May 1861.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secretary for Military Correspondence.

GENERAL ORDERS by His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20 February 1861.

AT a General Court Martial assembled in Fort William, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December 1860, Lieutenant William Clephane Liondin Brown, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 4th of April 1860, at Cairo, wilfully mocked and insulted certain dervishes and other worshippers engaged in religious worship in the great mosque of the town during a Mahomedan festival; and in having thereby excited and outraged the feelings of the worshippers in the mosque, and the Mahomedans assembled outside.

Finding.—The court find the prisoner, Lieutenant William Clephane Liondin Brown, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having mocked certain dervishes engaged in religious worship in the great mosque at Cairo, on the occasion stated in the charge; but they acquit him of the rest of the charge.

Sentence,—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieutenant William Clephane Liondin Brown, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, to be severely reprimanded.

(signed) *Henry Palmer*, Col. Regiment of Lucknow,
President of the Court.

Fort William, Calcutta, 12 December 1860.

Revised Finding.—The court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant William Clephane Liondin Brown, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having wilfully mocked certain dervishes engaged in religious worship in the great mosque at Cairo, on the occasion stated in the charge; but they acquit him of the rest of the charge.

The court are also of opinion that the act of mockery was insulting; but that it was done thoughtlessly and inconsiderately, and without the intention to insult. The court therefore respectfully adhere to their former sentence.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant William Clephane Liondin Brown, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, to be severely reprimanded.

(signed) *Henry Palmer*, Col. Regt. of Lucknow,
President.

Fort William, 17 January 1861.

"Confirmed, but not approved."

(signed) *Hugh Rose*, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Kurnaul, 8 February 1861.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief returned the proceedings to the court for revision of their finding and sentence, with the following remarks:

"The Commander in Chief is at a loss to comprehend the finding of the court. It is not logical; and it is in direct opposition to the evidence, of which the court have acknowledged the validity.

"2. The court have found the prisoner guilty of 'having mocked certain dervishes while engaged in their worship, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' in doing so.

"3. Although the evidence shows that this act was repeated and frequent, the court acquit the prisoner of having mocked the dervishes 'wilfully.'

"4. Consequently, the court must be of opinion that the prisoner did so mock 'involuntarily' or 'unintentionally.'

"5. But his Excellency cannot think that the court intends to say that the prisoner acted 'involuntarily' or 'unintentionally,' because in that case they would not have sentenced the prisoner to be 'severely reprimanded' for an act beyond his will or control, and moreover such an opinion would be at direct variance with the evidence for the prosecution.

"6. The Commander in Chief therefore returns the proceedings for revision. He is convinced that the prisoner did not mock the Mahomedan worshippers at their prayers, either 'unintentionally' or 'involuntarily.'

"7. Nothing can be more insulting or more ungenerous than a mockery of prayers in a place of religious worship by professors of another belief.

"8. The more Christians differ from the tenets and forms of Islamism, or of another sect, the more carefully should they abstain from derision of them; and in countries where there are great varieties of religious beliefs, mockery of the forms of prayers of any one of them is not only an outrage on the feelings of a sect, but a sure means of engendering the worst feelings between the sects themselves.

"9. So serious an offence does the new Indian Penal Code consider the mockery of any form of religion, that it punishes it with imprisonment to the extent of one year, or fine, or both fine and imprisonment.

"10. The Commander in Chief requests the court to reconsider a finding which holds out the baneful principle confirmed by the fiat of a court martial to the army, that one of its members is to receive no other punishment than a mere reprimand, for having made a mockery of the worship of religious men in their house of prayer whilst celebrating one of their most solemn fasts."

The court martial, on the revision of their finding and sentence, adopted the Commander in Chief's opinion, that the act of mockery was wilful and insulting; but the court recorded their opinion, at the same time, that the act was done thoughtlessly and inconsiderately, and without the intention to insult.

This finding is not justice. It is as inconsistent with its rules as if a court were to decide that a man who came into a Christian place of worship, and before a crowded congregation placed himself in front of the minister, and wilfully and repeatedly mocked his action whilst in prayer, did so inconsiderately and without intent to insult. Such findings as this lower the influence of courts martial, encourage rather than check misconduct, and weaken the hands of those to whom is entrusted the maintenance of the discipline and credit of the army.

If such a principle of reasoning as that followed by the court were to be adopted, the result would be irresponsibility for crime, and a departure from the axiom that a man intends what is the natural and obvious consequences of his actions.

On the court rests the responsibility of having decreed that a British officer and educated gentleman may deliberately and wilfully mock in public, and insult the feelings of a whole community—the keenest because their religious feelings—and that he is to be excused on a plea of thoughtlessness; that plea moreover being unsustained by a particle of evidence.

The

The court have taken no notice of the evidence that the act of mockery produced an immediate and painful feeling, and that the Pasha of Egyt thereupon ordered the foreign visitors to leave the mosque.

The General Officer commanding the Presidency Division will, in the presence of his staff and the officers of the garrison, read out the remarks of the Commander in Chief, and then severely reprimand Lieutenant Brown for having been guilty of conduct unworthy of an officer and gentleman.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled in Fort William on Friday, the 14th day of December 1860, Captain William Frederick Cox, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the 4th of April 1860, at Cairo, when in a state of intoxication, appeared publicly in the streets of the town, and at the door of the great mosque, and in the vicinity thereof, during a great religious Mahomedan festival; and in having on that occasion conducted himself in a noisy, violent, and riotous manner, tending to excite and annoy the worshippers in and about the mosque, and other Mahomedans in the streets; and in having thereby excited and annoyed such worshippers and Mahomedans; and in having wilfully broken lamps in the streets.

2. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the time and place set forth in the 1st charge, encouraged by his presence and countenance several officers, junior to himself in rank, to make a riotous disturbance in the town of Cairo and in the vicinity of the great mosque, during a great religious Mahomedan festival, by breaking lamps, and in other ways, without having endeavoured, by using his authority as their superior officer, or otherwise, to prevent such riotous conduct and disturbance.

3. For scandalous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in reply to an inquiry addressed by the Adjutant General of the Army to him, as the senior of several officers who had been engaged in a riot at Cairo on the occasion of a religious festival there, in a letter dated the 31st May 1860, falsely and designedly denied all knowledge of any outrage having been committed at Cairo by any of his fellow passengers; whereas, in fact, he well knew that several of his fellow passengers who went to the mosque and returned therefrom in the same evening with himself, had been noisy and riotous, and that outrages had been committed by them in and near the mosque, and that one or more of them, and specially Lieutenant Patton, of the 1st Regiment of Bengal European Cavalry, had broken several lamps in the street in his presence.

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that Captain William Frederick Cox, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, is not guilty of the charges; and they fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

(signed) *Henry Palmer*, Col. Regt. of Lucknow,
President.

Fort William,
18 December 1860.

The finding of the Court on the first two charges is approved and confirmed.

The finding of the Court on the third charge is confirmed, but not approved; because Captain Cox's answer to the Adjutant General is disingenuous. That answer conveyed the impression that he knew nothing of misconduct of any sort on the part of some of his companions at Cairo, although his own evidence showed that he was present at the door of the mosque when two officers were engaged in a conflict with Egyptian soldiers, who allowed no more Englishmen to enter it on account of the outrages committed in the mosque by the English; and, further, that he drove away from the mosque in a carriage with other officers,

two of whom broke lamps, and that he told one of them that his doing so was a shame.

(signed) *Hugh Rose*, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Kurnaul,
8 February 1861.

The prisoner will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Thursday, the 20th of December 1860, Lieutenant John Henry Alexander, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 4th of April 1860, at Cairo, when in a state of intoxication, appeared publicly in the streets of the town and at the door of the great mosque and in the vicinity thereof, during a great religious Mahomedan festival, and in having on that occasion conducted himself in a noisy, violent, and riotous manner, tending to excite and annoy the worshippers in and about the mosque, and other Mahomedans in the streets; and in having thereby excited and annoyed such worshippers and Mahomedans, and in having wilfully broken lamps in the streets.

Finding.—The court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant John Henry Alexander, of Her Majesty's Bengal Regiment of Artillery, is not guilty of the charge, and accordingly fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

(signed) *Henry Palmer*, Col. Regt. of Lucknow,
President.

Fort William,
21 December 1860.

I regret, on a perusal of the whole evidence, that I am unable to do more than confirm the finding of the Court.

(signed) *Hugh Rose*, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Kurnaul,
8 February 1861.

The prisoner will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Saturday, the 22d of December 1860, Lieutenant James Alexander Mountford Patton, of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Bengal European Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the 4th of April 1860, at Cairo, when in a state of intoxication, appeared publicly in the streets of the town, and at the door of the great mosque, and in the vicinity thereof, during a great religious Mahomedan festival; and in having on that occasion conducted himself in a noisy, violent, and riotous manner, tending to excite and annoy the worshippers in and about the mosque and other Mahomedans in the streets; and in having thereby excited and annoyed such worshippers and Mahomedans; and in having wilfully broken lamps in the streets.

Finding.—The court are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant James Alexander Mountford Patton of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Bengal European Light Cavalry, is not guilty of the charge, and accordingly fully and honourably im of the same.

(signed) *Henry Palmer*, Col. Regt. of Lucknow,
President.

Fort William,
22 December 1860.

The

The Commander in Chief confirms, but cannot approve the full and honourable acquittal of the prisoner; inasmuch as he himself admitted that he had broken lamps in the streets of Cairo, which was part of the offence with which he was charged. On the other hand, the Commander in Chief notices with pleasure and approbation the manly candour with which Lieutenant Patton unreservedly declared his own misconduct; a solitary instance, the Commander in Chief regrets much to say, on the part of those implicated in the painful occurrences at Cairo. The Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel Guy, C.B., of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, was President, which first investigated the case, commented on the unwillingness to state facts; the law officer, who had to give an opinion on the case, did the same. There can be no doubt that this reticence not only has caused the prolonged delays which characterised these trials, but has actually impeded the course of justice.

(signed) *Hugh Rose*, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Kurnaul,
9 February 1861.

The prisoner will be released from arrest and return to his duty.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(signed) *W. Mayhew*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

EAST INDIA (COURTS MARTIAL).

COPY of the General Orders issued by the Commander in Chief in *India*, in reference to Courts Martial appointed for the Trial of Officers charged with insulting Mahometans while engaged in Religious Worship in *Egypt*.

(*Mr. Freeland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *June* 1861.

299.

Under 1 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (LOCAL ARMIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons; dated 1 March 1861;—*for*,

"COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed last Year to consider the Details for carrying out the AMALGAMATION of the LOCAL INDIAN and LINE ARMIES."

India Office,
2 March 1861.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secretary for Military Correspondence.

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed last year to consider the Details for carrying out the AMALGAMATION of the LOCAL INDIAN and LINE ARMIES.

My Lord and Gentlemen, India Office, 30 July 1860.

I HAVE the honour to request you to form yourselves into a Committee, for the purpose of preparing suggestions as to the various detailed measures which it may be advisable to take for effecting the amalgamation of the European forces of the Indian army with the general army of the Crown.

2. In making your suggestions, I have to request you to bear in mind that the existing privileges of the officers and soldiers of the Indian army, as assured to them under the clauses of the 21st and 22d Victoria, c. 106, must be scrupulously respected.

3. It is desirable that in the proposals of your Committee due regard should be paid to economy.

4. I enclose a Memorandum of several of the points which appear to me to demand your attention. Other matters may occur to your Committee in the course of its proceedings, as necessary to be taken into consideration; and I shall feel obliged by your reporting on these just as fully as on the points named in the Memorandum.

5. Any information that may be required by your Committee from the offices of the Secretaries of State for War or India, or from the Horse Guards, will be readily afforded to you.

6. In conclusion, I desire to remark that I shall be glad to be favoured with your report at as early a date as may be consistent with a full consideration of the important subjects before you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

Lieutenant General the Lord Hotham, M. P.
Lieutenant General Sir Charles Yorke, G. C. B.
Major General Clarke.
Brigadier General Russell, C. B.
Colonel Sir Peter Melvill, K. C. B.
Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall, C. B., and
Lieutenant Colonel Norman, C. B.

Memorandum.

I.—The effect of amalgamation upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Local India army, and the measures desirable to be adopted with respect to them.

It may be desirable to consider the best steps to make these regiments available for general service as soon as possible, with due regard to the privileges both of the officers and of the men who have enlisted for Indian service.

II.—The formation of staff corps for India, to which officers of the Line and Local armies will be eligible. All officers on the permanent staff in India to be taken* from this corps, as well as those for native irregular regiments.

The following points appear here to demand attention :—

1. The conditions under which transfers to the staff corps shall take place.

2. The mode of promotion in the staff corps.

3. The power of exchange from the corps.

4. The manner in which officers might, under special circumstances, be removed from the corps.

5. Position, pay, &c. of officers of the staff corps in the several grades, including furlough regulations and pay, when temporarily unemployed.

6. System of retirement.

7. Position of officers after attaining the rank of colonel.

III.—Conditions under which officers of the Local Army may have the option of volunteering into the Line.

IV.—Conditions under which exchanges may take place between officers of the Line and those of the present Local regiments.

V.—Mode of regulating the promotion of officers of the Local army who do not join the staff corps or volunteer for the Line.

VI.—What additional inducements to retirement it may be advisable to hold out at the present time to the officers of the Indian Army.

VII.—What amount of promotion should be given to them in consequence of these retirements.

VIII.—Whether the number of colonel's allowances may not be prospectively reduced, and how.

IX.—What regulations will be necessary for the Artillery of the three Presidencies.

X.—Ditto for the Engineers.

XI.—Ditto for the Medical Service.

XII.—Whether any regulations are required as to the Military or Orphan funds, and Medical retiring funds.

XIII.—Whether it would be desirable to transfer any part of the military business now transacted at the India Office to the Horse Guards.

---

* The word "ultimately" should have been inserted here, which would have prevented a mistake into which the Committee has fallen in page 4.

Sir, Cannon-row, 7 August 1860.

I DO myself the honour to transmit a Memorandum of certain recommendations, which the Committee, nominated by you to report on the details necessary for the amalgamation of the line and Indian armies, desire to offer for your early consideration in anticipation of the detailed report which will be hereafter forwarded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hotham.*

The Right Honourable
Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM.

As the consideration of the many questions involved in the amalgamation of the line and Indian armies may occupy some time, the Committee think it right to offer suggestions at once relative to three points, upon which action seems desirable in the event of the bill now before Parliament becoming law.

1. With respect to the enlistment and re-engagement of soldiers for corps of the Indian army,—

The Committee recommend that measures should be taken, as soon as the bill passes, for the alteration of the terms of attestation; and that men should enlist or re-enlist for these regiments on precisely the same terms as for corps of the line.

The Committee understand that recruiting for the Indian army is temporarily suspended in England, but presume that men, whose period of service has expired, are frequently re-engaging in India.

It therefore seems to the Committee very desirable that instructions as to the form of re-engagement should be sent to India as soon as practicable.

In re-engaging, the Committee think it most necessary that the men should feel that their previous engagements with the State, as respects pension, are not in the slightest degree to be violated.

2. Relative to the reduction of European regiments in Bengal,—

The Committee are informed that two of the corps of Bengal Cavalry, and three of the Bengal Infantry regiments, are to be reduced.

They would recommend that orders should be sent to the Government of India to carry out the measure as soon as practicable, for they deem it very inexpedient that regiments should hear that they are to be reduced, and yet remain embodied for a considerable subsequent period.

The Committee understand that the absorption of these regiments into the corps to be retained is a matter of no difficulty, as the latter, even after the absorption, will be within their proper complement of men; and they further understand that there will be few, if any, supernumerary non-commissioned officers, as the non-commissioned grades were ordered only to be kept complete in proportion to the number of rank and file remaining after the discharge, at their own request last year, of a large number of men of all ranks.

3. Military and orphan funds and medical retiring funds,—

As the gradual extinction of the military and orphan funds, and perhaps of the medical retiring funds, appears a necessary consequence of the amalgamation of the armies, the Committee would suggest that no officers appointed after the passing of the Act should be called on, or permitted to subscribe to these funds, as those who once subscribe may consider themselves to have a claim on the fund for life.

(signed) *Hotham.*

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., Secretary of State for India.

We have carefully considered the several questions, which you have submitted to us; and we now beg leave to lay before you our opinion thereon.

1. The effect of amalgamation upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the local Indian army, and the measures desirable to be adopted with respect to them.

1. We are of opinion that the contemplated amalgamation will not produce any sensible effect upon the officers or the men of the local Indian army, so long as they continue to serve in India.

But the existing engagement of both officers and men of the Indian army is for service in India; the engagement of the officers is indefinite as to time; and that of the men is limited to 12 years in the artillery and cavalry, and to 10 years in the infantry.

Therefore, to make an Indian regiment available for general service, it will be necessary immediately to alter the terms on which the men are enlisted and re-enlisted; and to allow a period of 12 years, in the case of the artillery or cavalry, and of 10 years, in that of the infantry, to elapse; after which every man in the ranks will be under an engagement for general or universal service; and then the regiment, as respects the men, will be as available for removal to a colonial or home station, as any other of the British corps.

But as respects the officers, it is not possible to prescribe the period at which they can become removable with their men from India, unless with their own consent.

In the course of time, it is probable that, by exchanges and transfers, the conditions now subsisting may be changed; but we cannot at present devise any measures by which the process can be accelerated.

We have already, in our letter of the 7th August, recommended that the terms of enlistment and of re-enlistment should be altered without delay. We consider that in future these terms should be exactly assimilated to those established in all the other British regiments, and that the same forms of attestation should be invariably used. We are aware that it has been said that every enlisted man has a right to re-enlist (if he have not forfeited the right by his own misconduct), under precisely the same terms and conditions as those of his original engagement. We believe this claim to be quite untenable, and we regard it as of no moment; for should it ever be put forward the men who considered themselves bound to local service only, could, without difficulty, be transferred as volunteers to other regiments, when their own was ordered for removal from India.

2. The formation of a staff corps for India, to which officers of the line and local armies will be eligible. All officers on the permanent staff in India to be taken from this corps, as well as those for native irregular regiments.

2. We have carefully considered the proposed formation of a staff corps for India, to which officers of the line and local armies may be alike eligible; and we subjoin the rules, which we deem most proper for the constitution of such a corps upon an efficient footing.

The designation "staff corps," may, perhaps, be less appropriate than that of "staff list," because, in a military sense, the term "corps" implies internal organisation; whereas the contemplated body will be ever fluctuating in number; the different ranks, or grades, will bear no fixed proportion or relation to each other; and promotion will be regulated without reference to seniority either in the army or the corps.

Note by Sir *C. Wood*.

It was not intended that all local officers now holding permanent staff appointments should join the staff corps. They, or regimental officers, *may* do so, if they like it and think it advisable; but all local officers now holding permanent staff appointments are to be permitted to retain them—if the Indian Government wish to retain their services—on their present footing.

We understand it to be intended to form the staff corps, in the first instance, by the transfer, to a separate list, of all officers employed in India, permanently, in situations or on duties detached from their regiments, with the exception only of the purely military staff. All officers so transferred must consent to retain, and to continue henceforth to hold, their appointments on the condition of resigning their regimental position, accepting, in lieu, the advantages offered by the staff.

It is not improbable that, in some instances, the offer of transfer may be declined, and officers now serving on the staff may prefer to return to their regiments and take the chances of regimental rise; and the services of such officers may be at the moment very valuable to the civil administration, or at least it may not be practicable readily to

to relieve them, and to supply their places. We think that in such a case, the Governments in India should have power to make exceptions, whenever it may appear that, by a rigid adherence to the rules laid down, the public interests would be injured, and to retain such staff officers until such time as the Government con conveniently dispense with their services on the staff.

In future, however, the condition of staff or detached employment should be imperative. The field of selection for the staff may be thereby narrowed to a certain extent; but we hold it to be essential to the efficient working of the system, that no exception beyond that specified in the rules, viz., the purely military staff, as named in the margin, should be permitted.

Adjutant general's department; quartermaster general's department; brigade majors; personal staff.

The term "permanent" applied to staff duties may require some explanation. We conclude it to mean situations or employments of a permanent nature, distinct from such as are merely accidental or contingent or terminable within a limited period.

There are certain regulations in India which confine the tenure of staff offices to particular ranks. A paymastership, for instance, may be held by a regimental captain, but, when the holder becomes a major, he must vacate the office, and return to his regiment. Such limitation is inconsistent with the proposed constitution of a staff corps, and must be materially modified if not altogether abrogated.

Promotion in the staff corps is to be governed by length of service only. Officers of the corps will be eligible to receive special brevet rank in the army. We conceive, however, that officers so circumstanced must hold a commission for their substantive rank in lieu of their former regimental commission, and that claims to retirement on full pay will be regulated by this substantive rank, and not by any brevet rank which may have been obtained in the army.

With respect to the future promotion of those officers of the existing local army who may be transferred to the staff corps on its first formation, we observe that a great number of the officers at the head of each rank of the local army are at present on the staff. Many, we have no doubt, are holding appointments and performing duties of so important a nature, that it would be very inconvenient for the Government to dispense with their services immediately. To obviate, therefore, the probability of such officers supposing they may be injured by the transfer to the staff corps, and, therefore hesitating to consent to it, we think that the advantages of regimental rise which they at present possess should be secured to them, that is to say, that their names should be retained, as if they were seconded, on the rolls of their regiments; and when their turn arrives by regimental rise, they should receive the step, if they have not previously gained it by length of service. This process will, it is true, cause the promotion of two men on one vacancy, but one of the two promotions will be without any additional charge, and it will not occasion any disturbance in the regular advance of other officers. It will, therefore, be of no moment to any but the individual concerned.

As regards the pay of the staff corps, it belongs, we consider, to the Indian Government to fix the proper scale of remuneration for the duties to be performed; but we conceive it would not be right to continue to officers, removed from the strength of regiments, the payment of any emoluments under the head of regimental pay. The same furlough and retiring regulations as are in force for the Indian army generally will always be applicable equally to the staff corps, but provision must be made for such officers as may be deprived of their appointments or employment, otherwise than by their own conduct or choice. Such officers, whilst out of employment, should receive the garrison pay and allowances of their rank, and it must be the care of the Government to re-employ them, whenever the opportunity for so doing may occur.

We presume that the staff corps, when constituted, will be subject, entirely and solely, to the Indian Government, and that the list for each presidency will be distinct, and subject to the Government of that Presidency, no further interchange of appointments between the officers of different Presidencies being permitted than exists at present under the general control of the Supreme Government.

In matters of discipline and conduct, all officers bearing Her Majesty's commission must, of course, be governed by the articles of war in use for the imperial forces.

The following are the rules which we would propose for the formation of a staff corps, or list, for India :—

A staff corps to be formed for service in India, to consist of an unlimited number of officers of all ranks.

All officers of the local armies and of the line, now holding permanent staff or detached appointments, excepting such as are purely military, but including service with irregulars, to have the option, subject to the approval of the Indian Governments, of being transferred to the staff corps or returning to regimental duty.

Hereafter any officer under the rank of field officer (or above that rank, if he have previously served on the staff) will be eligible for transfer to the staff corps on appointment to the staff by the Indian Governments, provided he has served three years with a regiment, and two of the three in India, and has passed the prescribed examinations.

Officers will not be finally removed from their regiments and transferred to the staff corps until after a period of probation, and they become permanently appointed to the staff.

Promotion in the staff corps to be governed by length of service, and to be irrespective of departmental position.

Officers transferred to the staff corps to go in with the rank they hold in their regiments, and to obtain promotion according to the following scale :—

After 12 years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, to become captains.

After 20 years' service, of which six in the staff corps, to become majors.

After 26 years' service, of which eight in the staff corps, to become lieutenant-colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps as lieutenant-colonel to bring the brevet rank of colonel; after which succession to the rank of major-general would take place according to seniority in the army of India.

Officers of the staff corps are to be eligible for brevet rank, in common with the rest of the army.

The army rank alone of the officers of the staff corps to tell for military command; but officers holding civil staff appointments to be disqualified, as at present, for such command.

Officers on the rolls of regiments to be eligible for military staff appointments; that is, the appointment of a regimental officer to a purely military staff situation is not to necessitate his transfer to the staff list, but an officer so employed may, by his own choice and with the concurrence of the Government, be so transferred, retaining his appointment.

The whole of the officers of irregular native corps to be on the staff list.

Eligibility of exchange between regiments and the staff corps to be recognised, but subject entirely to the approval and sanction of the Indian Governments. In such cases, the officer transferred to a regiment will go in as junior of his rank at the time of exchange.

The power of removal from the staff corps is in the Government. Officers so removed are liable to be placed on half-pay, or they may be returned to regiments; and officers going to the staff corps would understand that in the latter case they must go back to a corps as junior of their grade.

Officers of the staff corps coming from the line to be eligible for transfer to the half-pay list, and to have the option of retiring on the scale of pension laid down in the existing Regulations of the Indian army for length of service, provided they have served at least 10 years in the Indian staff corps.

A certain number of the senior colonels of the staff corps to have an allowance assigned to them equivalent to that of the regimental colonels.

No officer to be permanently appointed to any situation on the staff (save the purely military appointments), or to a civil or detached appointment of any description), without being transferred to the staff list, and struck off the strength of his regiment.

All officers on the staff list to receive pay according to the appointment they hold, and no other allowance to be received by them but such as may be assigned to the senior colonels, and except in payment of necessary and authorised office expenses.

Officers of the staff corps temporarily unemployed will receive the garrison pay and allowances, according to the Indian scale, of their substantive rank.

3. With regard to the condition under which officers of the local army may have the option of volunteering into the line, we would observe, that the opportunities for the transfer of an officer in this manner will be very rare, as in most cases it would interfere with the promotion of the senior officer of the next rank in the regiment of the line in which the vacancy might occur. But an officer of the local army so transferred, on any special opportunity offering, should carry with him and retain all the advantages from the Indian funds to which he has contributed so long as he may continue a member of those funds. His service in the Indian army should be allowed to count, and he would stand exactly in the same position, as respects claim to half-pay and full-pay retirement, as any other officer of the same rank and the same length of service in the line; but he will of course retain no claim to the benefit of the retirements allowed under the regulations of the Indian army for length of service, nor would his widow and children be entitled to the pensions granted by Her Majesty to the families of deceased officers under the War Office regulations, as they would be provided for from the Indian funds, to which he has been a contributor. He should be considered equally eligible to sell his commission, after the usual period of service, as an officer of the line who had not purchased his commission.

3. Conditions under which officers of the local army may have the option of volunteering into the line.

4. As respects the conditions under which exchanges may take place between officers of the line and those of the present local regiments, we think it desirable that the removal of officers, either by transfer or exchange, from one service to the other, should be restricted to those under the substantive rank of major. In the case of exchanges, parity of age, at least within seven years, should be required: and brevet majors or brevet lieutenant-colonels should only be allowed to exchange with officers having the same brevet rank.

4. Conditions under which exchanges may take place between officers of the line and those of the present local regiments.

Any officer who may be transferred or may exchange from one service to the other must enter his new regiment as the junior of his rank, whatever may be the date of his commission.

Every application for an exchange or transfer must be accompanied by a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment as to the perfect eligibility, in all respects, of the applicant, and that his desire to exchange has not been induced by any regimental proceeding of any kind, or by any cause affecting his honour and character.

The officer of the Indian army having exchanged into the line would be exactly in the same position, in all respects, as is recommended in the case of an officer transferred to that branch of the service.

The officer of the line having exchanged into the local army would count his former service in the line, and be allowed the benefit of the Indian retirements after the same period of service as other officers of the local army, provided he shall have served 10 years in India; but he would have no claim to the retirements allowed to officers of the line. His widow and children would, however, be entitled to the pensions granted to the families of deceased officers under the War Office Regulations.

We think it right here to submit for consideration whether, as officers who may hereafter be appointed to regiments of the Indian army will not be allowed to contribute to the Indian funds, and their widows and children will, in consequence, derive no provision therefrom, they should not be entitled to the same advantages as are granted to the families of all officers of the line under the War Office Regulations.

5. We do not understand in what manner any change can be introduced into the existing system of promotion in the local army of India without an infringement upon the guarantee contained in the 56th and 58th clauses of the "Government of India" Act of 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 106).

5. Mode of regulating the promotion of officers of the local army who do not join the staff corps or volunteer for the line.

Every officer of the Indian army (excepting only the ensigns appointed during the last year) is on the rolls of a regiment; and whether the regiment be standing complete and perfect in all parts, as in the armies of Madras and Bombay, or consist of nothing more than a "cadre" of officers without men, as is the case to a large extent in the army of Bengal, still the right of all the officers to the "like advantages, as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they

had continued in the service of the Company," has been deliberately and comprehensively guaranteed, and cannot now be denied.

We consider that under this pledge the promotion of the officers of the three armies, after the staff corps has been formed, must of necessity be allowed to proceed exactly on the same principles as before; nor can the volunteering of individuals here and there into the line cause any difference. The "cadres" must be preserved throughout the entire army, and promotion must go forward regularly and in the established order. We conclude that new appointments will be made only at the bottom of the list, and under different conditions. The local system, therefore, will be gradually approaching towards its ultimate extinction. The process will be slow, but, though very possibly means may hereafter be found of hastening it, we can at the present moment only suggest that it be left to itself, and to work itself out in the course of time.

The formation of the staff corps will of course occasion a great number of vacancies in every regiment, and it may be a question whether these should be wholly or only partially filled up in the ordinary course of promotion.

We consider that it is necessary for the efficiency of the service to keep the regimental establishments complete. It should be observed, however, that of the captains, two in each native infantry regiment, and four in each European, have been allowed specially for staff and detached service; and, when the non-regimental duties are otherwise provided for, a reduction of the established number of captains to five in the native, and to one for each troop or company in the European regiments, may very properly be effected.

In filling up the vacancies occasioned by the drafting off to the staff list, regard must be paid to the inequality of promotion in the several regiments that must arise if arrangements be not made to meet and correct it. Probably the Indian Government will be able to effect such arrangements without much difficulty, by applying the principles which have been laid down and are well understood in raising new regiments, and generally in all army augmentations.

6. What additional inducements to retirement it may be advisable to hold out at the present time to the officers of the Indian army.

6. Taking it for granted that inducements would only be held out to the old officers of the Indian army to leave the service, three modes of inducing them to do so of their own accord appear to offer; but all of them, if made use of to any extent (and it appears useless in a large army to make any effort in this direction, unless to induce the retirement of a considerable number), involve a large outlay.

They are,—

1st. The formation of a senior list, to which a certain number of the old officers now in receipt of colonel's allowances might be removed without prejudice to their incomes.

2d. The offer of an increased rate of pension (say 150 *l.* or 200 *l.* per annum extra) to a certain number of officers of upwards of 32 years' service in India.

3d. The payment of a bonus down to officers of 32 years' service and upwards, who would at once retire on their pensions.

The first plan would be apparently costly. For instance, if 60 officers in all three Presidencies were removed to the senior list without prejudice to their present incomes, the outlay would be something like 66,000 *l.* a year, provided all who were promoted in their stead received colonel's allowances; but promotion would be given in this manner to all grades of the army, and the charge would be a rapidly decreasing one, as it might be arranged that the officers transferred to the senior list should be of the age of 70 and upwards.

The second plan might induce a certain number of officers to retire who saw no early prospect of obtaining the higher income consequent on becoming recipients of the colonel's allowance; and if the advantage was limited to those of 32 years' service and upwards, no very young men could take advantage of the offer.

The third plan would probably have much the same effect as the second. Most men, perhaps, would prefer a sum of money down; but to induce any to go, less than 2,500 *l.* or 3,000 *l.* would, it is apprehended, be of no effect.

There are many regimental captains of more than 32 years' service who have hardly any prospect of living to retire on colonel's allowances, and some of these would

would probably avail themselves of an offer of this kind; also, probably some majors, and perhaps a few lieutenant colonels. But those lieutenant colonels who have any prospect of obtaining their regimental full colonelcies within the next few years would certainly hesitate to sacrifice that prospect for 200 *l.* a year in addition to their pension, or even for a bonus of 2,500 *l.* or 3,000 *l.*

We are aware that a grant of some period of service to count for pension has been spoken of as a mode of inducing retirement, but we do not think this would practically answer. We believe it is not thought desirable to induce men to leave the service who have a fair amount of work still left in them; and it is only men of an age, at which probably they are still efficient, who would receive any benefit from a plan of this kind, inasmuch as, speaking generally, every officer in the Indian army, of 50 years of age and upwards, is either entitled or very near to being entitled to the highest pension given by regulation—that of a colonel.

We are not aware to what extent the Government would be prepared to expend money in inducing retirements at this time. If the senior list was adopted, less than 60 retirements in the whole Indian army would hardly be of use; and if the second or third proposal was adopted, nearly double that number would be requisite to produce any real effect on the army.

We are not prepared to say that such an outlay is actually necessary; and unless the Government are disposed to go this length, we think it would be better not to hold out any special inducements to retire.

7. If the present organisation is maintained, we feel some difficulty in suggesting that promotions shall not be made in room of every one of these retirements.

7. What amount of promotion should be given to them in consequence of these retirements.

For instance, the Artillery and Engineers certainly will require as many field officers as at present; and if one or more of their field officers retired in consequence of the advantage offered to them, we conceive it would be absolutely requisite to promote in room of those retiring.

And so with any corps that is maintained.

But even in the Bengal native infantry regiments that have mutinied, or in the Madras and Bombay armies, should any regiments of those Presidencies be reduced, there is a great difficulty and some hardship in not giving promotions in full in room of those who retire. The whole of the field officers of the cavalry and infantry of each Presidency, whether belonging to European or native regiments, are in one line for promotion, and any stoppage of promotion in these grades affects every regiment of the branch in which the stoppage takes place in that Presidency.

We will suppose that 20 lieutenant colonels of the Bengal Infantry accepted an offer of increased pension and retired, and that Government decided, as they, by an outlay of money, had procured these extraordinary retirements, and the greater number of the Bengal regiments were only "cadres" of officers, that they would only fill up half the vacancies thus caused, and leave the Commander in Chief to arrange that field officers should be removed to other corps for duty, if it so happened that an existing regiment had a vacancy, while a non-existing regiment had a field officer available for duty.

So far, the actual requirements of the service would be met; but the whole of the Bengal Infantry would have lost 10 of the 80 lieutenant colonelcies they had hitherto possessed, and promotion to that grade would become so much the slower than at present, and this disadvantage would fall just as much on the European and existing native regiments as on the officers of those corps that have disappeared.

Again, if a major retired and his place was not filled up, his regiment would have lost his step, for every major has a position in the line which ensures his promotion to lieutenant colonel in a certain period (about five to seven years from the time he becomes a major); and on his becoming a lieutenant colonel, the senior captain of his regiment becomes a major, and the whole corps obtain a step. They would lose this, and, being without a major at all, we do not understand how it could well be arranged that they should ever again have a promotion to the rank of major, or again share in the advantage of line promotion.

These arguments apply to Madras and Bombay in common with Bengal, with the additional reason, that, in these two Presidencies, at present, all the

regiments are in existence, and are maintained on the same footing as previously.

We think it altogether a matter of doubtful expediency to check promotion, already slow, in the Indian armies, and are inclined to think that if a reduction of the number of officers is absolutely needed, the reduction should commence from the bottom, by appointments being stopped.

We understand that, even in Bengal, there are not sufficient officers for the requirements of the public service, and that almost the only officers without any real employment are some of the old lieutenant colonels of mutinied regiments. If these latter leave the service, or if any field officers leave the service, and their places are not filled up in full, there will be the same number of captains and old subalterns as at present, but with diminished hopes of promotion, consequent upon the reduction in the establishment of field officers.

We do not think this can be expedient; and, as stated in our reply to Question 6, we are not prepared to say that there would be any great advantage in inducing any extraordinary retirements at present.

8. Whether the number of colonel's allowances may not be prospectively reduced, and how.

8. In the Indian army there is a colonel to every regular regiment of cavalry or infantry, European or native, and to every battalion of Artillery or Engineers; and all regimental colonels receive the allowance which, under the designation of "colonel's allowance," has been fixed as an equitable commutation for the share of the profits of the clothing offreckoning fund, which have always been allowed to be their common and peculiar perquisite.

It will be perceived that in the Indian army the number of "colonel's allowances" is precisely equal to the number of regiments or battalions, and, in proportion to the strength of the army, measured by the number of its regular regiments. We are of opinion that this principle cannot properly be departed from, either immediately or prospectively. If in the process of passing from a war to a peace establishment, any regiments are reduced absolutely, and the strength of the army reduced to a corresponding extent, then the number of colonels must necessarily be reduced also, and the number of allowances at the same time. But if the measure in operation be not the reduction of the strength of the army, but simply the conversion of regular into irregular regiments, for the purpose of effecting a new organisation, while the number of men maintained is the same, or nearly the same as before, we are of opinion that under such circumstances it would be scarcely fair to diminish the number of "colonel's allowances."

We do not think it necessary to enter into the question how far the expectations of officers to succeed in due course to the "colonel's allowances" may be regarded as included among the rights and advantages secured to them by the Parliamentary guarantee. But, as a matter merely of policy or expediency, we would observe that the regimental colonelcy, with its corresponding allowance, is the prize to which the officers of the local army have been accustomed from their first entrance into the service to look forward, as the termination of their active career. And it is almost needless to add that any measure which retards the flow of promotion, and postpones the prospect of succession to the highest paid rank of the service, must inflict a very heavy disappointment, and carry with it the sense of serious injury, if not of positive wrong, in the minds of all the officers of the Indian army.

9. What regulations will be necessary for the artillery of the three Presidencies.

9. We recommend that the whole of the artillery of the three Presidencies should form, henceforth, a part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, without prejudice in any way to the present system of rise of any of the officers; and we submit the following plan, which we conceive will, in the most effectual way, and without injuring any one, tend to bring about an entire amalgamation of the Royal with the Indian Artillery.

The artillery of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay should be added as additional brigades to the Royal Regiment of Artillery in proportion to their present establishment. Thus, the Bengal Horse Artillery might be formed into the 2nd and 3rd horse brigades of the Royal Regiment; the 1st and 2nd battalions of Bengal Artillery into the 16th brigade of Royal Artillery (two battalions of Indian artillery consisting of exactly the same number of companies or batteries as a brigade of Royal Artillery); and so on throughout.

It is not possible for us accurately to lay down the number of brigades that would thus be added to the Royal Artillery; but, taking the present number of captains in the

the Indian Artillery as the basis of calculation, 18 brigades of horse and foot artillery would be added. As there are not so many companies, however, on the establishment of the Indian Artillery as there are captains, it would probably not be deemed necessary to form them into more than 14 or 15 brigades; but the establishment of officers of each brigade should be on the same scale as in the Royal Artillery; and thus, though the number of officers might in fact be reduced, there would be no stoppage of promotion, but rather the reverse.

We propose that four lists of officers should be maintained for promotion, those of the present Royal, and three Indian regiments.

In these corps each officer now serving would rise precisely as at present, and those in the Indian Artillery would continue to serve in their own Presidencies, unless they desire to be employed elsewhere.

All future appointments of young officers to supply vacancies in any of the four regiments to be made to the Royal Artillery; but they would, of course, be liable to serve everywhere, and to be posted to the brigades formed out of the Indian regiments.

These officers at first would rise only by the vacancies in the Royal Artillery; but after the last subaltern in any of the Indian regiments had become a second captain, the next vacancy in the grade of second captain in that corps would cause the promotion of the senior subaltern in the Royal Regiment, and one captain would be added to the establishment of that regiment.

In like manner, when the youngest officer who entered the Indian Artillery, has become a lieutenant colonel in his regiment, the next vacancy in that grade in that regiment would promote a captain of the Royal Artillery to be lieutenant colonel in the Royal Artillery.

Thus there would be a full complement of officers of every grade at all times kept up; the promotion of every officer now in the artillery would remain altogether unimpeded and uninjured, while the process of amalgamation would be steadily progressing.

Exchanges between the regiments on the part of the present officers seem unnecessary under such a system as that here proposed; for if an officer now in the Indian Artillery desired to serve out of India, and it was thought proper so to employ him, there would be no practical difficulty in appointing him to a brigade elsewhere than in India, without affecting in any degree his standing or the standing of any one else for promotion.

The claims of the Indian officers not to have their brigades or batteries commanded by officers now in the Royal Regiment, until actual vacancies are occurring in the lists of the field officers and captains, now in the Indian Artillery, should be duly granted.

Though the proportion of officers of the different grades should be made the same in the Indian as in the Royal Artillery, it appears that this cannot be carried out conveniently as regards "general officers."

The Royal Artillery have a fixed establishment of generals, lieutenant generals, and major generals, to which they rise quite irrespective of the promotions and vacancies of the line generals.

The Indian Artillery have no generals regimentally. The highest regimental rank is that of colonel, and the succession to the ranks of major general, lieutenant general, and general, is on one list for every colonel of the whole Indian army. To make a fixed establishment of generals for the Indian Artillery would greatly upset the system of promotion that has hitherto prevailed, and would undoubtedly cause much supercession of the other branches in the grades where hitherto it was impossible for them to be superseded, save in such a case as that of Sir Archdale Wilson, who was made a major-general for distinguished service.

As long, therefore, as a separate establishment of generals is maintained for officers now in the Indian army, it seems requisite that the promotion to general officer of those now in the Indian Artillery should go on as at present.

Hereafter, when the Indian Artillery officers are absorbed, or nearly so, or if the general officers of the Royal and Indian armies are placed on one list, a fresh arrangement must be made for the general officers of the Artillery.

In other respects, doubtless, it is expected by the Indian Artillery officers that they should have the same proportions of the different grades as in the Royal Artillery. This seems desirable, though it is not absolutely necessary to carrying out amalgamation in the manner here proposed. But it would be inconvenient

venient to have one portion of the same regiment rising by a different scale of promotion from the other, and we therefore recommend assimilation.

As previously stated, we are not able to fix what should be the number of brigades into which the Indian Artillery may be formed; but, supposing the Bengal Artillery, which consists of an establishment of 12 brigades and battalions, is formed into seven brigades, the relative establishment would be as follows:—

Present Indian Establishment.	*Royal Scale for seven Brigades.*
12 colonels.	7 colonels commandant.
24 lieutenant colonels.	14 colonels.
72 captains.	28 lieutenant colonels.
72 second captains.	56 captains.
168 lieutenants.	63 second captains (seven for adjutants).
	168 lieutenants.
348	336

But as, under the system of a staff corps, few officers would be absent, the total number of officers available for regimental duty would be probably quite as many as at present.

We find that 57 batteries of horse, field, and garrison artillery have been recommended in a despatch from Lord Canning for Bengal; seven brigades would amount to 56 batteries.

We have no information as to the artillery considered requisite for Madras and Bombay, but it seems desirable that the establishment of the corps should be arranged so that the change should not check promotion. The present establishment of the artillery of these two Presidencies combined is exactly equal to that of Bengal, in the proportion of four brigades for Madras, and three for Bombay.

One disadvantage would accrue to the Indian Artillery (and it is believed only one) from the assimilation of establishments; that is, that there would be prospectively fewer colonels with "colonel's allowances;" in fact, if the establishment of seven brigades was adopted for Bengal, there would be five officers now receiving "colonel's allowances" in excess of the number of brigades.

To declare that the five juniors were in receipt of these allowances as supernumeraries, would be a great blow to the lieutenant colonels now looking forward to receiving them as the reward of more than 40 years' Indian service; and, knowing the desire that exists to deal liberally in the amalgamation, we strongly recommend that they may be retained until the Indian officers are all absorbed, up to the rank of regimental colonel, when the increase of colonels commandant to the Royal Artillery might commence on the Royal Artillery scale.

If these allowances are continued, all that need be declared is, that the colonels commandant of brigades should receive "colonel's allowances," and such number of the senior regimental colonels (not colonels commandant) as will make up the number equal to the colonels now receiving "colonel's allowances," so that in Bengal, if seven brigades were constituted, the seven colonels commandant and five senior colonels would receive "colonel's allowances."

If any reduction in the number of these allowances is made, we strongly urge that the reduction should be very gradual, so as not to put a great check upon the rise of old officers to the greatest prize of the Indian service.

The effect of the alteration of establishment of course depends on the number of brigades into which the regiments of Indian Artillery are formed.

Say the Bengal Artillery are formed into seven brigades, the nine senior lieutenant colonels will become regimental colonels, which will complete the 21 colonels to equal the Royal scale; and the seven seniors may be called colonels commandant at once, the next five receiving, as above suggested, the "colonel's allowance," (which they now receive), but called colonels as at present.

To complete the 28 lieutenant colonels, 13 first captains will require to be promoted to lieutenant colonel. There would be then three supernumerary first captains.

There

There would be also nine supernumerary second captains.

There would thus seem to be some slight stoppage of promotion for the second captains and subalterns; but in reality this would not be so, if a staff corps is established. There are not many artillery officers on staff employ; but still sufficient would probably at once go to the staff corps to cause the absorption of the 12 supernumerary captains and second captains; and every officer in the Artillery, by the alteration of the establishment, would actually be nearer his lieutenant colonelcy than at present.

Considering the liberal scale of field officers, and that extra second captains are provided to meet the demand for officers as adjutants of brigades, it seems that the appointments of assistant adjutant general of Artillery in Bengal and Madras, and of brigade major of Artillery in Bombay, should not involve transfer to the staff corps; but we are of opinion that officers in the Ordnance Commissariat Department should be seconded, as Royal Artillery officers are when holding similar appointments.

It seems unnecessary to go into the details of the effects of the alteration of establishment in the Madras and Bombay Artillery. Although those corps are smaller, their present proportion of officers of the different grades is exactly the same as in the Bengal Artillery, and would naturally be raised or decreased in the same proportion.

All recruits, hereafter, would enlist for the Royal Artillery; and as young officers also join the Royal Artillery, the training of every artillery officer and soldier would be hereafter uniform.

It probably would be found advantageous to attach officers of the Indian Artillery to some extent, and on their own application to the depôt brigade at Woolwich; and they would be available in common with Royal Artillery officers for the duty of taking the artillery drafts to India.

In 12 years the whole of the men of the Indian brigades would be available for general service; but in reality, if needed, any particular troop or company could at any time hereafter, at very short notice, be brought away, by the transfer to other troops or companies in India of men who wished to remain, their places being taken by recruits hereafter enlisted, and old soldiers willing to serve out of India.

The appointments of brigadiers commandant of the Indian Artillery have hitherto been invariably filled by officers of those regiments, all of whom have looked on these situations as belonging to their corps; but we feel that it will be hereafter impossible to confine the command altogether to these officers, as the senior qualified officer in each Presidency may at times be one who now belongs to the Royal Artillery, and his claim to the command cannot be ignored.

10. The corps of Engineers of the three Indian Presidencies are on the same footing of organisation, as respects superior officers, as the Indian Artillery. 10. What regulations will be necessary for the corps of engineers.

The Bengal Engineers consist of five battalions of officers, and the Madras and Bombay Engineers of three battalions each. Each battalion consists of a colonel, two lieutenant colonels, six captains, six second captains, and 12 lieutenants, making a total of 297 engineer officers.

A very few of these officers are attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners of the three Presidencies; a few hold some of the miscellaneous appointments that are scattered throughout India, but the great bulk are employed in the Department of Public Works. In time of war they are recalled from civil duties to take their part in military operations as commanding and field engineers.

We consider it very desirable that the amalgamation should be applied equally to all branches; and we think that the principle on which we have proposed to unite the Indian Artillery with the Royal will be found to be equally applicable to the Indian and Royal Engineers.

But a difficulty has been presented in the way of an amalgamation which, so far as we understand it, may be thus described;—That in the Royal Engineers employment on works is considered the corps duty (so to speak) of an officer; that it is in a great degree military employment, and that military rank is fully observed amongst the various officers employed. Further, that money respon-

sibility, and the keeping of the heavy accounts connected with works, do not devolve upon the officer of Royal Engineers.

In the Indian Engineers, on the other hand, the officer employed on the public works is considered in a purely civil department, and quite detached from his corps (although nearly all the effective officers of the engineers are engaged in it), in a situation where military rank is ignored, and where the money responsibility and labour of accounts are vast and overwhelming.

We have had the advantage of personal communication with Colonel Harness on the one side and Colonel Baker on the other, and of perusing the correspondence which passed in India on the subject of the employment of officers of the Royal Engineers on public works in 1859. But it appears to us that the difficulty has been much overrated, and that it ought not to be allowed to bar the very desirable measure of amalgamating the corps as a military body, and giving to the Royal Engineer officers the advantage of service in India. There is a great want, too, of engineer agency in India, and if the Royal Engineer officers are not to be employed there, officers must be supplied to the Indian service from some other source.

It is very possible that the Indian system of public works may admit of profitable revision, and that the two systems of England and India may be blended into one. We can only suggest this for the consideration of the Indian authorities, while, at the same time, we express our conviction that, even without such revision, there is no insuperable obstacle to the employment of the officers of the Royal Engineers in India upon all duties now taken by those of the Indian corps.

It does not appear necessary to repeat the details of the scheme of amalgamation which we have suggested for the Artillery, further than to remark that it would be desirable to remodel the Engineers into the same proportions of each grade of officers as the Artillery and Royal Engineers, maintaining four separate lists for promotion of those now in the four corps, and for all vacancies appointing young officers at the bottom of the present list of Royal Engineers.

Officers now in the Indian Engineers might be made use of anywhere with their own consent; and besides the stream of young Royal Engineer officers who would take service in India, as elsewhere, possibly older officers of Royal Engineers might at times desire Indian employment; to comply with which would doubtless be expedient, provided they were wanted in India, and not needed for Royal Engineer duties elsewhere.

Some allusion seems necessary to the corps of Indian Sappers and Miners.

Each Presidency has a corps of native Sappers and Miners, to which are attached a proportion of European non-commissioned officers. These corps have usually an engineer officer in command, and one as adjutant, and ordinarily a few of the younger engineer officers attached to them. When more officers are wanted, they are given by the infantry; but infantry officers appear to be more attached at the present day to the Madras corps than to the Sappers and Miners of Bengal and Bombay.

In considering the question of amalgamation, it is perhaps unnecessary for us to allude to this system of officering the corps of Sappers and Miners. Whatever may be the apparent disadvantages, the three corps seem to have been always efficient and forward in service; but some change appears requisite, consequent on amalgamation, in the mode of supplying the European non-commissioned officers to these corps. Hitherto intelligent recruits have been selected in England for the Indian Sappers and Miners, trained at Chatham, and then sent to India to the head quarters of one of the three corps. They at once became non-commissioned officers, and were doubtless very useful, more especially on field service, where, with the smallest party of Sappers, the superintendence of an intelligent and daring European is so essential.

It appears necessary to keep up an establishment of European non-commissioned officers for these corps; and it seems to us that in future it would be a vast improvement to allow annually a certain number of men of the Royal Engineers of approved character to volunteer for the non-commissioned grades of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Sappers and Miners. The drain need only be small, and men would be obtained who had served and learned discipline in the ranks of a company, instead of, as at present, mere recruits, who become non-commissioned

non-commissioned officers in a most important corps, peculiarly subject to being broken up into detachments, who have not had sufficient means of acquiring perfect habits of discipline.

It might be made a condition to such men of the Royal Engineers as volunteered for the Indian Sappers and Miners, that, in the event of their being reduced to the ranks for misconduct, they would be liable to be sent to any regiment of the line, at the discretion of the Commander in Chief.

The men at present with these corps would, of course, continue as heretofore, re-enlisting or taking their discharge at the conclusion of their present engagements, just the same as the other branches of the service.

11. The Indian Medical Service consists of an establishment of about 860 commissioned officers, divided into the three establishments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the promotion having hitherto been by seniority, and quite separate in each Presidency. 11. What regulations will be necessary for the medical service

This body furnishes the officers for the medical staff of the Indian army, for the medical care of all the regiments (European and native) of that army, for all the civil medical duties and miscellaneous medical appointments throughout India. Assistant surgeons are also often attached temporarily to troops of the line, when the medical officers of the line are not in sufficient numbers for the work; and the superintending medical officers of the Indian army have various duties in connexion with the Queen's troops, such as the regulation of the issue of medicines and hospital stores from the depôts to regiments, and the distribution of the subordinate medical establishments, who are attached, according to the requirements of the service, to line or Indian regiments.

There are also a few situations held by medical men in all the Presidencies, the duties of which are not medical, but for which certain medical officers have evinced a peculiar fitness.

The Indian navy is supplied with surgeons from the Bombay medical establishment.

In fact, if we except the medical officers of the Queen's line army, and a few (so called) uncovenanted medical officers, all the medical duties of India are performed by this body of 860 gentlemen, aided by a subordinate staff of apothecaries, hospital stewards, native doctors, &c.

All these gentlemen are military officers, and hold commissions; even when employed in civil, medical, or in purely civil situations, as is occasionally the case, they retain their commissions, and are liable to, and as a general rule look forward to return to military employment.

Save in special and exceptional cases, all assistant surgeons perform duty with troops (sometimes for several years) before being nominated to a civil medical situation; and as a general rule, promotion to the rank of surgeon involves forfeiture of the civil situation and return to a regiment, there being comparatively few civil charges that can be held by full surgeons.

The system, we are informed, has worked well; and it seems desirable to leave it untouched, as far as may be consistent with an amalgamation of the two services.

We have had the advantage of hearing the opinion of a very intelligent and experienced Indian medical officer, and we find he deprecates in strong terms the retention of a separate local medical service after amalgamation. He conceives, and it appears to us with great reason, that such a service would sink into an inferior service, and would be entered only by inferior men, confined, as they would eventually be, to the medical charge of native troops and to civil medical duties.

This gentleman states that even in civil situations the medical officers attach the highest value to their possession of military commissions and military rank, and prize highly the privilege of returning to military employment, and the possibility of earning military honours.

He considers that the usefulness of civil surgeons, particularly at large and important stations, would become much lessened, were they, under any new prospective arrangement, not to be known as military medical officers. Further, that it is a great advantage to a young medical man to have been attached for a time to a regiment, before being thrown on his own independent resources.

We cannot but feel the justice of these arguments; and make the following

suggestions in view to securing in future a supply of medical officers for duty in India on a system as nearly approaching the present one as possible, without foregoing the advantages of amalgamating the separate services into one great military medical establishment of Her Majesty.

The three medical services of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay can remain as at present, continuing to rise to the rank of surgeon by seniority, as guaranteed by Act of Parliament, until the last assistant surgeon now in the Indian armies is absorbed.

These officers would be available for all the duties, military and civil, which they now perform.

After the lapse of some years, should it be determined to bring away from India any of the European troops now of the Indian army, and the medical officers attached to them be unwilling to leave India, it would be necessary to remove them to other corps or situations in India, and to appoint, in their room, either medical officers of the Royal army, or others of the old Indian service, who were willing to quit India.

Indeed we can see no objection to officers of the Indian medical service being employed anywhere, even at present, if they are willing, and it is thought expedient to do so; but of course they would have to submit to the rules, as to pay, and any other regulations that might be in force at the station to which they proceeded.

If employed out of India, their position on the list for promotion need not be affected, neither need their claim on the funds of their Presidency be invalidated, provided they kept up their subscriptions.

So far for the present service.

To provide for the future, we recommend that for each vacancy in any of the three Indian lists, an appointment be made of an assistant surgeon on the staff in Her Majesty's army; and that he, or some other assistant surgeon of the Royal army, should be sent to India.

Upon his arrival at any of the Presidencies, he might go through a short course of practice at the Presidency general hospital, and then be attached to an European corps for duty, very much as is now the practice with the assistant surgeons of the Indian army.

As vacancies occurred in native corps or miscellaneous medical appointments for which there were no officers of the present Indian medical establishment available, assistant surgeons of Royal regiments, or staff assistant surgeons doing duty with regiments, would be selected, the patronage of the various appointments remaining as at present.

The medical education of the officer having been already tested in England, the only additional qualification required for Indian practice would be a knowledge of the diseases of the country, and a colloquial acquaintance with the language. The former would have been acquired at the general hospital, and while with a regiment, his stay with which, prior to any independent appointment, should not be less than a year; and the latter qualification would be tested, as at present, by examination.

Should an assistant surgeon of a line regiment obtain a situation of this kind, his place with his regiment could be supplied by a staff assistant surgeon.

On this plan, the full number of medical officers needed, could be maintained in India, and there would be a field for selection for civil medical charges and for native regiments.

These situations would be in the light of staff appointments, and the officers holding them should be eligible to return to corps of the line; but while in civil employment, or with native troops, they should be completely under the control of the superior local authorities.

It would be some time before any of the assistant surgeons hereafter entering could expect to become surgeons, but perhaps their promotion might be arranged for much on the plan proposed for the artillery.

This would be, that when all the present assistant surgeons of any of the three Presidencies had become surgeons, every vacancy in the latter grade might promote an assistant surgeon of the Royal army.

There are matters of detail connected with this proposal that would probably have to be arranged after communication with the Director General of the Army Medical Department at home, and the principal Inspectors General of Hospitals in

in India; but we anticipate no real difficulty in carrying into effect a scheme of the kind.

But one medical staff would hereafter be needed for the duties of India, and we should hope that such an arrangement may be made with respect to these appointments as will be consistent with the efficiency of the service, and a due consideration for the interests of the medical officers of the two armies.

We think it right to observe that the rate of promotion to the rank of surgeon in the Indian medical establishment has been very slow, varying from 18 years in Madras to somewhat under 14 in Bengal, and the whole of this service (save any period of leave) is foreign service. In the Royal Army, on the other hand, the promotion has of late been very rapid, and we should be very glad if, upon the amalgamation taking place, some impetus could be given to promotion in the Indian medical establishments, so as to bring them upon something like an equality with the members of the Royal Medical Service.

The pensions of the members of the present Indian medical establishments would of course be given at the guaranteed rates, and future first appointments would come under the ordinary rules of Her Majesty's army.

No remarks or suggestions seem necessary with respect to the subordinate medical establishments of India. The appointments to them are made in India, and are mainly filled by East Indians and natives; it is a purely local service, and appears to require no alteration in its constitution consequent upon amalgamation.

In conclusion, we would recommend, in order to make the amalgamation as complete as possible, that all the medical officers now of the Indian army should be formally considered to belong to one, the Royal Medical Service, though they must continue, as secured by Act of Parliament, to rise by seniority to the rank of surgeon, serving ordinarily in their present Presidencies, and not liable to serve out of India, save at their own desire.

12. It appears to us that it will not be possible, with an amalgamated army, to maintain any of these funds on their present footing.

12. Whether any regulations are required as to the military or orphan funds and medical retiring funds.

They were formed solely for an Indian service, and we believe the best course will be for the Government at once to take them over, with all their assets and liabilities.

We have already recommended, in the memorandum attached to our letter of the 7th instant, that officers hereafter appointed should not be required or permitted to subscribe to these funds. As a matter of course, all existing interests in these funds must be scrupulously regarded, and we propose that subscriptions should go on as hitherto, the Government receiving all money paid on this account.

Present subscribers to the Military and Orphan Funds have the right to subscribe in higher grades upon promotion, or in Bengal, upon completing certain specified periods of service. Unmarried subscribers have also the right, on marriage, of subscribing as married men.

These rights form part of the privileges of the subscribers, and will doubtless be continued.

In fact, all subscribers to any of these three funds, and all annuitants thereon, should feel that, as far as they and their families are concerned, they are in exactly the same position after the funds have been taken over by Government as they were before that measure took place.

We have already suggested that all officers hereafter appointed to the army should be under the same regulations regarding pensions to widows and orphans as those which are now in force for the line army.

It may be asked why it is necessary to discontinue the Military, and Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds.

The answer would be this, that hereafter all appointments of military and medical officers will be, as we presume, to the general army of the Crown, and that it will be therefore impossible to maintain funds which have heretofore belonged to one particular Presidency of India, and the subscribers to which have been officers of that Presidency alone, who, subject to a certain amount of control on the part of the Government, managed their fund on their own views, and on somewhat different systems in each Presidency.

With one army of officers liable to serve everywhere, the maintenance of such funds would be impossible.

We have already recommended that an officer exchanging into a regiment out of India may be allowed, if he pleases, to continue his subscriptions to these funds, and maintain his interest in them. The responsibility of paying his subscriptions regularly will rest with himself.

Should this be thought undesirable, although we can see no practical objection to it, and it be decided that officers now in the Indian army entering the line must leave the funds, it would appear just that they should receive back all the payments they have made, or be entitled to some other equitable compensation, and besides, that their widows and children should become eligible to the pension regulations in force in the line army.

In concluding this branch of our Report, we desire to remark, that if the medical department is maintained as a local service, which we, however, deprecate, it will not be absolutely necessary to wind up the Medical Retiring Funds.

13. Whether it would be desirable to transfer any part of the military business now transacted at the India Office to the Horse Guards.

13. With respect to the transfer of any part of the military business now transacted at the India Office to the Horse Guards, we are of opinion that the same returns should be transmitted from all European corps to the Horse Guards as are required from regiments of the line; and that the proceedings of all general courts-martial on European officers and soldiers, including those in the staff corps, should be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General in England, as is now done in the case of regiments of the line.

We have now given our opinion on the several points which have been specially referred to us; but there are some other subjects to which, before concluding our report, we desire to allude.

We have endeavoured to frame a plan by which we conceive the contemplated amalgamation of the line and local armies may be effected in the artillery and the engineers; but we feel that our report would be incomplete if we did not advert to the other branches of the service, and point out the manner in which the same principle may be applied to the cavalry and the infantry, and the amalgamation thus extended to the whole army.

We have already treated of the men of the European cavalry and infantry, as part of the local European troops; but the European officers of the native cavalry and infantry are also to be included, we presume, in the amalgamation, although the men of their corps must continue purely local.

The cavalry and the infantry in the Indian army are in distinct lines, as distinct from each other and from all others as the artillery or engineers. But as respects the officers of each, there is no division between those of the European and those of the native corps. The ensign of infantry, on first arrival in India, is posted to an European or native regiment indiscriminately, according to the vacancy that there happens to be at the moment. Where posted he usually remains till he rises to the rank of major. Then the field officers are placed in one list for promotion; the major of an European regiment, when he becomes a lieutenant colonel, may be, and very frequently is, immediately moved to command a native regiment; and any available lieutenant colonel on the list is transferred to an European regiment as readily as to a native, whether his former service has been with natives or with Europeans.

Precisely the same system is followed in the cavalry; but it must be observed that, until very recently, there was no European cavalry in the local army of India. Within the last two years five regiments have been raised in Bengal, which are now to be reduced to three; but the officers are still in the "cadres" of their original branch, the native cavalry; and so, we believe, it is intended that they should remain.

To prepare the European part of the native army for amalgamation with the line, it would be very convenient, were it practicable, to separate the field officers of the European force from those of the native regiments, and it is essentially necessary that the European officers of the native army should be recognised as a body belonging to the Royal army, although serving with corps necessarily local.

It would then be easy to arrange that, with the existing officers, promotion should go on, as it does at present, and continue to proceed according to the Indian rule and practice. All first appointments would be made at the bottom of the list, and under new conditions; and the gradual progress towards the extinction

extinction of the old system and the substitution of the new would be exactly the same as in the artillery corps, which we have already described in full.

If the army be remodelled on the principle and in the manner we propose, there will be six distinct lists of officers of the existing local army for the Bengal Presidency, and five for each of those of Madras and Bombay; viz., artillery; cavalry, European (in Bengal only); engineers; cavalry, native; infantry, European; and infantry, native. The officers of every branch will rise separately, and new appointments will be made at the bottom of each branch, under conditions peculiar to each, as may be hereafter determined.

If the staff corps, formed as has been proposed, be added, it will be a seventh list, but the officers composing it will be drawn from all the others, as well as from the line.

We have not hitherto adverted to the subject of the depôts for the European regiments of cavalry and infantry, but we consider it most essential that depôts for each of these branches of the service should be formed and stationed at home, as is the case with regiments of the line.

We consider it necessary to draw especial attention to the position of the colonels of the two armies about to be amalgamated, with reference to their promotion to the rank of major general.

We have observed that there are still 38 of the colonels of the army of the line, who were promoted in the general brevet of 20 June 1854, who still remain in that rank, while all those of the Indian army, who were promoted at the same time, are now major generals, and also 18 of the number promoted in the subsequent brevet of 28th November 1854.

On a reference to the list of colonels of the two armies, it appears that there are 202 of the army of the line, who were included in the brevets of 20th June and 28th November 1854, who still remain in that rank, while there are only 105 of the Indian army included in those brevets, who are not major-generals.

The fixed establishment of general officers for the cavalry, guards and line, is,—

50	Generals.
80	Lieutenant Generals.
130	Major Generals.
260	

and that for the Indian army is,—

25	Generals.
50	Lieutenant Generals.
145	Major Generals.
220	

The number of colonels in the line army is at present 345. Of these, however, many will probably not be found entitled to be placed on the fixed establishment of general officers.

The number of those in the Indian army in the three Presidencies is 221, who will all be entitled to be placed on the establishment on their promotion.

It would, therefore, seem that the establishment of general officers for the line army does not secure to the superior officers of that army an equal degree of promotion with those of the Indian army, and that if no arrangement be made that will in some degree equalise the promotions to the rank of major general, on the amalgamation of the armies the colonels of the line will suffer a very extensive supercession by those of the Indian army, a contingency which it is very desirable to guard against, particularly as we apprehend that in future the commands and employments on the staff in Europe will be open to the general officers who have belonged to the Indian as well as to those of the line army.

As the general officers and colonels in each of the services rise according to seniority, the obvious mode to accomplish this object would be to place the general officers and colonels of the cavalry, guards, and line, and those of the three Presidencies of the Indian army on one list, according to the dates

of their commissions; and, on the occasion of a vacancy among the general officers, the senior of each rank on the list should be promoted.

With reference, also, to the promotions by brevet in succession to the general officers, the lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains of the two services, and of the Royal Marines, should, in like manner, be placed on one list according to their ranks, and the senior of each rank who may be eligible for promotion under the existing regulations should, on such an occasion, be promoted.

But there is a financial difficulty in such an arrangement, the general officers of the Indian army receiving no additional pay on their promotion to that rank, while the colonels in the cavalry, guards, and line, and regimental field officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, are allowed, on their promotion to the fixed establishment of general officers, the unattached pay of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* a day.

If, therefore, a colonel of the latter service were promoted in succession to a general officer of the Indian army, he would be in excess of the establishment, and would not, under the existing regulations, be entitled to the unattached pay of his rank.

It appears to us, however, to be so necessary to secure the advantage of equal promotion to the superior officers of the two armies, on the amalgamation taking place, that we would hope that some arrangement may be made that would effect this object; and we therefore recommend the subject for special consideration.

It is to be observed, that there is a fixed establishment for the general officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers distinct from that of the cavalry, guards, and line, and it may, therefore, be advisable that the same system should be adopted with the Artillery and Engineers of the Indian army.

The number of general officers for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers is fixed at—

For the Artillery.	*For the Engineers.*
6 Generals.	3 Generals.
10 Lieutenant Generals.	5 Lieutenant Generals.
16 Major Generals.	8 Major Generals.
32	16

And where a general officer of either corps is to be succeeded, the senior general officer of the next rank and the senior colonel are promoted; but the remaining successions by brevet to the lieutenant colonelcy and majority are filled by the senior major and captain of the army, the Ordnance Corps, or Royal Marines, to whichever branch of the service they may belong.

Should this system be adopted for the promotion of the Artillery and Engineers of the Indian army, the general officers and colonels of those branches of the service should be placed on the same lists respectively as the general officers and colonels of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and it is submitted whether an addition may not be made to the fixed establishment of general officers for those services, instead of deducting from the present establishment for the Indian army a number proportionate to the officers who would thus be removed from the general list.

We would, however, recommend that the colonelcies of the regiments of the Line and of the battalions of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers should continue, as at present, to be allotted to the general officers who have belonged to those services; and that the general officers of the Indian army should retain, exclusively, all their present advantages.

We append to our Report some remarks by Colonel Sir P. Melvill Melvill, upon the proposed staff corps, and an alternative proposition, which we recommend for consideration, should the staff corps not be found to be practicable in the manner intended.

(signed) *Hotham*, Lieut. General.
C. Yorke, Lieut. General.
A. Clarke, Major General.
D. Russell, Brig. General.
P. M. Melvill, Colonel.
E. R. Wetherall, Colonel.
H. W. Norman, Lieut. Colonel.

Cannon Row, 30 August 1860.

REMARKS upon the proposed Staff Corps, and an alternative Proposition for Consideration, should the Formation of such a Staff Corps be found to be impracticable.

THE formation of a Staff Corps for India is a measure which has often been proposed and discussed, but which has always hitherto been rejected, chiefly on account of the expense involved.

The existing system of supplying officers for the Staff from the rolls of regiments, is no doubt open to the very serious objection that the efficiency of regiments is thereby endangered, and the frequent conflict of interest in the same officer, between the Commander in Chief who requires him for regimental duty, and the Government, which desires to use him for the civil service of the administration, is embarrassing, and may even at times be injurious to the service.

On the other hand, it is unquestionable that the expectation of Staff employment incites the young officers of the army to exertion; and the experience gained upon the staff, when grafted on a good stock of early professional training, tends to enlarge the views and extend the knowledge of the older officers, and to fit them for the higher commands, better, probably, in most instances, than the uniform round of regimental routine.

It is not, therefore, clear that the total separation of the staff from the regimental system will be attended with all the advantage that might at first sight be supposed; and, in a financial point of view, it is certain that a staff corps must bring with it a very considerable increase of expense to the state. At present the duties of the staff are performed by the regimental officers; and if to the regimental establishment a staff corps be superadded, of course there must be an additional charge for every additional officer brought on to the establishment.

It may be said, indeed, that the expense thus incurred may be met by a reduction of the establishment; but as it is not supposed that there can be any diminution in the number of officers employed upon the staff, such reduction must fall entirely upon the regiments; and if the places of those who are drafted off to the staff corps be not filled up, how can such a corps be understood to correct the evil caused by the withdrawal of so many officers for staff duties? Indeed, the evil would thus be aggravated, because the absent staff officers, under the existing system, are available for recall to regimental duty when urgently required, or when the regiment takes the field, whereas if they are severed altogether from their regiments, there will be no such resource whence to supply regimental deficiencies when occasions of emergency arise.

It is true that a middle course may be taken; the staff may remain undiminished in numbers, and regimental establishments may be partially reduced; but still there must be an increase of expense to the extent of the difference between the regimental establishment of officers as it stands now, and as it will stand after the staff corps has been added.

The proposed staff corps must necessarily be unlimited in number; and not only unlimited, but ever varying, for the requirements of the administration, for civil as well as military and detached duties of every kind, are not, and never can be at all times the same. Officers are perpetually taking long leave to Europe, and returning at distant intervals: new appointments are created and old appointments are abolished or placed in abeyance, with a frequency that precludes any fixity of numbers in such a staff corps; and provision must be made, by means of an unattached list or in some other manner, for officers thrown out of their employment on the staff, and for whom there is no regimental place to which they can be returned.

Besides, this staff corps must be an incongruous mass, made up of departments in which officers have a departmental rise peculiar to themselves, and for which special qualifications are demanded, and of an infinite variety of disconnected appointments of a political, military, police, and fiscal character, ramified to an indefinite extent. It will be as impracticable to classify as to fix the numbers of the officers of the staff corps. No officer can be assumed to be qualified for every department or appointment included in the list of the staff corps, nor can any system of examination be laid down which shall ensure that an officer appointed to one place on the staff will be found qualified for removal

to another. It follows that the Government, in making their appointments, cannot be restricted to selection from the names already on the staff list; that list, therefore, will have a constant tendency to enlargement, and the surplus will be carried to an unattached or unemployed list, with its consequent burden of useless charge.

As an alternative for the proposed staff corps, which may equally or in a greater degree promote the amalgamation of the line and local armies, and produce less disturbance in the existing local system, I beg to suggest the following plan, not as one that is free from grave objections, but as one that is open to less serious and less numerous objections than the other:—

1st. That three unattached lists be constituted, one for each Presidency, to consist, in the first instance, of all the European officers now on the regimental rolls of the native army.

2d. That from these lists the Government of India select the officers required for staff and detached appointments and employment of every kind; and that the Commander in Chief be authorised to post all officers not taken out for detached employment to native regiments, regular and irregular, according to his discretion.

3d. That officers so posted shall rank with each other according to the dates of their substantive commissions (not brevet), and be freely transferable from one regiment to another, at the pleasure of the Commander in Chief.

4th. That promotion eventually be by seniority in the gradation list, but for the next 10 years (or any other period that may be fixed) that all officers now on the regimental roll of the local army be allowed to rise in their regiments, and in the line of field officers, according to the existing system of promotion in the Indian army.

5th. That officers on the unattached lists be held to be eligible for all commands when duly qualified.

The most obvious objection to be urged against this plan is, that officers who are liable to be so moved about must necessarily lose all interest in any particular regiment, and have no opportunity of becoming intimately known to their men, or of obtaining a correct knowledge of them. There is force, no doubt, in this objection, but in practice I think it may be much weakened, if not quite taken off. It must be remembered that lieutenant colonels are already moveable, and majors become so when promoted to the higher rank. The officers at present attached to any regiment would remain with it, the transfer of their names to an unattached list causing no actual change in their position; and it may fairly be expected that the Adjutant General would exercise care to prevent any other removals than such as were absolutely necessary to equalise the efficiency of regiments.

The amalgamation of the unattached lists with the line would, as in the case of the European corps, be effected gradually from the bottom. Ensigns would be appointed, who would rise as the existing local officers passed away, and exchanges between the line and the lists would be arranged with less difficulty than with a staff corps, because in the one case an officer would come in as the expectant only of a staff appointment, whereas in the others he could not enter until he had received an appointment.

It should be clearly understood that it is not intended to confine the selection of officers for staff appointments to the unattached lists; the Government would always have full power to take, for any duty they required, any officer, line or local, whom they wished, provided only he were duly qualified for such appointment according to established rules; and officers of the unattached lists would be available for appointment to the staff only in the same degree as officers serving with European corps, and on precisely the same conditions.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Colonel,
Bombay Army.

EAST INDIA (LOCAL ARMIES).

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed in 1860 to consider the Details for carrying out the AMALGAMATION of the LOCAL INDIAN and LINE ARMIES.

(*Sir Minto Farquhar.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 5 *March* 1861.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 April 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES of a MEMORIAL, dated the 4th day of April 1861, addressed by *Muncherjee Beramjee Colah* to the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the Admission of Natives of *India* to the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ARMY, and of the REPLY thereto."

War Office, 25 April 1861. THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Herbert*, Secretary of State for War, &c. &c. &c.

University College, Tower-street, W.C., — April 1861.

My Lord,

I BEG most respectfully to submit the following statement for your Lordship's consideration.

I am a Parsee by birth, a native of Bombay, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. I came to London in June of last year with the especial object of competing for an appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. Though I had completed a five years' course of medical studies in Bombay, I resolved to spend twelve months in study in this country to further my medical knowledge, and to qualify myself the better for an appointment in the army. About the beginning of November last it was announced that, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian and British forces, there would in future be only one examination for both the services, and that out of the successful candidates a certain number would be appointed to Her Majesty's Indian forces. It was also announced that the candidates would be admitted for examination under the same regulations which were applicable to home service. As one of these regulations required that all candidates should be unmarried, and as I was married, it formed an objection to my being admitted for examination. I consequently represented my case by a written application, dated 29th November 1860, to the Director General of the Army Medical Department, who submitted the same to your Lordship, and I was thereafter informed that your Lordship had decided it in my favour. To my utter disappointment, however, I learned from the Director General on the 5th ultimo, that as natives of India of native parentage are deemed by your Lordship unfit for entering into Her Majesty's general medical service on account of their supposed physical incapability to perform the active duties of medical officers in cold climates, such as Canada, I will not be allowed to offer myself for examination.

I would, however, humbly venture to hope that the consideration of the following facts will induce your Lordship to rescind the above decision in my case:—

1st. Natives of India are of various denominations, manners, and customs. They differ widely in their mode of life. Their constitutions are different, and, in some races, the power of resisting the vicissitudes of climate is very great. I believe, however, that I am correct in stating, that of all the natives of India, none are more English in constitution, and in mode of life generally, than my own countrymen, the Parsees.

2d. The Parsees of the present day live in all parts of the world: a few are in Australia, a large number in China, many now in England, and within the last year two of them have established themselves in New York. For the last 50 years or more, the Parsees have borne the severe cold winters of Canton and Shanghai, without the least inconvenience to their health or risk to their life. Within the last six years they have established themselves in London, and later still, in Liverpool and Manchester, and are at this day here in sufficient numbers (about 45, including children of all ages) to enable a fair inference to be drawn. It is an unquestionable fact that they have borne several winters, and the last a most severe one, with perfect impunity. I am moreover able to say, that they follow their different occupations with an increased amount of mental and bodily labour, and yet enjoy better health and strength than they did in India. In my own case, I beg to state that during the past severe winter, I have, with ordinary warm clothing, been called out at all hours, during the night as well as day, to attend to medical duties, without experiencing any bad effects whatever. On the contrary, though working mentally for a longer time during the 24 hours than I used to do in India, I have actually improved in health since I arrived in this country.

I trust your Lordship will excuse the length of this communication, and most anxiously awaiting your decision,

I beg to subscribe myself, &c.

Muncherjee Beramjee Colah.

Sir, War Office, 18 April 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — instant, in which you request a reconsideration of the decision under which you are prohibited from competing for an appointment in the Army Medical Service.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, that Lord Herbert has taken the opinion of those best competent from their knowledge and experience to advise him on the subject, and the result being to confirm his own previous impression as to the constitutional unfitness of the native and mixed races of India and other tropical countries to sustain for any length of time the climate of our northern regions, his Lordship is under the necessity of adhering to the decision arrived at.

I have, &c.

M. B. Colah, Esq. (signed) *Edward Lugard.*
&c. &c. &c.

EAST INDIA (ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT).

COPIES of a MEMORIAL, dated 4 April 1861, addressed by *Muncherjee Beramjee Colah* to the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the Admission of Natives of *India* to the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the ARMY, and of the REPLY thereto.

(*Mr. Crawford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *April* 1861.

199. *Under* 1 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 June 1861 ;—*for*,

"COPIES of all APPLICATIONS addressed by BRITISH SUBJECTS born in *India*, to the Secretary of State for *India* and to the Secretary of State for War, for permission to be allowed to compete at Public Examinations for employment in HER MAJESTY'S MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE :"

"Of all REPLIES to such APPLICATIONS, and of all CORRESPONDENCE consequent thereon :"

"Of the OFFICIAL REPORTS of the MEDICAL OFFICERS appointed to examine the state of Health of the several Applicants :"

"And, of all REPORTS of MEDICAL BOARDS appointed to re-examine the several Applicants (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 199 of the present Session).

War Office,
24 June 1861.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *June* 1861.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.		Page
1.	Correspondence relating to the general question of admitting Natives of India to the Army Medical Service - - - - - - - - - - - -	3
2.	Correspondence relating to application of Dr. D. R. Thompson to be allowed to compete - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7
3.	Correspondence relating to D. Picachy, Esq. - - - - - - - -	14
4.	Correspondence relating to Dr. S. P. Andy - - - - - - - -	18
5.	Correspondence relating to M. Beramjee, Esq. - - - - - - -	25
6.	Correspondence relating to J. J. G. Grant, Esq. - - - - - - -	29
7.	Correspondence relating to E. Foster, Esq. - - - - - - - -	32
8.	Correspondence relating to Dr. H. Goodall - - - - - - - -	34
9.	Correspondence relating to A. Solomon, Esq. - - - - - - - -	39
10.	Correspondence relating to J. A. Greene, Esq. - - - - - - -	44
11.	Correspondence relating to W. Lyons, Esq. - - - - - - - -	45
12.	Correspondence relating to Dr. H. A. Kidd - - - - - - - -	46
13.	Correspondence relating to R. Watts, Esq., M.B. - - - - - - -	48
14.	Correspondence relating to G. T. Hoff, Esq. - - - - - - - -	49
15.	Report of Medical Officers appointed to examine the state of health of British subjects born in India, applicants to be allowed to compete for employment in Her Majesty's Military Medical Service - - - - - - - -	50
16.	Report of Medical Board appointed to re-examine certain applicants - -	50

COPIES of all APPLICATIONS addressed by BRITISH SUBJECTS, born in *India*, to the Secretary of State for *India*, and to the Secretary of State for War, for permission to be allowed to compete, at public Examinations, for Employment in HER MAJESTY'S MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE; of all REPLIES to such APPLICATIONS, and of all CORRESPONDENCE consequent thereon; of the OFFICIAL REPORTS of the MEDICAL OFFICERS appointed to examine the State of Health of the several Applicants; and of all REPORTS of MEDICAL BOARDS appointed to re-examine the several Applicants.

—No. 1.—

No. 1.
Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to the general Question of admitting Natives of *India* to the Army Medical Service.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 24 November 1860.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the competitive examination of candidates for appointments in Her Majesty's British and Indian Medical Services, I have the honour to solicit the instructions of the Secretary of State for War, as to whether candidates above the age of 26, who state that they have been studying with a view to enter the Indian Medical Department, on the faith of the regulations of that service admitting gentlemen up to 28 years of age, may be allowed to compete at the next examination.

I beg to add, that I make this inquiry to enable me to answer numerous applications which I have received from gentlemen, who state that they are thus circumstanced.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Gibson*,
Director General.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence,
&c. &c. &c.
War Office, Pall Mall.

Sir, War Office, 1 December 1860.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 24th instant, in which you inquire whether candidates for appointments in the Army Medical Service, who have been studying with a view to enter the Indian Medical Department, on the faith of regulations under which they could be admitted up to 28 years of age, may be allowed to compete at the next examination, though above the age of 26.

In reply I am to acquaint you, that under the circumstances, Mr. Secretary Herbert considers that the proposal is only fair and reasonable, and should be adopted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

The Director General,
Army Medical Department.

No. 1.
Correspondence.

Sir, War Office, 10 January 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you for the consideration of Sir Charles Wood, the enclosed copy* of a letter from Mr. M. Beramjee, in reference to the application to natives of India of the regulation which requires that candidates for admission to the Army Medical Service shall not be married men.

* Letter of 30 November 1860, page 25.

This application has raised the more important question as to the rule which should be laid down in reference to the admission of natives of India to medical appointments with the army. They are clearly unsuited for general service, and ought therefore only to be allowed to compete for local appointments, and with native troops.

Mr. Herbert will be glad to be furnished with the opinion of Sir C. Wood on this subject, and at the same time to be informed whether any, and if so, what expectations have been held out to the students at the Medical College at Bombay of being admitted to the military medical service.

I have, &c.

H. Merivale, Esq., C.B. (signed) *F. Paulet.*
&c. &c. &c.
India Office.

Sir, India Office, S.W., 19 January 1861.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council Lord F. Paulet's letter, No. 7644—161, dated the 10th instant, enclosing a representation from a native of India regarding his exclusion as a married man from the competitive examination to the medical service of the British Army; and, with reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter above quoted, I am directed to observe that expectations of being admitted to the medical service of the Indian armies are held out to native medical students in the clauses of the Acts of Parliament named in the margin, and that since the passing of the Act of 1853, several natives have obtained commissions as assistant surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian service.

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, sec. 86.
16 & 17 Vic., c. 95, sec. 37.

I am further directed to express Sir Charles Wood's concurrence in the opinion of Lord Herbert, that natives of India of native parentage, are unsuited for general service in the British Army, and to state that he could not recommend that they should be permitted to compete for assistant surgeoncies in that army.

The provision of suitable professional employment in India for native medical students who have qualified themselves to compete for appointments on the faith of the Acts of Parliament above quoted, will be the subject of separate and early consideration.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, (signed) *W. E. Baker,*
War Office. Colonel.

CIRCULAR Despatch to the Governments of India, Madras, and Bombay.

India Office, London, 16 February 1861.

1. THE Secretary of State for War has transmitted to me a representation from Mr. M. Beramjee, a native of Bombay, in reference to the application to natives of India of the regulation which requires that candidates for admission to the Army Medical Service shall not be married men.

2. Expectations of being admitted to the medical service of the Indian armies were held out to native medical students in the clauses of the Acts of Parliament, noted in the margin, and since the passing of those Acts, several natives have obtained commissions as assistant surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian service. Examinations for such appointments have now ceased.

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, sec. 86.
16 & 17 Vic., c. 95, sec. 37.

3. Mr. Beramjee, who represents that he left India with the special object of qualifying himself to compete for admission into the Indian Medical Service, prays that the regulation above referred to may not be enforced in his case, and that

that he may be permitted to be examined for a medical appointment. The Secretary of State for War considers natives of India of native parentage, unsuited for general service in the British army. In this opinion I have expressed my concurrence.

4. I am desirous that the principals of the several medical colleges in India should be informed of the decision now communicated to you.

5. The withdrawal of the privilege of competing for military medical appointments will, no doubt, cause disappointment to native medical students, who are qualifying themselves to compete for appointments on the faith of Acts of Parliament as above quoted.

I should wish the subject of the provision of other suitable professional employment in India for such students, to engage your early consideration.

I have &c.
(signed) *C. Wood.*

Sir, India Office, 19 February 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 18th instant,* and to observe, with reference to the inquiry made therein, that my letter dated 19th January last, informed you that Sir Charles Wood concurred in the opinion expressed by Lord Herbert, that natives of India of native parentage are unsuited for general service in the British army.

* Page 41.

Under the late Act of the Legislature, no fresh appointments will be made of assistant surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian forces. The withdrawal of the privilege of competing for military medical appointments will, no doubt, cause disappointment to native medical students who were qualifying for such appointments; and Sir Charles Wood has impressed on the Government of India the importance of endeavouring to provide suitable employment in India for such students.

The enclosure to your letter is herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence,
War Office.

Sir, War Office, 2 March 1861.

HER Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion, as you are probably aware, that natives of India, born of native parents, are not constitutionally fit for general service in the army medical profession; but among the candidates who have not been allowed to compete at the recent examination for such appointments, as falling within the above definition, there are some few gentlemen whose rejection would seem to Lord Herbert open to considerable doubt.

It has occurred to his Lordship that the most satisfactory arrangement which will admit of being adopted, with a view to a solution of the difficulty, will be that a conference should be held between yourself, Sir Ranald Martin, examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the Director General of the Army Medical Department, at the office of the latter, to which the gentlemen in question should be summoned; and that you should consider and report your joint opinion whether they are physically qualified to stand the exposure to the various climates in which they would be required to serve.

If you will be good enough to undertake this duty, Lord Herbert would request you to communicate with Dr. Gibson as to the day and hour when it would be convenient to you to attend.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Baring.*

Sir John Liddell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.
Correspondence.

Sir, War Office, 2 March 1861.

Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion, as you are probably aware, that natives of India, born of native parents, are not constitutionally fit for general service in the army medical profession; but among the candidates who have not been allowed to compete at the recent examination for such appointments, as falling within the above definition, there are some few gentlemen whose rejection would seem to Lord Herbert open to considerable doubt.

It has occurred to his Lordship that the most satisfactory arrangement which will admit of being adopted with a view to a solution of the difficulty, will be that a conference should be held between yourself, Sir John Liddell, and the Director General of the Army Medical Department, at the office of the latter, to which the gentlemen in question should be summoned; and that you should consider and report your joint opinion whether they are physically qualified to stand the exposure to the various climates in which they would be required to serve.

If you will be good enough to undertake this duty, Lord Herbert would request you to communicate with Dr. Gibson as to the day and hour when it would be convenient to you to attend.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Baring.*

Sir Ranald Martin,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Admiralty, W. C., 4 March 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 2d instant, relative to a joint report being made by myself, Sir Ranald Martin, and Director General of the Army Medical Department, as to whether certain candidates for the army medical profession, who are natives of India, and born of native parents, are physically qualified to stand the exposure of the various climates in which they will be required to serve, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Herbert, that I have written to Dr. Gibson to appoint two o'clock on Wednesday next for meeting him at his office to examine the candidates in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Liddell,*
Director General, &c.

T. G. Baring, Esq., M.P.
Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir, War Office, 19 March 1861.

With reference to the correspondence which has passed respecting the admission of natives of India for general service in the army medical profession, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Sir Charles Wood, that among the candidates who have not been allowed to compete at the recent examination for such appointments, there were some gentlemen whose rejection seemed to Lord Herbert open to considerable doubt.

Under these circumstances Lord Herbert deemed it advisable that the gentlemen in question should be summoned before a Board, with a view to an inquiry as to whether they were constitutionally unfit to withstand the various climates in which they would be required to serve; and I am to enclose, for Sir Charles Wood's information, a copy of the report* which has been made by the officers composing the Board.

* No. 16, Correspondence, page 50.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

The Under Secretary of State for India.

— No. 2. —

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Dr. *D. R. Thompson.*

18,858—190.

50, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street,
Sir, 16 November 1860.

I BEG to solicit the favour of your attention to my request for permission to be examined for an assistant surgeonship in the Indian army, although my qualifications are not within the rules recently laid down for the admission of candidates thereto.

I was born in India, and am 27 years of age; I was educated at the Madras Medical College, and obtained my certificate of qualification there in 1855; from that time until the beginning of this year I was employed at Rangoon. I came over to England in April last, and obtained by examination the degree of doctor in medicine at St. Andrew's University in Scotland, on the 27th of September last. I have been recently informed that candidates will not be allowed to present themselves for examination who are above 26 years of age, and who are not possessed of a double qualification. I am desirous of presenting myself for examination in February next, and should feel thankful if I might, under the circumstances, be allowed to be then examined, for otherwise my prospects of advancement in Her Majesty's service in India will be quite destroyed. In consequence of the mutinies in India I was unable to obtain leave of absence to come over here and present myself for examination, and ultimately I was obliged to purchase my resignation at a considerable sum of money. I can produce at your pleasure all my certificates in India, and also my diploma, obtained in Scotland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. R. Thompson.*

The Director General, Medical Department.

No. 18,858—190.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 7 December 1860.

IN forwarding the enclosed form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department" in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

Dr. R. Thompson, Esq.,
50, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E. C.

P.S.—There will not in future be any appointments made for special service in India, but the Secretary of State for War will permit any gentleman under 28 years of age who has been studying for the Indian medical service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

18,858—190, A.

50, Jewin-street, Aldersgate,
Sir, 10 December 1860, E.C.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of date 7th December 1860, No. 18,858—190, and to return the enclosed form, filled up as requested, and with it a copy of the certificate of medical education, which I received from the Madras Medical College, for your kind consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. R. Thompson.*

To the Director General,
Army Medical Department.

No. 2.
Correspondence.

Dr.
D. R. Thompson.

QUALIFICATIONS and EXAMINATION of Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

1. EVERY candidate presenting himself for admission to the competitive examination required for the Army Medical Service, must be unmarried. He must produce a birth-certificate from the district registrar, or a certificate of baptism in which the date of birth is stated; or, if neither of these can be obtained, an affidavit from one of the parents or from some other near relative who can attest the date of birth, will be accepted. The certificate or affidavit must show that the candidate is not above 26 nor under 21 years of age. He must also produce certificates of moral conduct and character, one of them from the parochial minister, if possible.

2. The candidate must make a declaration that he labours under no mental or constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate. He must also attest his readiness to engage for general service immediately on being gazetted.

3. The candidate must possess a diploma in surgery, or a license to practise it, from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or from some other corporate body legally entitled to grant a diploma in surgery, or a license to practise it. He must besides, and in addition to such diploma or license, possess a degree in medicine, or other legal qualification to practise medicine in Great Britain or Ireland.

4. Degrees, diplomas, licenses, and certificates of age and character must be lodged at the Army Medical Department for examination and registry, at least one week before the candidate appears for examination.

5. On producing the foregoing qualifications the candidate will be examined by the Examining Board, on the following subjects:—

Anatomy and physiology.
Surgery.
Medicine, including therapeutics, the diseases of women and children, chemistry, and pharmacy. (The examination in medicine and surgery will be, in part, practical, and will include operations on the dead body, the application of surgical apparatus, and the examination of medical and surgical patients at the bedside.)
Comparative anatomy, zoology, and botany, with especial reference to Materia Medica.

The subjects for this part of the examination will be taken from the following books:—

(1.) "Animal Kingdom," by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.
(2.) "Outlines of the Structure and Functions of the Animal Kingdom," by Rymer Jones; or "Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle," par Milne Edwards.
(3.) Lindley's "School Botany," Lindley's "Medical and Economic Botany," Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

Candidates who may desire it, may be examined in the elements of physics and in physical geography. The following books are recommended for this purpose:—

(1.) "Elements of Natural Philosophy," by Golding Bird and C. Brooks.
(2.) "Physical Geography," by Mrs. Somerville.

6. The names of candidates who pass the preliminary examination of the Examining Board will be sent to the Director General, and communicated to the Professors of the Army Medical School. The names will be arranged in the following classes:—

Class I.

Names of those who have passed a pre-eminently distinguished examination, arranged in their order of merit.	Characters which distinguish the excellence of each. Fitness for special service.

Class II.

Names of those who have passed a creditable examination, arranged in alphabetical order.	Statement of the topics in which each has individually excelled or fallen short.

Class III.

Names of candidates who have passed the minimum examination, arranged in alphabetical order.	Statement of the particular branches of science in which each has been found to be deficient.

This information will enable the Professors of the Army Medical School to carry out their instructions with a definite aim as regards each class.

7. After

7. After passing his preliminary examination, every candidate will be required to attend one entire course of practical instruction at the army medical school, before being admitted to his examination for a commission, on,—

(1.) Hygiene.
(2.) Clinical and military medicine.
(3.) Clinical and military surgery.
(4.) Pathology of diseases and injuries incident to military service.

These courses to be of not less than four months' duration.

8. At their conclusion, the candidate will be req rde to pass an examination on th subjects taught in the school. The examination will be conducted by the professors of the school.

The Director General, or any medical officer deputed by him, may be present and take part in the examination. If the candidate give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of an army medical officer, he will be eligible for a commission as assistant surgeon.

9. During the period of his residence at the Army Medical School, each candidate will receive an allowance of 5 *s.* per diem, with quarters; or 7 *s.* per diem, without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (viz., the regulation undress uniform of an assistant surgeon, but without the sword).

10. All candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may, from time to time, enact.

Rules for the Examination of Assistant Surgeons previous to Promotion.

This examination is intended as a test for promotion, and may be taken at any time after the Assistant Surgeon has served five or more years.

When Assistant Surgeons have served the requisite time, they will be examined in the following manner:—

A series of printed questions, prepared by the Examining Board, will be sealed and sent by the Director General to the principal medical officers of stations where Assistant Surgeons may be eligible for examination. It will be the duty of the principal medical officer of the station to deliver these sealed questions to the Assistant Surgeons, and to see that they are answered without the assistance of books, notes, or communication with any other person. The answers are to be signed, and delivered sealed, to the principal medical officer, who is to send them, unopened, to the Director General, together with a certificate from the surgeon of the regiment, or other superior medical officer, that the Assistant Surgeon has availed himself of every opportunity of practising surgical operations on the dead body.*

The Assistant Surgeon will also be required to transmit, together with his answers to the Director General, a medico-topographical account of the station where he may happen to be at the time, or of some other station where he may have been resident sufficiently long to enable him to collect the necessary information for such a report. Failing this, he will send a medico-statistical report of his regiment for a period of at least 12 months.

If the Examining Board is satisfied with the replies to the questions, and the Director General is satisfied with the certificates and with the medico-topographical or statistical report, the Assistant Surgeon will be held qualified for promotion.

The Assistant Surgeon will thus be subjected to three separate examinations within the first 10 years of his service, each examination having a definite object. The first, to ascertain, previous to his admission into the service as a candidate, his scientific and professional education, and to test his acquirements in the various branches of professional knowledge. The second, after having passed through a course of special instruction in the Army Medical School, to test his knowledge of the special duties of an army medical officer; and the third, previous to his promotion, to ascertain that he has kept pace with the progress of medical science.

* The Assistant Surgeon may see this certificate before it is sent to the Director General.

War Office, 24 March 1860.

Schedule of Qualifications.

I, Daniel Robert Thompson, 27 years of age in May last, a candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the Army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare that I am unmarried, and that I labour under no mental nor constitutional

 disease,

No. 2. Correspondence.

Dr. D. R. Thompson.

disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate.

I have the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrews, dated 28 September 1860.

(signed) *Daniel Robert Thompson*, M.D.

50, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, E.C.,
10 December 1860.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

I DO hereby certify that Mr. D. R. Thompson received the following courses of instruction at this institution during the Sessions 1851-52, 1852-53, 1853-54, 1854-55.

Session 1851-52.

Anatomy	Dr. G. Smith.
Chemistry	Mr. J. E. Mayer.
Botany	Mr. J. E. Mayer.
Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections	Dr. G. Smith.

Session 1852-53.

Anatomy	Dr. G. Smith.
Physiology	Dr. G. Smith.
Materia Medica	Dr. H. F. C. Cleghorn.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Mr. A. Blacklock.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	Dr. J. Arther.
Dissections, Demonstrations	Six months.

Session 1853-54.

Theory and Practice of Medicine	Dr. W. Evans.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Mr. A. Blacklock.
Clinical Medicine	Dr. W. Evans.
Clinical Surgery	Mr. A. Blacklock.
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children	Mr. J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of the Eye	Mr. J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Dissections, Demonstrations	Six months.

Session 1854-55.

Theory and Practice of Medicine	Dr. W. Evans.
Clinical Medicine	Dr. W. Evans.
Clinical Surgery	Mr. A. Blacklock.
Medical Jurisprudence	Mr. J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of the Eye	Mr. J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	Mr. J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Operative Surgery	Mr. A. Blacklock.
Laboratory Practice	Mr. J. E. Mayer.

Hospital Practices.

Surgical ward from August to October 1853, and December 1854 to April 1855.
Medical ward from November 1853 to June 1854.
Eye Infirmary and Lying-in-hospital, July 1854 to November 1854.
Dispensaries, sessions 1851-52.

(signed) *J. Shaw*, F.R.C.S.,
Principal Madras Medical College.

Madras Medical College,
23 July 1860.

Each session occupying nine months.

Army Medical Department,
14 December 1860.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a schedule of your professional education, I have the honour to acquaint you, that by the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, regulating the admission of medical officers to the Indian military forces, it is laid down that a candidate must possess both a medical and surgical qualification before he can be admitted to the competitive examination for a commission: and it will be equally necessary for you to obtain a diploma or license to practise surgery in addition to your degree in medicine, before your name can be placed on the list of candidates for general service, for the examination which will take place in February 1861, the

Secretary

Secretary of State for War having sanctioned any gentleman under 28 years of age, who has been studying for the Indian medical service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the medical department of the army, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

Dr. D. R. Thompson,
50, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street.

(18,858—190 B.)

Sir, 59, Euston-square, 6 February 1861.

In accordance to your letter, No. 18,858—184 B., dated 14 December 1860, I have the honour to inform you, that I have obtained the diploma in surgery therein required, and beg you will be good enough to place my name on the list of candidates for general service for the next examination.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. R. Thompson,* M.D.

J. Gibson, Esq.,
Director General Army Medical Department.

(18,858—190 B.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 7 February 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that the next competitive examination will take place at Chelsea Hospital, on Monday the 18th instant, at ten o'clock a. m.

You will therefore be pleased to attend at this office, on Tuesday the 12th instant, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, bringing with you your degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates of age and moral character, and letter of recommendation for examination and registry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

Dr. D. R. Thompson,
59, Euston-square, N. W.

(18,858—190 C.)

Daniel Robert Thompson, M. D. (St. Andrew's), aged 27.

I certify that this gentleman's degree, diploma and certificates are in conformity with the regulations (for the India Medical Service).

Certificate of age herewith.

(signed) *J. G. FitzGerald,*
Staff Surgeon.

Army Medical Department,
12 February 1861.

(18,858—190 C.)

Daniel Robert, son of Robert Thompson, Bombardier Horse Artillery, and Catherine his wife, Indo-Briton, born May 14, 1833; was baptised July 8, 1833, by

(signed) *C. Jeaffreson,* Chaplain.

The above is a true extract, taken from the register of baptisms kept at this chaplaincy, as examined by me.

(signed) *John M'Evoy,* M. A.
Honourable Company's Chaplain,
District of Nagpore.

Kamptee, 15 May 1848.

No. 2. Correspondence. Dr. D. R. Thompson.

I HAVE pleasure in certifying, as regards Mr. D. R. Thompson, late an assistant apothecary in Her Majesty's East Indian Service, who has purchased his discharge, that during his service under my supervision, very nearly three years, he has shown considerable professional ability, has always been attentive to his duties, and his conduct in every respect satisfactory.

(signed) *H. Graham*, Madras Medical Establishment.
Superintending Surgeon.

Rangoon, 31 January 1860.

Pegu Division.

London, 12 May 1860.

I HAVE much pleasure in certifying that I have known Mr. D. R. Thompson since the year 1853. He was then a student and did duty under me in India for some time. I consider him to be a gentleman of good moral character, and superior medical attainments as a student. He evinced the greatest zeal and attention to his studies, and was always desirous of embracing every opportunity of furthering his knowledge in medicine and surgery.

(signed) *J. Shortt*, M. D., M. R. C. P. L., F. L. S.
Assistant Surgeon Madras Army.

I HEREBY certify that the foregoing certificates are correct copies of the originals in the possession of this college.

(signed) *Edm. Belfour*,
Secretary.

Royal College Surgeons of England,
4 February 1861.

Army Medical Department,
16 February 1861.

Sir,

ADVERTING to previous correspondence, I have now the honour to request you will call upon me at this office, on Monday morning next, the 18th instant, instead of attending at Chelsea Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

D. R. Thompson, Esq., M. D.,
59, Euston Square.

(18,858—190.)

Army Medical Department,
5 March 1861.

Sir,

THE Secretary of State for War having appointed a Board, consisting of Sir R. Martin, Sir John Liddell, and myself, to furnish a report as to your fitness physically, for employment in the Army Medical Department, I have the honour to hope you will be able to make it convenient to attend at this office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

Dr. D. R. Thompson,
50, Jewin Street, E.C.

(18,858—190 A.)

Army Medical Department,
6 March 1861.

Sir,

THE Secretary of State for War having appointed a Board, consisting of Sir R. Martin, Sir John Liddell, and myself, to furnish a report as to your fitness physically for appointment to the Army Medical Department, I have the honour to hope you will be able to make it convenient to attend at this office, on Friday next, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

D. R. Thompson, Esq.,
59, Euston Square, N. W.

No. 2.
Correspondence.
Dr.
D. R. Thompson.

97, Marylebone Road,
9 April 1861.

Sir,

On the faith of the 87th section of the Act 3 & 4 William 4, c. 85, and the Queen's Gracious Proclamation, of August 1858, I left India on the 3d February, and arrived in England in April 1860. I held the office of apothecary in the Madras Army, and it fell to me to be left in charge of the Native Detail Hospital, at Rangoon, for the years 1857, 1858, and 1859; but as the office did not hold out any prospect of bettering my condition, or of my rising to distinction, I saved what little I could from my pay to enable me to prosecute my medical studies in Great Britain.

I studied at St. Andrew's, and obtained from the University of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, the degree of M. D. in Medicine, and subsequently having passed the new and severe examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, I obtained the diploma of surgery.

The usual official public notification in the press having informed me of an open competition on the 18th February, for the office of assistant surgeon in Her Majesty's service, for all Her Majesty's subjects, duly qualified, I notified to Dr. Gibson, Director General of the Army Medical Department, my intention to compete for an assistant surgeoncy; and having been duly examined by Dr. White, the official examiner, with respect to the soundness of my constitution, and goodness of my general health, Dr. Gibson appointed me to attend the competitive examination on the 18th February, and I accordingly attended; but on the morning of the day was told by Dr. Gibson that as appointments were no longer to be made for the medical service of India, I could not be allowed to compete, because from my being born in India, my health would break down in case I was sent to serve in rigid climates. My reply was, that my health was perfectly good, and that I was quite willing to serve in any part of the world; and that, after having come to England to win a commission in Her Majesty's service, exhausting my slender means in the attempt, it would be very hard upon me to have my hopes blighted; nevertheless, Dr. Gibson refused to permit me to compete. Since that date I have been called before a Medical Board, consisting of Drs. Gibson, Sir John Liddell, and Sir R. Martin, on the 8th March, to examine my state of health, and I have reason to believe the Board must have been satisfied with it; but since that period I have not had any communication from the War Office respecting the claim which I respectfully prefer to be allowed to compete for a commission in Her Majesty's medical service. Since being examined by the Medical Board, I have obtained the honour of being appointed a licentiate of midwifery by the Royal College of Surgeons.

As my original slender means are being rapidly exhausted, I trust the Secretary of State for War will give me an early opportunity of realizing the object of my ambition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. R. Thompson*, M. D.

T. G. Baring, Esq., M. P.,
Under Secretary of State for War.

War Office, 13 April 1861.

Sir,

I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 9th instant, in which you remonstrate against the decision not to permit you to compete for an appointment in the Army Medical Service.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Lord Herbert regrets that the opinion of the Board of Medical Officers, by whom you were examined, was to the effect that you are constitutionally unfit for employment in the various northern climates in which the British army is called upon to serve.

I am to add, that a copy of the report of the Medical Board having been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Herbert presumed that the result would have been communicated to you from the India Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

D. R. Thompson, Esq., M.D.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.
Correspondence.

Dr.
D. R. Thompson.

Sir, 97, Marylebone-road, 17 April 1861.

I HAVE received with surprise and mortification your letter of the 13th of April, stating that, in the opinion of a Board of Medical Officers, I was constitutionally unfit for employment in the various northern climates in which the British army is called upon to serve. I have now been more than one year in England, exposed to the severest winter almost known, and I have never been ill for a single day.

Under the most trying circumstances of a pestilential climate in Burmah I constantly preserved my health, and was never absent from hospital duties for a day; moreover, previously to my examination by the Medical Board, Dr. White, the Government examiner, had pronounced me physically eligible to compete. I respectfully beg, therefore, to ask in what way I am constitutionally unfitted to be employed in northern climates; and I must appeal against the decision of a medical opinion which I feel is not founded on fact, and I am quite willing to submit myself to examination by medical men attached to Life Insurance Offices. I cannot believe that I am to be deprived of the rights of a British subject guaranteed by Acts of Parliament, Her Majesty's gracious proclamation of August 1858, and the recent declaration of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, because I was born in India, and with a bare shade of native blood inherited from one parent; but I have reason to fear that such is the fact, as I have seen a letter addressed by Dr. Gibson, Director General of the Army Medical Department, to Mr. W. Lyons, who was born in India, and now studying for a commission in the Army Medical Service, stating that he will only be eligible to attend the next competitive examination for appointment in the Medical Department of the Army in case both his parents are Europeans.

I have, &c.

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.,
Major General.

(signed) *D. R. Thompson*, M.D.

Sir, War Office, 27 April 1861.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 17th instant, in which you urge a reconsideration of the decision by which you are debarred from entering the Army Medical Service.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, that the officers composing the Medical Board by which you were examined, were selected as being specially qualified from their knowledge and experience, to advise the Secretary of State as to whether you and others similarly situated, were constitutionally capable of serving for any length of time in northern climates; and Lord Herbert, much as he regrets the disappointment which the decision has occasioned you, feels bound to give effect to the opinion which he has received from those officers on the subject.

I am, &c.

D. R. Thompson, Esq., M.D.

(signed) *Ed. Lugard.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Correspondence.

Mr. D. Picachy.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mr. *D. Picachy.*

(18,858—183.)

No. 54, Bernard-street, Russell Square,
12 November 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to a notification in to-day's "Times," I beg the favour of you letting me know if the candidates for the Indian Medical Service are to conform to the same rules as those for the Home Service, or if they will be allowed to present themselves under the old rules of the Indian service.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *D. Picachy.*

To the Secretary, Medical Department,
War Office.

No. 3.
Correspondence.
Mr. D. Picachy.

Army Medical Department,
20 November 1860.

Sir,

In reply to your note of the 12th instant, relative to the Indian medical examination, I have the honour to acquaint you that the subject is at present under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, and as soon as I receive hisdecision you will be duly informed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

D. Picachy, Esq.,
54, Bernard-street, Russell Square, W. C.

(18,858—183 A.)

No. 54, Bernard-street, Russell Square,
20 November 1860.

Sir,

In being notified that no separate examination is to take place next January for the Indian Medical Service, and presuming, therefore, that all competitors will be required to conform to the rules now applicable for admission into Her Majesty's British Medical Staff, I beg respectfully to lay the following circumstances of my case before you.

I am a British-born subject and graduated at the Medical College in Calcutta, but since then, obtained my degree from the Royal College of Surgeons here. I held an uncovenanted appointment under the East India Company for upwards of six years, which I resigned after the late mutiny, for the express purpose of coming to England for this competitive examination, and being eligible for it, particularly in reference to qualifications and age, according to the regulations hitherto in operation.

I am now, however, 27 years old, and would deem it a great hardship indeed, after the heavy pecuniary expenses I have incurred, and the preparation I have been making for some time past, to be precluded from competing at the ensuing term, owing to changes in the regulations which I could not have anticipated.

Venturing, therefore, to solicit your kind and favourable consideration to this my representation, and begging to be allowed to enter upon the ensuing competition,—

I beg, &c.
(signed) *D. Picachy.*

To Dr. J. B. Gibson, C.B.,
Director General Army Medical Department.

(18,858—183.)

Army Medical Department,
7 December 1860.

Sir,

In forwarding the enclosed Form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department," in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

D. Picachy, Esq.
54, Bernard-street, Russell Square, W.C.

P. S.—There will not in future be any appointments made for special service in India, but the Secretary of State for War will permit any gentleman under 28 years of age, who has been studying for the Indian Medical Service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

No. 3.
Correspondence.

Mr. D. Picachy.

(18,858—183 B.)

To Dr. *J. R. Gibson*, Director General, Army Medical Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 18,858—183, of the 7th instant, I beg to return the schedule therewith sent, filled up as far as I am able at present.

I have, in addition, my certificates from the Medical College of Bengal, and am at present attending King's College.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Picachy.*

Qualifications and Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

For particulars, see case of Dr. Thompson, page 8.

(18,858—183 B.)

Schedule of Qualifications.

Recommended by John A. Power, L. M., Cantab., M. R. C. P., Lond.

I, David Picachy, twenty-seven (27) years of age, in March last, a candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the Army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare that I am unmarried, and that I labour under no mental nor constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate.

I have a diploma in surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, dated 26th October 1855.

(signed) *David Picachy.*

54, Bernard-street, Russell-square, W. C.
10 December 1860.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 14 December 1860.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a schedule of your professional education, I have the honour to acquaint you that by the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, regulating the admission of medical officers to the Indian Military Forces, it is laid down that a candidate must possess both a medical and surgical qualification before he can be admitted to the competitive examination for a commission, and it will be equally necessary for you to obtain a degree in medicine, or license to practise it, in addition to your diploma in surgery, before your name can be placed on the list of candidates for general service, for the examination which will take place in February 1861 ; the Secretary of State for War having sanctioned any gentleman under 28 years of age, who has been studying for the Indian Medical Service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department of the Army, provided he has the qualifications otherwise requird.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

D. Picachy, Esq,
54, Bernard-street, Russell-square.

To the Secretary of State for War, Pall Mall.

Sir,

In consequence of a very recent order by which persons of a mixed European and native parentage, like myself, are precluded from entering the Army Medical Service, I beg to lay the following circumstances of my case before you, in the hope that the boon of compensation which has been granted to some may likewise be extended to me.

I was

I was born in Calcutta, where my father and myself both held service under the late East India Company, and he is now a Government pensioner. I was a sub-assistant surgeon in the Bengal Presidency for upwards of six years, and I resigned my appointment there for the special purpose of presenting myself as a candidate for the Indian Medical Service, I arrived in England in March 1860, since which time two changes have been introduced which I could not have anticipated, viz., the amalgamation of the Queen's and India medical services, and more especially the rule above alluded to.

In accordance, however, with the regulations heretofore in operation, I have incurred the heavy expense of passage money, and obtained such certificates of qualification as were deemed requisite, and which are now completely lost to me. A memorandum of these I enclose, as also extracts from correspondence relating thereto with the Director General of the Army Medical Department.

I regret my means will not admit of my prolonging my stay here to ascertain the result of this my solicitation, which I leave to your favourable consideration. I sail to-morrow for Calcutta, but Mr. J. C. Tompkins, of 18, York Place, Baker-street, Portman-square, will act on my behalf, and furnish any other information that may be needed.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *D. Picachy*,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England,
and Graduate Bengal Medical College.

54, Bernard-street, Russell-square,
London, 3 May 1861.

P.S.—Statement of monies actually expended by me:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For passage per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer from Calcutta - - -	102	–	–			
Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	117	–	–			
For certificates referred to by accompanying documents - - - - - - - -	29	8	–			
				248	8	–
For value of appointment as sub-assistant surgeon of second grade resigned as above-mentioned - - - - - - -	200	–	–			
For private practice abandoned from February 1860 to June 1861 - - - - - -	200	–	–			
				400	–	–
			£.	648	8	–

(signed) *D. Picachy*, M.R.C.S.L.

Memorandum of Certificates obtained in conformity to the old Regulations for Admission into the Indian Medical Service.

Certificates from King's College for medical, surgical and midwifery practice.
Certificate of operative surgery from Bartholomew's Hospital.
Certificate of attendance at the Charing Cross Opthalmic Hospital.
Certificate of attendance at the Insane Asylum at the Bethlem Hospital.

Sir, War Office, 14 May 1861.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you for the consideration of Sir C. Wood, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Picachy, in which he applies for redress for not having been allowed to compete for an appointment in the Army Medical Department.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India. (signed) *Ed. Lugard.*

No. 3.
Correspondence.
Mr. D. Picachy.

Sir, War Office, 14 May 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, in which you represent the hardship which has been inflicted upon you, in consequence of your not having been allowed to compete for an appointment in the Army Medical Department, and to acquaint you in reply that Lord Herbert has caused your letter to be referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

I am at the same time to remind you that you were informed in December last, by the Director General of the Army Medical Department, that you were ineligible to compete for such appointment, on the ground of your not being possessed of a license to practice medicine, and that you have not since reported yourself to have acquired this qualification.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ed. Lugard.*

D. Picachy, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Sir, India Office, 3 June 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th ultimo, forwarding copy of an application from Mr. Picachy for compensation for not having been allowed to compete for an appointment in the Army Medical Department. As it appears that this gentleman failed to pass at the examination held in July last for the Indian Medical Service, Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that he is not entitled to compensation from this office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence,
&c. &c. &c.
War Office.

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
Correspondence.
Dr. S. P. Andy.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Dr. *S. P. Andy.*

(18,858–184.)

To the Secretary Medical Department, War Office.

5, Noël Street, Islington, N.,
Sir, 12 November 1860.

BEING given to understand that the examination for the Indian Medical Service will be conducted along with the Home Army Medical Service, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me whether the examination will be conducted under the usual rules of the Indian Army, or that of the present rules of the British Army.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *S. Pulney Andy*, M. D.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 20 November 1860.

IN reply to your note of the 12th instant, relative to the Indian Medical Examination, I have the honour to acquaint you that the subject is at present under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, and as soon as I receive his decision you will be duly informed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

Dr. S. Pulney Andy,
5, Noel Street, Islington, N.

No. 4.
Correspondence.

Dr. S. P. Andy.

(18,858–184 A.)

5 Noel Street, Islington,
20 November 1860.

Sir,

I AM a native of India, and received my medical education at Madras Medical College. On the faith of existing regulations as to age and qualifications for admission into Her Majesty's Service in India, I came to England for the express purpose of competing for medical commission in Her Majesty's Indian forces.

I have qualified myself according to the hitherto existing regulations, and have for some months been anxiously preparing for the competition which I understood was likely to take place next February.

The new regulations promulgated within the last few days, without previous notice, assimilating the qualifications as to age, &c., in the hitherto distinct services, have disqualified me (for I am above the prescribed age of 26), and without any fault or neglect on my part, have utterly blighted my prospects, and reasonable expectation of attaining a position, which has long been the object of my ambition, and for which I have made such great pecuniary and other sacrifices.

Seeing, therefore, that I could not possibly have foreseen or guarded against this unexpected change of arrangements, and that I had taken this step, of such serious importance to me, on the faith of publicly recognised regulations, I venture to beg for your kind and favourable consideration of my case, and that I may still be allowed to enter upon the ensuing competition.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *S. Pulney Andy*, M. D.

To the Director General of the
Army Medical Department.

(18,858–184.)

Army Medical Department,
7 December 1860.

Sir,

In forwarding the enclosed form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department" in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

S. P. Andy, Esq.,
5, Noel Street, Islington, N.

P. S.—There will not, in future, be any appointments made for special service in India, but the Secretary of State for War will permit any gentleman under 28 years of age, who has been studying for the Indian Medical Service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

(18,858–184 B.)

5, Noel-street, Islington, N.
10 December 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 18,858—184 A., dated 7th instant, I have the honour to return the enclosed form, filled as requested; and that with regard to the rules it contains requiring a distinct diploma both in surgery and medicine, I beg to bring to your favourable consideration that I have hitherto qualified myself on the faith of the then existing regulations for the Indian Service, in the 3d para. of which it states, "A diploma in surgery, or a degree in medicine, provided an examination in surgery be required for such a degree, from somebody

No. 4. Correspondence.

Dr. S. P. Andy.

competent by law to grant or confer such diploma or degree;" and as the fulfilment of the present requirements so suddenly demanded does not, I am sorry to say, give me time enough to obtain a distinct diploma in surgery, and as the examination for the degree which I now hold as "Doctor of Medicine" from the University of St. Andrews comprised both the subjects of surgery as well as medicine, I therefore pray that you will kindly permit the diploma to be sufficient for both purposes.

I have, &c.

J. B. Gibson, Esq., M. D., C. B.,
Director General
Army Medical Department.

(signed) *S. Pulney Andy*, M. D.

QUALIFICATIONS and EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

For particulars, see case of Dr. Thompson, page 8.

SCHEDULE OF QUALIFICATIONS.

I, SENJEE PULNEY ANDY, 27 years of age, in May last, a candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the Army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare that I am unmarried, and that I labour under no mental nor constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate.

I have the degree of M. D. from the University of St. Andrews, 28th September 1860.

(signed) *Senjee Pulney Andy*, M.D.

5, Noel-street, Islington, N.,
10 December 1860.

Army Medical Department,
14 December 1860.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a schedule of your professional education, I have the honour to acquaint you that by the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, regulating the admission of medical officers to the Indian Military Forces, it is laid down that a candidate must possess both a medical and surgical qualification before he can be admitted to the competitive examination for a commission, and it will be equally necessary for you to obtain a diploma or license to practise surgery in addition to your degree in medicine, before your name can be placed on the list of candidates for general service, for the examination which will take place in February 1861, the Secretary of State for War having sanctioned any gentleman under 28 years of age, who has been studying for the Indian Medical Service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department of the Army, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

I have, &c.

Dr. S. P. Andy,
5, Noel-street, Islington, N.

(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

(18,858–184 C.)

5, Noel-street, Islington, N.
1 February 1861.

Sir,

IN compliance to the request contained in your letter, No. 18,858—184 B., dated 14th December 1860, I beg to state for your information, that I have obtained the diploma of member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and trust that you will be pleased to place my name on the list of candidates for the next competitive examination.

I have, &c.

To the Director General
of the Army Medical Department.

(signed) *S. Pulney Andy*, M.D.

No. 4.
Correspondence.

Dr. S. P. Andy.

(18,858-184 C.)

Army Medical Department,
6 February 1861.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, I have now the honour to inform you that the next competitive examination will take place at Chelsea Hospital, on Monday the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

You will therefore be pleased to attend at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, bringing with you your degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates of age, and moral character, and letter of recommendation for examination and registry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

Dr. S. P. Andy, 5, Noel-street,
Islington, N.

(18,858-184 D.)

Senjee Pulney Andy, M.D., St. Andrews.

I CERTIFY that I have examined this gentleman's diploma, degree, and certificates, and find the same in conformity with the regulations.

Certificate of age herewith, scarcely formal, but the best he can obtain.

Army Medical Department,
12 February 1861.

T. G. Fitzgerald, Staff Surgeon.

(18,858-184 D.)

THIS is to certify that I have known S. Pulney Andy from his infancy; he is of respectable parentage, and to the best of my recollection that he was born about the commencement of May, in the year of 1833 (Eighteen hundred and Thirty-three), at Trichinopoly, in the suburbs of Madras Presidency.

(signed) *Mootooveeroo*, Subr-Major,
25th Regiment, N. I.

Madras, 16 January 1860.

Army Medical Department,
16 February 1861.

Sir,

ADVERTING to previous correspondence, I have now the honour to request you will call upon me at this office on Monday morning next, the 18th instant, instead of attending at Chelsea Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

S. P. Andy, Esq., M.D.
5, Noel-street, Islington.

5, Noel-street, Islington, N.
19 February 1861.

Sir,

WITH reference to the verbal intimation received from you yesterday, stating that natives of India were not eligible for employment in the military service, I have the honour to request that you will kindly favour me with a copy of any rules issued by order of the Government, or any Act of Parliament to that effect. The objection now stated should have been made at once when I applied last year for admission to the examination, which application, on the contrary, met the sanction of the Secretary of State for War; and you directed me to obtain a diploma in surgery, in addition to my degree in medicine, in order to render myself thoroughly eligible according to the recent rules of the service, for the accomplishment of which I have undergone considerable heavy expense, both in money and time.

No. 4.
Correspondence.
Dr. S. P. Andy.

2. If the Bengal mutiny has been a cause to exclude Indians from the military service, I beg to state that I am the first native from the loyal presidency of Madras, and a man of the highest order of caste, who has offered himself for a medical commission. I came to England on the faith of the advertised promises of Her Majesty's Government, thereby infringing the most revered laws of my country, rendering myself subject to excommunication from my relatives and friends, besides from native society. I am sorry to be obliged to add that if this news of my disappointment should reach India, it will create a great deal of grievance and mistrust in the faith of the British Government. Such combined grievances, chiefly relating to caste, as your Government are aware, had been the cause of the late mutiny.

3. The pecuniary remuneration which you stated that the Secretary of State for India is desirous of granting to me, will not in any way enable me to redeem my caste; and as you were the communicant on this subject from the Secretary of State, I deem that it is but right that you should be pleased to lay this my grevance before him, and procure me at least a free passage to Madras, and an appointment as a covenanted civil surgeon, either giving me charge of one of the civil dispensaries in the presidency division or the zillahs (collectorates) upon the same footing as those of the zillah surgeons from the Military Medical Service, with regard to pay, privileges, and status in society. There are other offices, the duties of which I am competent to fulfil; such as of an assay-master, if such appointment is vacant at the Mint; and I trust that if, from State reasons, I am deemed ineligible for the appointment for which, on the faith of the published offers of Government, I have laboured and studied both in India and in England, I may be indemnified by some such appointment, so far as the mere pecuniary loss can be satisfied.

4. I shall, however, in such case, deeply regret that I have not the opportunity of serving Her Majesty in my proper medical capacity, to insure which, I have, with great difficulty, made my way to Great Britain, have passed nearly a year in arduous study in this country, and have obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine, and of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

5. I trust, in conclusion, that you will kindly submit this to Sir Charles Wood with your kind support, and obtain an early reply, as my detention in England will only entail on me unnecessary expense and loss of time.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Senjee Pulney Andy*, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

Dr. J. B. Gibson, C.B., Director General,
Army Medical Department.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Secretary of State for India.

5, Noel-street, Islington, N.
25 February 1861.

Sir,

With reference to the request contained in the note of your private secretary, dated 23d instant, I beg to state that my letter of the 19th submitted through the Director General of the Army Medical Department contains a full statement of my case; however, I now submit a brief account of my wishes to your favourable consideration.

In the hope of obtaining a commission in the Military Medical Service, which was the highest boon that natives of India could aspire to in Her Majesty's service, and for which ambition, in the faith of the publicly advertised promises of Her Majesty, I have laboured and studied, both in India and in this country, I made my way to Great Britain with great difficulty, infringing the most revered laws of my country, although a man of the highest caste; I have submitted to abandon this position, and have rendered myself subject to excommunication from my friends and relations. I have passed nearly a year in arduous study in Britain, and obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, for the accomplishment of which I have undergone considerable heavy pecuniary and other sacrifices.

Dr.

No. 4.
Correspondence.
Dr. S. P. Andy.

Dr. Gibson has informed me that you are desirous of granting me some pecuniary remuneration and an employment in the Civil Service; I beg, therefore, that you will be pleased to provide me with a free passage to Madras, and an appointment as a covenanted civil surgeon, either giving me the charge of one of the civil dispensaries in the presidency division, or the zillahs (collectorates), on the same footing as those of the zillah surgeons from the Military Medical Service, with regard to pay, privileges, and status in society. I beg also to bring to your notice that there is an appointment of the kind I allude to granted by the Madras Government to an apothecary (Dr. J. Howard) who came home and graduated, and who, though yet retained in the subordinate Medical Service, holds an appointment as civil surgeon of Ganjam.

My sincere wish is that my appointment should be granted by the Home Government, and instructions sent to the local Government to have my name enrolled on the list of covenanted civil medical servants, instead of having me employed as an uncovenanted sub-assistant surgeon, which is an inferior appointment, and not in any way equal to compensate my labour, pecuniary loss, and my high professional position.

I trust in conclusion that you will kindly take my case into your liberal and generous consideration, and be pleased to grant my request, and despatch me by the next mail if possible, as my detention in England only entails on me heavy additional expense which I can ill afford.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Senjee Pulney Andy*, M.D., M.R.C.S.L.

Army Medical Department,
27 February 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for the consideration and decision of the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying communication* from Dr. Senjee Pulney Andy, relative to his having been refused admission to the competitive examination of candidates for the Medical Department of the Army.

Letter of 19 February. Page 21.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence,
&c. &c. &c.
War Office.

War Office, 5 March 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lord Herbert to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Director General of the Army Medical Department, by Dr. Senjee Pulney Andy, claiming redress for the disappointment to which he has been subjected by not having been allowed admission to the competitive examination of candidates for the Medical Department of the Army.

In laying this letter before the Secretary of State for India in Council, I am to request that you will observe to him that the statements contained in it appear to Lord Herbert to be deserving of serious consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

H. Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.
India Office.

War Office, 5 March 1861.

Sir,

YOUR letter, dated the 19th ultimo, addressed to the Director General of the Army Medical Department, having been referred to Lord Herbert, I am to state to you in reply that it is with sincere regret his Lordship has learnt the disappointment which you have experienced at the discontinuance of a separate medical service for India. He has transmitted a copy of your letter to the Secretary of State for India in Council for his consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

Dr. Senjee Pulney Andy,
&c. &c. &c.

No 4.
Correspondence.

Dr. S. P. Andy.

Army Medical Department,
5 March 1861.

THE Director General presents his compliments to Mr. Andy, and with reference to previous correspondence, trusts he will be able to make it convenient to call at this office to-morrow at two o'clock p.m.

Dr. S. P. Andy, 5, Noel-street,
Islington, N.

(18,858-184 D.)

Army Medical Department,
6 March 1861.

Sir,

India Office, 19/2/61. Colonel Baker to Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of the varied climates medical officers of Her Majesty's army have to encounter, it has been thought advisable (as will be seen on reference to the enclosed copy of a letter from the India Office) not to subject natives of India to the chances of service out of that country, and it has consequently been decided that native gentlemen should not be permitted to compete for appointments in the general military service. Should you wish to be employed in India, I would suggest that you apply direct to the Secretary of State for India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

Dr. S. P. Andy, 5 Noel-street,
Islington (N.).

India Office, S.W.,
19 March 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that Dr. S. P. Andy has addressed to Sir Charles Wood a direct communication on the subject of his claim to compensation for the disappointment of his expectations to be allowed to compete for admission to the medical department of the Indian army, to which service native gentlemen have hitherto been eligible. I am directed further to observe that the rejection of these gentlemen as candidates for the army medical department rests entirely with the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*,
Colonel.

The Secretary of Military Correspondence,
War Office.

Sir,

India Office, 21 March 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th February, stating the expectations of professional employment with which you came to England, and requesting that a covenanted civil appointment in the medical service in India may be guaranteed to you, and that you may be compensated for the expense which you have incurred for the attainment of professional knowledge in this country.

Sir C. Wood regrets that the changes lately determined upon in the organization of the Indian armies have prevented the fulfilment of your just expectations to be allowed to compete for a commission in the Indian medical department.

He has instructed the Government of India to take into early consideration the subject of the provision of suitable professional employment for native medical gentlemen; and in consideration of the expenses which you have incurred in coming to this country, and in qualifying yourself for the competitive examination, he is prepared to grant you a sum of 100 *l.* on the production of a certificate

cate from Sir J. R. Martin, Examining Physician, that you would have been qualified to compete at the examination for the Indian medical service under the old regulations, and to grant you 100 *l.* in addition as soon as you have taken your passage to return to India.

I have, &c.

Dr. S. P. Andy. (signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

CERTIFIED that I have this day examined the various testimonials and diplomas presented by Mr. P. Andy. They prove that Mr. Andy would have been qualified to compete at the examination for the Indian medical service under the old regulations.

Grosvenor-street, 22 March 1861. (signed) *J. R. Martin.*

100 *l.* passed to Mr. Andy 26 March 1861.
100 *l.* passage „ 28 March 1861.

— No. 5. —

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mr. *Beramjee.*

To Dr. *Gibson*, C. B., Director General, Medical Department, Horse Guards.

University College, Gower-street, W.C.,
Sir, 30 November 1860.

I WOULD beg respectfully to submit the following circumstances for consideration.

I am a native of Bombay, and by birth a Parsee. I have completed a five years' course of study in medicine, and possess the diploma of the Grant Medical College of Bombay.

In May of last year I left India with the special object of qualifying myself to compete for admission into Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and had hoped to have presented myself for examination in June of next year, but according to the regulations, only lately issued, I find that candidates must be unmarried.

Like the great majority of, not only my own class, but of the inhabitants of India generally, I have, although only now 24 years of age, been married for several years; and I may mention that of the 50 students, or thereabouts, now attending the medical college in Bombay, certainly not more than five are unmarried.

I would, therefore, very respectfully venture to represent that, not only would the enforcement of the above-named regulation have the effect of practically nullifying Her Majesty's gracious decision, that the natives of India should be allowed to present themselves for examination along with the rest of her subjects, but that it would fall with particular severity upon myself, as on the faith of the regulations until now in force, I have undergone the expense of coming to this country solely with the before-named object.

May I, therefore, venture to hope that the regulation in question may not be enforced in my case; and on behalf of those of my countrymen, who may in future, like myself, be desirous of obtaining the high honour of an appointment in Her Majesty's Indian service, I would likewise very humbly presume to solicit that the same exemption may be applied to them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Muncherjee-Beramjee,*
Graduate of the Grant Medical College of Bombay.

No. 5.
Correspondence.

Mr. Beramjee.

Army Medical Department,
5 December 1860.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, conveying the Sanction of the Secretary of State for War to candidates for medical appointments in the army, who have been studying with a view to enter the Indian Medical Service, being admitted to the next competitive examination, up to 28 years of age, I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Herbert, the enclosed application from one of the gentlemen in question, begging on account of the reasons therein set forth, that his marriage may not be considered as rendering him ineligible.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence,
&c. &c. &c.
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Gibson,*
Director General.

Extract from Minute of Secretary of State for War, dated 13 December 1860.

Under the circumstances, which are exceptional, this may be allowed, but, as a rule, our conditions must be observed.

To Dr. *Gibson*, C. B., Director General, Army Medical Department.

University College, Gower-street,
22 February 1861.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to inform you that I have a diploma in medicine from the Grant Medical College of Bombay. This was obtained by me in April 1860, after undergoing a prolonged examination, conducted by a special Government examiner, three assessors, and by the professors of the college. I beg to mention also that the Grant Medical College is one of the foreign medical schools recognised by the University of London.

The diploma in question is forwarded, with this letter, for your inspection, and I await your decision, whether it will be recognised as a degree in medicine at the competitive examination for assistant surgeons in August next.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Muncherjee Beramjee Colah.*

Army Medical Department,
4 March 1861.

Sir,

Diploma in medicine.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, with its inclosure (herewith returned), I have the honour to inform you that the diploma of the Grant Medical College is not admitted as the medical qualification required to be possessed by candidates for the Army Medical Department.

India Office, 19/2/61. Colonel Baker to Secretary of Military "Correspondence."

I beg also to acquaint you, that in consequence of the varied climates medical officers of Her Majesty's army have to encounter, it has been thought advisable (as will be seen on reference to the inclosed copy of a letter from the India Office), not to subject natives of India to the chances of service, out of that country; and it has in consequence been decided, that native gentlemen should not be permitted to compete for appointments in the general military service.

Should you wish to be employed in India, I would suggest that you apply to the Secretary of State for India.

I have &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

M. Beramjee, Esq.,
University College, Gower-street, W.C.

No. 5.
Correspondence.
Mr. Beramjee.

Army Medical Department, 5 March 1861.

The Director General presents his compliments to Mr. Beramjee, and with reference to previous correspondence, trusts he will be able to make it convenient to call at this office to-morrow, at two o'clock, p. m.

M. Beramjee, Esq.,
University College, Gower-street.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Herbert*, Secretary of State for War, &c. &c. &c.

University College, Gower-street, W.C.,
My Lord, —April 1861.

I beg most respectfully to submit the following statement for your Lordship's consideration.

I am a Parsee by birth, a native of Bombay, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. I came to London in June of last year, with the especial object of competing for an appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. Though I had completed a five years' course of medical studies in Bombay, I resolved to spend 12 months in study in this country to further my medical knowledge, and to qualify myself the better for an appointment in the army. About the beginning of November last, it was announced that, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian and British forces, there would in future, be only one examination for both the services, and that out of the successful candidates, a certain number would be appointed to Her Majesty's Indian forces. It was also announced that the candidates would be admitted for examination under the same regulations which were applicable to home service. As one of these regulations required that all candidates should be unmarried, and as I was married, it formed an objection to my being admitted for examination. I consequently represented my case by a written application, dated 29th November 1860, to the Director General of the Army Medical Department, who submitted the same to your Lordship, and I was thereafter informed that your Lordship had decided it in my favour. To my utter disappointment, however, I learned from the Director General on the 5th ultimo, that as natives of India, of native parentage, are deemed by your Lordship unfit for entering into Her Majesty's general medical service on account of their supposed physical incapability to perform the active duties of medical officers in cold climates, such as Canada, I will not be allowed to offer myself for examination.

I would, however, humbly venture to hope that the consideration of the following facts will induce your Lordship to rescind the above decision in my case:—

1st. Natives of India are of various denominations, manners, and customs. They differ widely in their mode of life. Their constitutions are different, and in some races, the power of resisting the vicissitudes of climate is very great. I believe, however, that I am correct in stating, that of all the natives of India, none are more English in constitution, and in mode of life generally, than my own countrymen, the Parsees.

2d. The Parsees of the present day, live in all parts of the world; a few are in Australia, a large number in China, many now in England, and within the last year, two of them have established themselves in New York. For the last 50 years or more, the Parsees have borne the severe cold winters of Canton and Shanghai, without the least inconvenience to their health or risk to their life. Within the last six years, they have established themselves in London, and later still, in Liverpool and Manchester, and are at this day here in sufficient numbers (about 45, including children of all ages) to enable a fair inference to be drawn. It is an unquestionable fact, that they have borne several winters, and the last, a most severe one, with perfect impunity. I am moreover able to say, that they follow their different occupations with an increased amount of mental and bodily labour, and yet enjoy better health and strength than they did in India. In my own case, I beg to state, that during the past severe winter, I have, with ordinary warm clothing, been called out at all hours, during the night as well as day, to attend to medical duties, without experiencing any bad effects whatever. On the

No. 5. Correspondence. Mr. Beramjee.

contrary, though working mentally for a longer time during the 24 hours than I used to do in India, I have actually improved in health since I arrived in this country.

I trust your Lordship will excuse the length of this communication, and most anxiously awaiting your decision,

I beg to subscribe myself, &c.

Muncherjee Beramjee Colah.

Army Medical Department,
13 April 1861.

Sir,

Adverting to your application for an appointment in the Medical Department of the Army, I have the honour to request you will be pleased to inform me whether you are willing to compete at the next competitive examination, (should you be otherwise qualified) when it takes place, for an appointment on the staff, for service on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

M. Beramjee, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
University College, Gower-street.

War Office, 18 April 1861.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — instant, in which you request a reconsideration of the decision under which you are prohibited from competing for an appointment in the Army Medical Service.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, that Lord Herbert has taken the opinion of those best competent, from their knowledge and experience, to advise him on the subject, and the result being to confirm his own previous impression as to the constitutional unfitness of the native and mixed races of India and other tropical countries to sustain for any length of time the climate of our northern regions, his Lordship is under the necessity of adhering to the decision arrived at.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

M. B. Colah, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

To Dr. *Gibson*, c.b., Director General, Army Medical Department.

University College, Gower-street, W.C.,
19 April 1861.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, desiring to know whether I would be willing to compete for an appointment on the staff for service on the West Coast of Africa.

In reply, I beg respectfully to remind you that I studied in Bombay, and came over to this country for the especial object of competing for an appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Forces. As the Indian and British Forces have been since united into one Royal general service, it is but just that, as a natural born subject of Her Majesty, I be admitted, like other candidates, to the competitive examination for the general service, without any special conditions.

I am prepared, if successful, to serve in any part of the world to which in the course of duty I may be sent; but I feel that my submission to the special terms now proposed, would be not only prejudicial to myself, but imply my acquiescence in what I cannot but regard as an injustice to my countrymen.

I respectfully request that you will be pleased to favour me with an early reply, as my medical studies in England are now drawing to a close.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Muncherjee Beramjee Colah.*

No. 5.
Correspondence.
Mr. Beramjee.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 27 April 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you that as it appears by a communication from the India Office that the Secretary of State for India is of opinion that natives of that country, born of native parents, are unsuited for general service in the British Army; I am unable to sanction your being admitted to the competitive examination for appointment in the Medical Department of the Army.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

M. Beramjee, Esq.,
University College, Gower-street, W.C.

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Correspondence.
Mr.
J. G. G. Grant

Correspondence relative to Mr. *J. G. G. Grant.*

Sir, 8 Walcot Place West, Kennington Road.

Having failed in obtaining definite information, I am compelled to trouble you. To be brief, I was sent from India by my father, with the express view of studying for Her Majesty's Indian forces; and though European, I was sufficiently long in that country to speak the language well. Having obtained the Edinburgh M. D., I laboured to fulfil every condition imposed by the late Indian regulations, which gave me to understand that "all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, between 21 and 28 years of age," and of sound health, would be eligible, provided that they could produce in addition to a degree in medicine, including a surgical examination (which the Edinburgh M. D. does), certificates of extra attendance on classes, and hospitals therein specified. All these conditions have I fulfilled to the letter, necessitating, need I add, extra outlay; and now, at the "eleventh hour," after much anxiety, you may conceive my serious surprise and disappointment, on receiving from the India Office an intimation to the effect that "all candidates" at the next examination will be subject to the regulations issued by the War Office"! not only rendering past labour in conforming to the late regulations of no avail, but imposing a restriction as to age in itself sufficient to exclude me, for I am past 26 and nearer 27; thus compelling me to return to India after expenditure of time and means, without obtaining the sole object of my studies in Britain. Surely I am mistaken in supposing the new regulations to apply retrospectively, and without consideration for one, who, though qualified according to regulations but lately supplied him, and, so to speak, ready for the next examination, would thus be excluded from the only opportunity of competing, and by circumstances over which he could have no control?

It would only be with the certainty of being admitted to the next examination under the late regulations that I could now afford to delay here longer.

Apologising for the trouble I cause you, and with confidence in your kindly aid,—

I am, &c.
(signed) *James G. G. Grant,* M. D.

J. B. Gibson, M. D., C. B.
Director General Army Medical Department.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 6 December 1860.

In forwarding the enclosed form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed

No. 6. Correspondence.

Mr. J. G. G. Grant.

outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department" in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

J. G. G. Grant, Esq.
8, Walcot-place West, Kennington-road.

P.S.—There will not in future be any appointments made for special service in India, but the Secretary of State for War will permit any gentleman under 28 years of age who has been studying for the Indian Medical Service to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

8, Walcot-place West, Kennington-road,
Sir, 8 December 1860.

In accordance with your instructions, dated 6th December, No. 18,858–188, I have the honour to enclose you the form, filled up to the best of my present ability. Before the next examination I could obtain a qualification in surgery, in addition to the M.D. I already possess. On the strength of the late Indian regulations (which held no objection to the married), and with the hope of an appointment in Her Majesty's Indian forces after the usual examination, I married in August last before leaving Scotland, to avoid the expense and delay of a return to that country, understanding at that time that I should most probably (if successful) be sent to Chatham, and thence to India; but the recent alteration in regulations (as I see by the schedule supplied) excludes me from the next examination, unless my unfortunate case be deemed worthy of consideration. Apologising for further trouble on a subject in which I have reason already to thank you,—

I am, &c.
(si ned) *J. G. G. Grant.*

J. B. Gibson, M. D., C. B.,
Director General Army Medical Department.

Qualifications and Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

For particulars, see case of Dr. Thompson, page 8.

Schedule of Qualifications.

I, James George Garrow Grant, 26 years of age in January last, *vide* accompanying certificate, a candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the Army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare that I am not unmarried, and that I labour under no mental nor constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate.

I have the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh, dated 1st August 1859.

(signed) *James George Garrow Grant.*

8, Walcot-place West, Kennington-road,
8 December 1860.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 15 December 1860.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a schedule of your professional education, I have the honour to acquaint you that by the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, regulating the admission of medical officers to the Indian Military Service, it is laid down that a candidate must

must possess both a medical and a surgical qualification before he can be admitted to the competitive examination for a commission, and it will be equally necessary for you to obtain a diploma or license to practise surgery, in addition to your degree in medicine, before your name can be placed on the list of candidates for general service for the examination which will take place in February 1861, the Secretary of State for War having sanctioned any gentleman under 28 years of age, who has been studying for the Indian Medical Service, to compete at the next examination for appointments in the Medical Department of the Army, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

J. G. G. Grant, Esq.,
8, Walcot-place West, Kennington-road.

I beg to add that the subject of marriage is at present under the consideration of Mr. Secretary Herbert.

Sir, 8, Walcot-place, Kennington-road.

Will you oblige me with any information in your power, with regard to the subject of my last letter, dated 8 December 1860? I am sorry to trouble you, but if permitted to compete at the approaching examination in February, I shall require as much time as possible to prepare in qualifications for the purpose.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. G. G. Grant*, M.D.

The Secretary,
Army Medical Department,
6, Whitehall-yard.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 9 January 1861.

With reference to my letter of the 5th,* and to your reply of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed applications from Messrs. J. J. G. Grant and E. Foster, candidates for appointments in the army, who have been studying with a view to enter the Indian Medical Service, and who are both married, soliciting that the latter circumstance may not be considered an objection to their being allowed to attend the next competitive examination.

* Page 26.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

The Secretary for Military Correspondence,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, War Office, 21 January 1861.

I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 9th instant, with its applications (herewith returned), from Messrs. J. J. G. Grant and E. Foster, who had been studying for the Indian Medical Service, to be allowed to attend the next competitive examination for medical appointments in the army, notwithstanding the fact of their being married.

In reply, I am to state, that as much embarrassment might be caused by complying with these gentlemen's wishes, Lord Herbert would wish them to be informed that their request cannot be granted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Paulet.*

The Director General
of the Army Medical Department.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.
Correspondence.

Mr.
J. G. G. Grant.

Army Medical Department,
25 January 1861.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence, relative to your being allowed to attend the next competitive examination for medical appointments in the army, notwithstanding the fact of your being married, I have now the honour to inform you that, the subject having been under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, his Lordship has decided that your application cannot be entertained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

J. G. G. Grant, Esq.,
8, Walcot-place W., Kennington-road.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Correspondence.

Mr. E. Foster.

Correspondence relative to Mr. *E. Foster.*

39, Bloomsbury-street, New Oxford-street, W.C.,
8 December 1860.

Sir,

Having observed in the "Lancet" an advertisement that in future there will be no special examination for the Indian Medical Service, I beg to ask whether gentlemen who are married will be admitted as candidates for any branch of the Army Medical Service, if it be necessary for all candidates to be between 21 and 26 years of age, and to possess a double qualification.

Is the diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, received as a double qualification?

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Foster.*

J. B. Gibson, Esq.,
Army Medical Department.

Army Medical Department,
12 December 1860.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that any candidate over 26, but under 28 years of age, who can afford satisfactory evidence that he has been studying with a view of entering the Indian Medical Service (now abolished), will be allowed to attend the next competitive examination for candidates for commissions in the general service, provided he has the qualifications otherwise required; and with regard to the marriage of such candidates, this subject is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

I beg to add that a double qualification is indispensable, one to practise medicine, and one to practise surgery, which must be obtained from two distinct bodies. The diploma referred to by you can be received as a surgical qualification only.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

E. Foster, Esq., 39, Bloomsbury-street,
New Oxford-street, W.C.

No. 7.
Correspondence.
Mr. E. Foster.

39, Bloomsbury-street, New Oxford-street, W.C.,
Sir, 12 December 1860.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and to thank you for the information you have afforded me. I would further beg to ask if the license of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, will be received as a medical qualification; also, how soon and by what means I shall ascertain the decision of the Secretary of State regarding married candidates? Your letter bears number 18,858—203.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Foster.*

J. B. Gibson, Esq., Director General; or
The Under Secretary of State for War.

P.S.—Please send me a copy of the regulations for the Army Medical Service; also, one of chart to be filled up.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 17 December 1860.

IN forwarding the enclosed form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department" in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

E. Foster, Esq., 39, Bloomsbury-street,
New Oxford Street, W.C.

P.S.—The license of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, is not received as a medical qualification for appointments in the army, and the decision of the Secretary of State for War relative to marriage will be communicated to you as soon as I am informed of the same.

39, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.,
Sir, New Oxford-street, 18 December 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge yours of yesterday; and beg to state that, as the Hall of Ireland is not acknowledged by the Army Board as a medical qualification, I shall not be able to present myself at the next examination; but as the service is my future object, I await your reply regarding marriage. Your last communication bears number 18,858-203 A.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Foster.*

J. R. Gibson, Esq.,
Director General.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 5 January 1861

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to request you will immediately return the schedule sent you on the 17th December last, filled up as far as your education has proceeded; and with regard to marriage, I beg to inform you that the subject is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

E. Foster, Esq.,
39, Bloomsbury-street, New Oxford-street,
W.C.

No. 7. Correspondence. Mr. E. Foster.

Mr. Foster's application referred to Secretary for Medical Correspondence; 9th January; *see* supra, page 31.

For War Office reply, dated 21 January; *see* supra, page 31.

Army Medical Department,
25 January 1861.

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence relative to your being allowed to attend the next competitive examination for medical appointments in the army, notwithstanding the fact of your being married, I have now the honour to inform you that, the subject having been under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, his Lordship has decided that your application cannot be entertained.

(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

E. Foster, Esq.,
39, Bloomsbury-street, New Oxford-street,
W. C.

— No. 8. —

No. 8. Correspondence. Mr. Goodall.

Correspondence relative to Mr. *Goodall.*

(18,858—263.)

James Brown Gibson, Esq., M.D., C.B., Director General, Army Medical Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will forward me information respecting the time during which the next Army Medical Examinations will occur, and other particulars necessary to be known.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Goodall,* M.D.,
Honorary Physician Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

(18,858—263.) Army Medical Department,
31 January 1861.

Sir,

In forwarding the enclosed Form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department" in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,* Director General.

P.S.—The next Competitive Examination will commence on the 18th proximo.

H. Goodall, Esq.,
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

No. 8.
Correspondence.
Mr. Goodall.

(18,858—263 A.)

James Brown Gibson, Esq., M.D., C.B., Director General, Army Medical Department.

Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,
4 February 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward you the enclosed Form, with the blanks filled up, as desired. The degree, diploma, &c., I will lodge at the War Office when I go down to London, which will be at the end of this week.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Goodall.*

QUALIFICATIONS and EXAMINATIONS of CANDIDATES for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

FOR particulars, *see* case of Dr. Thompson, page 8.

SCHEDULE OF QUALIFICATIONS.

Recommended by *Allen Thomson*, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow.

I, Henry Goodall, 24 years of age, in January last, a candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the Army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being Gazetted.

I declare that I am unmarried, and that I labour under no mental or constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate.

I have the degree of M.D. from the University of Glasgow.

I have a diploma in surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

(signed) *Henry Goodall.*

2 February 1861,
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

(18,858—263 A.)

Army Medical Department,
6 February 1861.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, I have now the honour to inform you that the next Competitive Examination will take place at Chelsea Hospital, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

You will therefore be pleased to attend at this office on Thursday the 14th instant, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, bringing with you your degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates of age and moral character, and letter of recommendation, for examination and registry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

H. Goodall, Esq.,
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

(18,858—263 B.)

Henry Goodall, M.D. (Glasgow University).

I CERTIFY that this gentleman's degree, diploma and certificates are in conformity with the regulations.

Certificate of Age herewith.

(signed) *Thos. Geo. FitzGerald*,
Staff Surgeon.

No. 8.
Correspondence.
Mr. Goodall.

Register of the Birth of the undermentioned Child.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Parent's Name.	By whom the Ceremony Performed.
Henry - -	2 January 1837	Henry Goodall -	Baptised, 8th January 1837, by me, *Arthur Hamilton*, Chaplain.

Tavoy, 8 January 1837.

(18,858—263 B.)

College, Glasgow, 9 February 1861.

I HAVE much pleasure in recommending Dr. Henry Goodall as well qualified to be a candidate for a medical appointment in the army.

(signed) *Allen Thomson*, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

Army Medical Department,
16 February 1861.

Sir,

ADVERTING to previous correspondence, I have now the honour to request you will call upon me at this office on Monday morning next, the 18th inst., instead of attending at Chelsea Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

H. Goodall, Esq., 1, St. Augustine-road,
Camden Town, N.W.

1, St. Augustine-road, Camden Town,
23 February 1861.

My Lord,

IN having the honour of addressing you, I beg to call your attention to the following facts :—I was a candidate for an appointment in the Medical Department of Her Majesty's General Military Service. My application as a candidate was accepted, and I received a ticket for the examinations, which commenced on the 18th current. According to request, I attended upon the Director General on the morning of the same date, when I was informed by him that he had received orders to exclude from competing at the examinations all those born in India. The reasons given for which were, that it had been found by experience that all such persons are not capable of withstanding the injurious effects of the extremes of climate which Her Majesty's army had to experience. Allow me, with all deference, to state that such a decision, made at such a moment, is extremely unjust for all whom it especially concerns; for me it is particularly so.

First. I have been for the last 10 years a student in this country, between five and six of which I devoted myself strictly to medicine, and for the last two years was a house surgeon in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. I had always in view the military medical service.

Second. My father, Henry Goodall, is at present Surgeon Major in the 25th Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Mercara. He has served for the last 30 years. May I put the question, are Her Majesty's servants to be rewarded for their long services by their children being deprived of the rights which they themselves enjoy?

Third

Third. I was born in Tavoy, one of Her Majesty's Tenasserim provinces, not in India at all.

Lastly. I have resided for above nine years in Scotland without a day's illness of consequence. In colour, habits, and religion, I am a Briton, and legally and physically I am as much a Scotchman as if I had been born and lived all my life in Scotland.

I hope, therefore, you will be pleased to give my case a further consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Goodall.*

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

Sir, War Office, 4 March 1861.

I AM directed by Lord Herbert to acquaint you that your letter, dated 23d inst., has been referred to the Director General of the Army Medical Department, with a view to an inquiry and report whether you, and certain other gentlemen similarly situated, are really, as assumed, constitutionally unfit to withstand the various climates in which you would be required to serve in the event of your obtaining a commission in the Army Medical Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

H. Goodall, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(18,858—263 B.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 5 March 1861.

THE Secretary of State for War having appointed a Board, consisting of Sir R. Martin, Sir John Liddell, and myself, to furnish a report as to your fitness physically for employment in the Army Medical Department, I have the honour to hope you will be able to make it convenient to attend at this office at two p.m. to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

Dr. H. Goodall, 1, St. Augustine Road,
Camden Town, N.W.

Sir, War Office, 23 April 1861.

WITH reference to my letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that Lord Herbert regrets that the opinion of the Board of medical officers, by whom you were examined, was to the effect that you are constitutionally unfit for employment in the various northern climates in which the British army is called upon to serve.

I am to add, that this result would have been communicated to you sooner, but Lord Herbert was under the impression that this had already been done by the Director General of the Army Medical Department.

H. Goodall, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

The Right Honourable Lord Herbert, Secretary of State for War.

1, St. Augustine Road, Camden Town,
My Lord, 1 May 1861.

I HAD the mortification of receiving through Sir Edward Lugard your Lordship's intimation, that the Medical Board appointed by your Lordship to examine me had found me constitutionally unfit for employment in the various northern climates in which the British army is called upon to serve. I am also

No. 8. Correspondence. Mr. Goodall.

a medical man and possessed at least so much of apprehension as to understand the meaning of a rational sentence when uttered in my hearing.

But I am perfectly at a loss to comprehend how I am thus constitutionally unfit. Do the above examiners find any symptoms of lurking disease in any organs of my body? Not if I remember aright the words of the consultation carried on in my hearing.

I was examined for upwards of an hour, during which time I had to strip my chest twice. Sir Ronald Martin and the Director General did not agree. They called in a fourth medical gentleman, who gave my chest a most thorough examination. It was his opinion, that as far as he could find, nothing abnormal existed in my chest.

But, my Lord, I no longer press my rights as a British subject to compete for an assistant surgeonship in the British army. But I hope your Lordship will see the justness of my claim, when I demand to be provided for in an equivalent way. A few strokes of the pen are only necessary to state so simple a sentence as that I am constitutionally unfit; but it becomes a most serious matter with me. Icrave your Lordship to give attention to them for a few moments.

At an early age I was sent to this country for my education; I have been 10 years in it, during which period I was put to the best education that Glasgow could afford. I was three years in the High School of that city, and six at the University. I had not been long at the medical classes, when I read in a pamphlet, the words which caused me so to qualify myself as to be able to compete for an assistant surgeonship in the British army; that pamphlet under the signature and sanction of the British Government. I applied to stand as a candidate. I am found qualified in every point, even physically; for the medical gentlemen appointed to examine the candidates as to their physical condition, after examining me, wrote the word "fit" opposite my name. A card is given me for the examination. Just on the eve of them, I receive a note from the Director General, to attend upon him at his office. When there, I am informed that I am prohibited from competing.

The reason assigned is, that being born in India, my constitution will not be able to endure the various climates Her Majesty's army has to experience.

I am found deficient in a qualification without warning, and suddenly made, and not stated in the above pamphlet, nor in any other paper; that very pamphlet at the time the Director General spoke, was hanging in the waiting room of his office. I resolved to enter the army, because it was the best thing I could do in the circumstances I was placed.

I gave up the situation of house-surgeon, which I held at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, in order to come to London and compete, according to intimation from the Director General, and then I am most unceremoniously thrown adrift.

To set up a practice, it requires means, and to acquire any other settled appointment, influence is necessary. It becomes Her Majesty's Government now, to do me justice by supplying me with either the one or the other; and such means or such an appointment as will place me in station equivalent to that held by an assistant surgeon in the British army. Hoping, that your Lordship will perceive the justness of my claims, and awaiting the hour of a reply,

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Goodall.*

Sir, War Office, 17 May 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to acquaint you in reply that Lord Herbert is unable to admit the claim which you have advanced, and he regrets that he has no appointment at his disposal which would enable him to meet your wishes.

H. Goodall, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

— No. 9. —

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mr. *A. Solomon.*

No. 9.
Correspondence.

Mr. A. Solomon.

(18,858—264.)

No. 8, Saville Row, Walworth Road,
1 February 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to present myself as a candidate for the next competitive examination for Her Majesty's Army Medical Department, and beg to state that owing to the late Indian mutiny, which materially destroyed the Agra church, wherein I was baptized, I had no means of obtaining my baptismal certificate before I left India; nevertheless, I can most confidently assure your Honourable Board that I have not yet passed my 28th year of age, and that I am at present between 21 and 28 years of age, in the strictest sense of the words and required regulation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Solomon.*

Dr. Gibson, C. B.,
Director General H. M. Army,
Medical Department.

(18,858—264.)

Army Medical Department,
2 February 1861.

Sir,

IN forwarding the enclosed form, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to fill up the blanks thereof, so far as your education has proceeded, and immediately return the same to me, with a letter from yourself, addressed outside to the Under Secretary of State for War, War Office, Pall Mall, with the words "Medical Department" in the left hand corner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

A. Solomon, Esq.,
8, Saville Row, Walworth Road.

(18,858—264 A.)

No. 8, Saville Row, Walworth Road,
4 February 1861.

Sir,

I BEG to forward the enclosed form duly filled up by me, and two certificates of moral conduct and character, from Rev. Goiran, Pro. Vicar Apost. of Western Bengal, and Rev. E. Fernandes, senior curate, M. A., as requested per letter No. 18,858—264, of 2d instant, from the Director General Medical Department. I also beg to apply for employment in the medical department of Her Majesty's army, and am ready to comply with every required conditions necessary for general services, whether at home or abroad.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Solomon.*

The Under Secretary of State
for War, War Office.

Cathedral House, 8 October 1860.

I HAVE much pleasure to certify that I have known Mr. Alex. Solomon for many years, and I have found him a most charitable and attentive man in his profession; an exemplary Catholic; and a worthy member of society.

(signed) *E. A. Fernandes,* Senior Curate, M. A.

Calcutta, 8 October 1860.

I have much pleasure of certifying that Mr. T. F. Solomon, who goes to England to get his diploma as M. D., is a good Catholic, and a person for whom I have much esteem.

(signed) *Aug. Goiran,*
Pro. Vicar Apost. of Western Bengal.

No. 9. Correspondence.

Mr. A. Solomon.

QUALIFICATIONS and Examination of Candidates for Commissions in the Army Medical Service.

For particulars, *see* case of Dr. Thompson, page 8.

SCHEDULE of Qualifications.

I, Alexander Solomon, do hereby declare that I was 27 years of age in April last, a candidate for employment in the Medical Department of the army, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service, whether at home or abroad, and to proceed on duty immediately on being Gazetted.

I declare that I am unmarried, and that I labour under no mental nor constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer in any climate.

I have a license to practise medicine from the Calcutta Medical College, recognised by London University.

I have a diploma in surgery from the same institution.

I have a license to practise surgery from the same institution.

Alexander Solomon,
4th February 1861.
8, Saville Row, Walworth Road.

(18,858—264 A.)

Army Medical Department,
9 February 1861.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing a schedule of your professional education, I have the honour to inform you that if you can obtain a decree or license to practise surgery, from two separate and distinct bodies in Great Britain or Ireland, legally authorised to grant such, before the 18th instant, you will be allowed to attend the competitive examination on that day; but you must distinctly understand, that as you will be 28 years of age in April next, you will not be eligible to attend any examination after the present one.

I have, &c
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

A. Solomon, Esq.
8, Saville Row, Walworth Road.

(18,858—264 B.)

8, Saville Row, Walworth Road, S.
11 February 1861.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 18,858—264, dated 9th instant.

As it would be obviously impracticable to obtain the requisite additional qualifications before Monday next, I have, after consultation with Dr. Sharpey, to whom you kindly gave an interview yesterday, made a statement of my case in form of a memorial to Lord Herbert, which I send enclosed, and which I beg you will be so kind as to present to his Lordship on my behalf.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Solomon.*

Dr. Gibson, C. B.,
Director General Army, Medical Department.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Herbert* of *Lea*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War.

The humble Memorial of Alexander Solomon, of Calcutta, sheweth:—

THAT your memorialist went through a full course of medical study, in the medical college of Bengal, and, after passing the prescribed examinations, duly obtained the diploma or certificate of competency to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery, which is conferred by that college, under the authority of Government.

That

That the said diploma has heretofore been accepted as sufficient qualification to enable a candidate to enter into the competitive examination for the commission of assistant surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian forces.

That, in full reliance on such sufficiency of qualification, your memorialist proceeded from Calcutta to London, with the view of undergoing the examination; but that since his arrival in this country he has found that in consequence of the examination for assistant surgeonships in the Indian army having recently merged in the examination conducted under the Army Medical Department, he will be required, in addition to his present qualification, to possess a "degree or license" in medicine, and a diploma or license in surgery, from two separate bodies in Great Britain or Ireland.

That your memorialist is prepared to comply with that condition before receiving a commission, and has, indeed, already taken the preliminary steps for obtaining the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons; but the next examination for medical commissions in the army takes place on Monday, the 18th instant, within which time it is manifestly impracticable for him to fulfil the aforementioned condition, and before another army examination takes place he will be excluded altogether by being beyond the limit of age already extended in his case to 28.

Your memorialist, therefore, humbly begs that, in consideration of these circumstances, your Lordship will be pleased to grant him indulgence so far as to permit him in the meantime to enter the ensuing examination on the 18th instant, in virtue of his diploma from the College of Bengal, but on the express condition that, should he be so fortunate as to be placed, he shall provide himself with the further qualifications from medical bodies in Great Britain before he receives his commission.

Your memorialist trusts he may be permitted to state as additional claims to your Lordship's favourable consideration of his case, that while a student at the Bengal College, he obtained two certificates of honour, and that during the period of the Indian Mutiny, whilst house surgeon to the Medical College Hospital at Calcutta, he did extra duty in order to permit of the accommodation of the hospital being extended to sick and wounded men of Her Majesty's European army, and that in order to render this service, he cheerfully gave up for a time a private practice of (to him) considerable emolument.

(signed) *Alex. Solomon.*

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 12 February 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed memorial from Mr. A. Solomon, a candidate for a commission in the Medical Department of the Army; and under the circumstances stated therein, I beg to recommend that Mr. Solomon may be permitted to attend the competitive examination on Monday, the 18th instant, upon the conditions stated, viz.: that should he be successful, he must, before he can be granted a commission, procure a medical and surgical qualification, in accordance with the existing regulations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson.*
Director General.

The Secretary for
Military Correspondence, &c. &c. &c.
War Office.

Sir, War Office, 18 February 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, for the consideration of Sir Charles Wood, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, forwarding an application from Mr. A. Solomon, a native of India, to be permitted to attend the competitive examination for admission to the medical service of the army.

No. 9. Correspondence. Mr. A. Solomon.

Lord Herbert will be glad to be informed whether Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that Mr. Solomon, and gentlemen similarly situated, should be allowed to compete for these appointments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ed. Lugard.*

The Under Secretary of State
for India, &c. &c. &c.

*** For reply see letter of the 19th February page 5.

(18,858—264 C.)

8, Saville Row, Walworth Road,
19 February 1861.

Sir,

I HAD the honour on Tuesday, the 12th instant, to deliver to you a memorial for presentation to Lord Herbert, praying that his Lordship would be pleased to admit me to the competitive examination for assistant surgeoncy in the army on the 18th instant, on condition that I provided myself with the British qualifications in medicine and surgery before receiving a commission.

I beg leave now respectfully to request you will inform me what answer has been returned to my memorial.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Solomon.*

Dr. Gibson, C.B., Director General,
Medical Department.

War Office, 27 February 1861.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing an application from Mr. A. Solomon to be permitted to attend the competitive examination for admission to the Army Medical Service, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been received in reply to the reference made to the India Office on this subject.

See page 5.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

The Director General
of the Army, Medical Department,
&c. &c. &c.

(Medical.)

Army Medical Department, 5 March 1861.

THE Director General presents his compliments to Mr. Solomon, and with reference to previous correspondence trusts he will be able to make it convenient to call at this office to-morrow at 2 p.m.

A. Solomon, Esq.,
8, Saville Row, Walworth Road.

(Medical 18,858—286.

Army Medical Department,
6 March 1861.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo., I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of the varied climates medical officers of Her Majesty's army have to encounter, it has been thought advisable (as will be seen on reference to the enclosed copy of a letter from the India Office) not to subject natives of India to the chances of service out of that country, and it has consequently been decided that native gentlemen should not be permitted to compete for appointments in the General Military Service. Should you wish to be employed in India, I would suggest that you apply direct to the Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 19/2/61. Colonel Baker to Secretary for Military Correspondence, War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

A. Solomon, Esq.,
8, Saville Row, Walworth Road.

No. 9.
Correspondence.
Mr. A. Solomon.

33, East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.,
13 March 1861.

Sir,

I BEG leave respectfully to solicit your attention to the following representation.

I am a native of India and a natural born subject of Her Majesty. In 1849 I entered the medical college of Bengal, and went through a regular course of medical study in that institution, during which I obtained two certificates of honour, and, after passing the prescribed examinations, received in 1854 the usual diploma, certifying my competency to practise the several branches of medicine.

My main inducement for taking this course was to qualify myself for a medical appointment in the Indian army, which, following the example of more than one of my countrymen, I hoped to obtain through the competitive examination for such appointments.

As, however, the means of defraying the expense of a voyage to England for that purpose were not at my command, I for the next few years did duty as sub-assistant surgeon, and added to my resources by private practice, which I cheerfully abandoned for a time during the exigency of the Indian mutiny, in order to do extra work as a public servant.

Having at length gathered sufficient funds, I proceeded to England, and arrived in London on the 24th January last, with the view of entering the competitive examination for an assistant surgeoncy in the Indian army. I did so in full reliance that the diploma of the Bengal College, conferred under the authority of Government, would now, as invariably heretofore, be accepted as sufficient qualification to admit me to the examination.

Having, however, learnt that the examination for India medical appointments had been recently merged in that conducted under the Medical Department of the British army, I, on the 31st of January, applied to the Director General to be admitted to the examination next ensuing; but after encountering various objections made to my medical qualification, under the new arrangement, I finally received a letter from the Director General (a copy of which is enclosed) informing me that it "has been decided that native gentlemen should not be permitted to compete for appointments in the General Medical Service." With this letter was enclosed a copy of one from Colonel Baker, dated, "India Office, 19th February," in which is the following passage: "The withdrawal of the privilege of competing for Indian medical appointments will no doubt cause disappointment to native medical students who were qualifying for such appointments, and Sir Charles Wood has impressed upon the Government of India the importance of endeavouring to provide suitable employment in India for such students."

The Director General was good enough to add, "should you wish to be employed in India, I would suggest that you apply direct to the Secretary of State for India."

To you, Sir, I now, therefore, most respectfully apply, not to remonstrate against the infliction of a disability, grievous and humiliating though it be on myself and my fellow countrymen, nor to urge my just complaint of the frustration of a cherished purpose, to attain which I have for years laboured in India and now made the journey to England; but, seeing that I gave up the emoluments of practice, and incurred the expense of my voyage on the faith of existing regulations, and with no reason to anticipate disappointment from retrospective enactments, I trust your sense of justice and of the faith due to engagements, will induce you to direct that I should receive pecuniary compensation for my expenses to England, and for my stay there, as well as for my passage home, and for the loss of the emoluments of private practice during my absence.

I have further to pray that you will be pleased to furnish me with such recommendation to the Government in India as may secure for me a public medical appointment in some degree commensurate with that which has now been placed beyond my reach.

Should it for this purpose be deemed expedient to subject me to an examination, absolute or competitive, I will most cheerfully subject myself thereto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Solomon.*

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood,
Secretary of State for India.

No. 9.
Correspondence.
Mr. A. Solomon.

Sir, India Office, 21 March 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 13th instant, detailing the circumstances under which you came to England, for the purpose of competing for a commission in the Indian Medical Service, stating the disappointment to which you have been subjected in having been refused permission to compete for the Medical Department of the British army, and requesting that you may be furnished with such recommendation to the Government of India as may secure for you a public medical appointment in some degree commensurate with that which has now been placed beyond your reach.

Sir C. Wood regrets that the changes lately determined upon in the organization of the Indian armies have prevented the fulfilment of your just expectations to be allowed to compete for a commission in the Indian Medical Department.

He has instructed the Government of India to take into early consideration the subject of the provision of suitable professional employment for native medical gentlemen; and in consideration of the expenses which you have incurred in coming to this country, and in qualifying yourself for the competitive examination, he is prepared to grant you a sum of 100 *l.* on the production of a certificate from Sir J. R. Martin, examining physician, that you would have been qualified to compete at the examination for the Indian Medical Service under the old regulations, and to grant you 100 *l.* in addition as soon as you have taken your passage to return to India.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*,
Colonel.

A. Solomon, Esq.

24, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, 15 May 1861.

CERTIFIED that I have this day personally examined Mr. Alexander Solomon, as also the several documents relating to his medical studies and qualifications; and that Mr. Solomon would have been qualified to compete at the examination for the Medical Service of India, and under the old regulations.

(signed) *J. R. Martin.*

£. 100, passed 15 May 1861.
£. 100, passage-money, paid 16 May 1861.

— No. 10. —

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mr. *J. A. Greene.*

No. 10.
Correspondence.
Mr. J. A. Greene.

Sir, India Office, S.W., 1 March 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed memorial addressed to Sir Charles Wood by Mr. James, A. Greene, late hospital steward in the Indian Medical Service, requesting to be permitted to compete for a commission at the examination for medical appointments, to be held in July next.

A copy of correspondence received from the Government of India, narrating the circumstances under which Mr. Greene left India in January 1860, without awaiting the announcement of the leave for one year, which had been granted to him, is also forwarded. It will be seen that on the 31st December 1859, Mr. Greene applied for furlough to England for two years, with a view to qualify himself as a candidate at the competitive examination for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, to be held in July 1861. The application obtained the favourable recommendation of the Director General, Medical Department, and on the 16th January 1860, a letter was addressed to Mr. Greene, to inform him that leave was granted to him for one year. Mr. Greene, however, had left Calcutta two days previously, and on the circumstances being reported to the Home Government, the Secretary of State for India informed the Government of India that Mr. Greene would not be admitted to compete for a commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, and that on his reporting himself at the India Office he would be

No. 10. Correspondence.

Mr. J. A. Greene.

be directed to return forthwith to his duty, and should he fail to do so within one year, he would be struck off the strength of the subordinate Medical Department.

In reply, the Government of India, under date 8th September last, observe, "We beg to remark in favour of this subordinate medical officer, that 12 months' leave without pay was considered to have been granted to him, and that but for a reference respecting the nature of the leave, which delayed its publication, it would have been notified in General Orders previous to his leaving India."

Mr. Greene states in his memorial, that fearing he would be dismissed for leaving India before his leave had received the sanction of the Government, he tendered his resignation of the service, and having subsequently been informed that he would not be admitted to compete for a commission, he now applies for a reconsideration of his case.

As there is no longer a separate examination for the Indian Medical Service, I am desired to transmit the application for the decision and orders of Lord Herbert.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*,
Colonel.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir, War Office, 12 March 1861.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War, Colonel Baker's letter of the 1st instant, together with its enclosures, in reference to the case of Mr. J. A. Greene, late hospital steward in the Indian Medical Service, who is desirous of being permitted to compete for a commission at the next examination for army medical appointments.

Enclosures returned.

In reply, I am to request that you will acquaint Sir Charles Wood, that it appears that Mr. Greene will in July next be nearly 28 years of age. He is, therefore, ineligible for an appointment to the Army Medical Service, as by the regulations the age of admission is limited to 26.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

The Under Secretary of State for India,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 11. —

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mr. *Lyons*.

No. 11. Correspondence.

Mr. Lyons.

(18,858—317.)

16, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields.
30 March 1861.

Sir,

THE case of Dr. Thompson having thrown doubts upon the views of your office, as to the eligibility of the sons of European parents, born and educated in India, to the medical service of Her Majesty's forces, I shall feel obliged by your kindly informing me whether I shall be admitted, or not, to the next competition; for it would materially influence my prospects and proceedings.

I am the son of European parents, but born in India and educated there. Last year I came to England for the purpose of completing my medical education, with the object of entering the Indian Medical Service. I am at present preparing to qualify myself for the several diplomas requisite, and propose to present myself at the next competition, if deemed admissible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Lyons.*

The Director General,
Army Medical Department.

No. 11. Correspondence.

Mr. Lyons.

(18,858—317.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 9 April 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, that if both your parents were Europeans and British subjects, you will be eligible to attend the next competitive examination for appointments in the Medical Department of the army, provided you are then otherwise qualified.

I have, &c.
W. Lyons, Esq., (signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
16, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn. Director General.

(18,858—317 A.)

2, Dinton-villas, Merton-road, Tooting,
Sir, 3 May 1861.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th April, in reply to my inquiry regarding my eligibility for Her Majesty's Army Medical Service. With reference to the statement in that letter, that my eligibility would entirely depend upon my being of pure European parentage, I beg to inform you, that I am on the paternal side only of pure European lineage, my mother being of mixed blood, the daughter, however, of a European.

I shall esteem it a favour if kindly informed whether, under these circumstances, I am debarred from entering Her Majesty's medical service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Lyons.*

(18,858—317 A.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 8 May 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, I regret to inform you that, under the circumstances therein mentioned, you are not eligible to attend the competitive examination for an appointment in the Medical Department of the army.

I have, &c.
W. Lyons, Esq., (signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
2 Dinton-villas, Merton-road, Tooting. Director General.

— No. 12. —

No 12. Correspondence.

Dr. H. A. Kidd.

Correspondence relative to Dr. *H. A. Kidd.*

London, 37, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden,
Sir, 16 May 1861.

With due respect, I beg to solicit your attention to my very hard case, and hope it will meet with a favourable consideration.

I am the son of a warrant officer of the Honourable Company's service; of mixed parentage.

I entered the Honourable Company's subordinate medical service in 1847; served in Her Majesty's European regiments, and was, after due examination, promoted to assistant apothecary, receiving the warrant in November 1853. I studied in the Calcutta Medical College, and when qualified, in 1855, I was appointed apothecary to that institution.

In 1857, when the army medical service was open for competition, I tendered my resignation, with the view of coming to England and competing for the commissioned

missioned grade of the service. That, unfortunately, the Indian mutiny broke out, and I was obliged to join the army forming for the relief of Lucknow. My resignation was consequently returned, as the exigency of the service could not allow its acceptance. As proof of the above statements, I beg to append a few certificates.

I was attached to the army field hospital, and was present at all the engagements with Lord Clyde, for which I receive a medal and two clasps; viz. (Relief and Siege of Lucknow). After arduous and harassing duties in the field and camp for two years, I was finally permitted to resign my appointment when the army broke up. (*Vide* G. O. C. C., 19th March 1859.)

I worked my way to England, with the hope of being able to compete for the Army Medical Service. I arrived in September 1860, studied at King's College, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrews, and a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of England. I have completed the regulations which would make me eligible, but, to my mortification, I find that my birth and parentage renders me unfit; and, though this be humiliating to the sons of British subjects who have toiled for the British Government, and are now deprived of serving in a grade to which, by education, they aspired, all I ask for is, that my labours be rewarded. I have served Government 12 years, and am still desirous of serving them. I beg that I may be recommended for some appointment in India, equivalent to the one now closed on me. In addition, I have undergone heavy expenses, and beg that the same indulgence may be extended to me, and the pecuniary compensation awarded, which will enable me to reach India, and obtain an appointment, in consideration of my past services, and the disappointment to which I have been subjected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Alexander Kidd*,
M.D. St. Andrews; M.R.C.S. England.

To the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood,
Secretary of State for India.

Sir, India Office, 25 May 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th instant, and to acquaint you, with reference to the requests therein contained, that, in consideration of the expenses you have incurred with the view of entering the Indian Medical Service, he will grant you 100 *l.* on the production of a certificate from Sir J. R. Martin, examining physician, that you would have been qualified by age, &c. to enter that service under the old regulations; and another 100 *l.* when you have engaged your passage to return to India.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

Mr. H. A. Kidd, M.D.

Sir, 24, Mount-street, 28 May 1861.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that I have this day carefully examined H. A. Kidd, Esq., M.D., and find that he is duly qualified by various diplomas, and that, by the old regulations of the service, he would have been entitled to enter on the competitive examination for admission into the medical service of India.

A certificate of birth he does not possess, but he declares, and he is ready to swear, that his age does not exceed 27 years and some days.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Martin.*

100 *l.*, passed 31 May 1861.
100 *l.*, passage, 11 June 1861.

To the Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, London.

—No. 13.—

No. 13.
Correspondence.

Mr. R. Watts, M.B.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Mr. *R. Watts*, M. B.

18, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square,
Sir, 17 May 1861.

I BEG leave most respectfully to solicit your attention to the following representations.

I am a native of India, and a natural born subject of Her Majesty. I studied at the Bengal Medical College for a period of four years and obtained several honours. It was the prospect of competing for an assistant surgeoncy in the Indian army that incited me to labour indefatigably, and to make many sacrifices, that induced me to quit my native shore and to prosecute my studies with still greater zeal.

On my arrival in London, I entered University College, and after two years study, I obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the University of London. Besides this, I possess the diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. I need not narrate to you the numerous difficulties I had to contend with, and the expenses I have incurred to possess these qualifications which would render me eligible to the competitive examination for the appointment of assistant surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian army.

It is indeed very mortifying to me to find, that when I have just made myself qualified to compete for the above appointment, to be considered ineligible on account of my parents not being Europeans.

I now, Sir, appeal to your sense of justice. I do not for a moment remonstrate against the Government for excluding all East Indians from the commissioned grade of Her Majesty's army, I merely ask for an adequate return for the immense expenses I have incurred, to enable me to seek employment in India, and I hope that the compensation granted by Government may not be denied me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Watts*, M.B., London.

To the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood,
Secretary of State for India,
India Office.

Sir, India Office, 25 May 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th instant; and to acquaint you, in reply, that instructions have been sent to the Government of India to take into their early consideration, the subject of opening suitable medical appointments to the native gentlemen of India; and that in consideration of the expense you have incurred with the view of entering the Indian Medical Service, Sir C. Wood will grant you 100 *l.* on the production of a certificate from Sir J. R. Martin, examining physician, that you would have been qualified, under the old regulations, to enter that service, and another 100 *l.* as soon as you have engaged your passage to return to India.

It will also be necessary that you should furnish a certificate from the Army Medical Department, stating that you are ineligible for Her Majesty's medical service.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

R. Watts, Esq. M.B.

---

24 Mount Street, 30 May 1861.

CERTIFIED that I have this day carefully examined the diplomas and other documents presented by Robert Watts, Esq., M.B., and find that, under the old regulations, he would have been qualified to enter the medical department of India.

(signed) *J. R. Martin.*

100 *l.*, passed 4 June 1861.
100 *l.*, passage 11 June 1861.

(1895-8—340 A.)

No. 13.
Correspondence.

Mr. R. Watts, M.B.

Army Medical Department,
3 June 1861.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, I regret to inform you that under the circumstances therein mentioned, you are ineligible for a commission in the Medical Department of the army.

I have, &c.

Robert Watts Esq., M.B. (signed) *J. Gibson*, Director General.

— No. 14. —

No. 14.
Correspondence.

Mr. G. F. Hoff.

Correspondence relative to Mr. *G. F. Hoff.*

5, Norfolk-street, Strand,
30 May 1861.

Sir,

I take the liberty of presenting the following petition for your perusal and kind consideration.

I am an East Indian by birth, the son of an old servant of the late Honourable East India Company, the enclosed list of testimonials showing my father's services.

I have studied medicine for four years at the Calcutta Medical College, and passed the first examination of that college, it having been my intention at that time to have graduated and taken Government employ out in India, but the Indian Medical Service having been thrown open to competition, and several of my countrymen being successful in getting into the service, I was likewise induced to come to this country for the same purpose, with the view of bettering myself; and accordingly left the Calcutta College and came to England. On my arrival I was informed by the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, that I needed a further attendance at some recognised college and hospital before I could be permitted to pass for my degree, without which I was not eligible to compete for a commission. I accordingly left London and proceeded to Edinburgh, where I have been attending the University and Royal Infirmary for the last two years; and now, when I have just completed all that was necessary, and am ready to go up for my degree, I find that, owing to certain new rules, all those whose parents are not purely Europeans are ineligible to compete for army appointments; this has placed me in a very awkward predicament, as the little money which I possessed, and which would have just enabled me to have accomplished the object of my visit to England, is very nearly all expended in living, paying for classes, hospital practice, &c. &c., and my father has not the means to assist me, his income being very small; further having a large family to support.

My chief object in petitioning you is, not that I have any cause of finding fault with the new Government rules, prohibiting Indians from entering the army, but merely that my hard case may receive some consideration from the Government; begging your kind support at the same time, so that I may receive some remuneration to make up for the great disappointment I have met with, and the heavy expenses I have been put to, just to enable me to finish and return back to India without further delay.

Major General James Ramsay (late Commissary General in India), and the only friend I have in London, if referred to, can certify to the above statement.

Hoping you will view my peculiarly hard case favourably,

I have, &c.

To the Secretary of State for India, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *George F. Hoff.*

India Office, 7 June 1861.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 30th ultimo, and to acquaint you, with reference to the requests therein contained, that in consideration of the expensesyou have incurred with a view of entering the Indian Medical Service, Sir C. Wood will

No. 14. Correspondence. Mr. G. F. Hoff.

will grant you 100 *l.* on the production of a certificate from Sir J. R. Martin, examining physician, that you would have been qualified to enter that service under the old regulations, and another 100 *l.* when you have engaged your passage to return to India.

It will also be necessary that you should obtain a certificate from the Army Medical Department, that you are ineligible for Her Majesty's service.

The testimonials enclosed in your letter are herewith returned.

I am, &c.

G. F. Hoff, Esq. (signed) *W. E. Baker*, Colonel.

— No. 15. —

No. 15. Report of Medical Officers.

Copy of the Report of Medical Officers appointed to examine the State of Health of British Subjects born in India, Applicants to be allowed to compete for Employment in Her Majesty's Military Medical Service.

16 February 1861.

NAME.	REMARKS.
Senjee Pulney Andy, M. D. - -	- Fit.
Daniel Robert Thompson - -	- Fit.
Henry Goodall - - - -	- Fit.

These gentlemen were passed with a view to their serving in India.

(signed) *Thos. Geo. Fitzgerald*, Staff Surgeon.

Wm. A. White, M. D., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Army Medical Department.

— No. 16. —

No. 16. Report of Medical Officers.

Copy of Report of Medical Board appointed to re-examine the several Applicants.

In compliance with instructions contained in War Office letter, dated 2d March 1861, that Sir Ronald Martin, Sir John Liddell, Director General, Naval Medical Department, and Dr. Gibson, Director General Army Medical Department, should report their joint opinion as to whether certain gentlemen of colour were physically qualified to stand the exposure to the various climates in which they would be called upon to serve were they admitted into the medical department of Her Majesty's army,

We have to report, that it is our deliberate opinion, founded on experience, that the native and mixed races of India and other tropical countries will never be able to sustain for any length of time the climate of our northern regions; and that they can only be employed advantageously to the public service in climates similar to those in which their race exists.

We carefully examined Messrs. Goodall and Thompson, men of colour with Asiatic features; and although we could not discover any marked bodily defect that would exclude them from employment in a tropical climate, still they are constitutionally unfit for service in the various northern climates in which the British army is called upon to serve.

(signed) *J. R. Martin.*
J. Liddell,
Director General, Royal Navy.
J. B. Gibson,
Director General, Army Medical Department.

Army Medical Department,
12 March 1861.

EAST INDIA
(ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT).

COPIES of APPLICATIONS addressed by BRITISH SUBJECTS born in *India* to the Secretary of State for India and to the Secretary of State for War, for permission to be allowed to compete at Public Examinations for Employment in HER MAJESTY'S MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE; of REPLIES to such Applications, and CORRESPONDENCE consequent thereon, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 199, of the present Session).

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *June* 1861.

[*Price 7 d.*]

374.

Under 8 *oz.*

EAST INDIA (NATIVE CAVALRY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 31 January 1860;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of Regular and Irregular Regiments of NATIVE CAVALRY in *India* which have been employed upon Field Service from April 1857 to December 1859, stating their respective Fixed Establishments of Men and Horses; the Number of Men and Horses present for Duty on the 1st and 15th day of each Month in each Regiment; the Number of Horses and Men sick present; and of Absentees from Head-quarters at the same dates, stating Causes of Absence."

India Office,
18 February 1861.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *February* 1861.

LIST OF PAPERS.

	PAGE
From the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India	1
From the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council	1
From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude to the Military Secretary to Government	2
From the Military Secretary to the Government to the Chief Commissioner of Oude	2
From the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Military Secretary to the Government of India	2
From the Military Secretary to Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal	3
From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Military Secretary to Government of India	3
Establishment of the Ressallah of Irregular Cavalry attached to Bengal Military Police	4
From the Assistant Military Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces to the Military Secretary to the Government of India	6
From the Military Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces	6
From the Assistant Military Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to the Military Secretary to Government of India	6
From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant General of the Army	7
From the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India	7
From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant General of the Army	8
From the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India	8
From Major J. Murray to the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army	8
From Major Matheson to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army	9
From Captain Hockin to the Adjutant General of the Army	9
From the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Military Secretary to the Government of India	10
Returns of the Establishment of certain Regiments of Irregular Cavalry of the Bengal Army, viz.:—	
1st Irregular Cavalry	11
3d Ditto	21
4th Ditto	30
8th Ditto	39
9th Ditto	47
12th Ditto	56
16th Ditto	62
Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry	75
Benares Horse	84
Alexander's Horse	93
Murray's Jât Horse	99
Rohilcund Horse	104
2d Regiment Mahratta Horse	111
1st Regiment Hodson's Horse	114
2d - ditto - - ditto	118
1st Regiment Sikh Irregular Cavalry	120
2d - - ditto - - ditto	126
3d - - ditto - - ditto	133
4th - - ditto - - ditto	140

PAGE

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab to the Military Secretary to the Government of India - - - - - - - - - - - - 146

From Captain Souter to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab - - - 146

Establishment, &c., of the following Regiments :—

The Guides Cavalry - - - - - - - - - - - - 147
1st Punjab Cavalry - - - - - - - - - - - - 151
2d - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - 155
Cureton's Mooltanee Cavalry - - - - - - - - - - - 161
Lind's Mooltanee Horse - - - - - - - - - - - 162

From the Resident at Hyderabad to the Military Secretary to the Government of India - 166

Establishment, &c., of the following Regiments :

1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent - - - - - - - - - - 166
2d - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - - - 170
4th - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - - - 172

From the Resident at Hyderabad to Military Secretary to the Government of India - - 176

Establishment, &c., of the 3d Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent - - - - - - - 176

From the Commissioner of Nagpore to the Military Secretary to the Government of India - 186

Establishment, &c., of the Nagpore Irregular Cavalry - - - - - - - - 186

From the Military Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 193

Establishment, &c., of the following Regiments :—

1st Madras Light Cavalry - - - - - - - - - - - 194
4th - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - 198
6th - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - 203
2d Mysore Silladar Horse - - - - - - - - - - - 206
6th - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - 215
7th - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - 225

From the Military Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Military Secretary to the Government of India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 235

Establishment, &c., of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry - - - - - - - - 236

From the Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Military Secretary to the Government of India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 238

Establishment, &c., of the 7th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry - - - - - - 238

From the Military Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 241

From the Acting Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Military Secretary to the Government of India - - - - - - - - - - - - - 241

From the same to the same - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 241

Establishment, &c., of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry - - - - - - - - 242

Ditto - - of the 2d - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - 244
Ditto - - of the 3d - ditto - ditto - - - - - - - 247
Ditto - - of the Poona Irregular Horse - - - - - - - - 251
Ditto - - of the 1st Regiment Sind Irregular Horse - - - - - - 253
Ditto - - of the 2d - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - 255
Ditto - - of the 3d - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - 257
Ditto - - of the 1st Southern Mahratta Horse - - - - - - - 259
Ditto - - of the 2d - ditto - ditto - - - - - - 263

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council - - - - - - 265

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the Officiating Military Secretary to the Government of India - - - - - - - - - 265

RETURN of the Number of Regular and Irregular Regiments of Native Cavalry in *India* which have been employed upon Field Service from April 1857 to December 1859, stating their respective Field Establishments of Men and Horses; the Number of Men and Horses present for Duty on the 1st and 15th day of each Month in each Regiment; the Number of Horses and Men sick present; and of Absentees from Head Quarters at the same dates, stating causes of Absence.

Military Letter from the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India, dated 2nd February 1860, No. 36.

1. The following Return has been ordered to be presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, viz.:—

"Return of the Number of Regular and Irregular Regiments of Native Cavalry in India which have been employed upon Field Service from April 1857 to December 1859, stating their respective Fixed Establishments of Men and Horses; the Number of Men and Horses present for Duty on the 1st and 15th day of each Month in each Regiment; the Number of Horses and Men Sick present; and of Absentees from Head Quarters at the same dates, stating causes of absence."

2. You will give instructions for the immediate preparation and transmission of the information called for in this return.

3. The information should be furnished in such shape as to admit of its being at once laid on the table of the House of Commons without requiring revision or entailing additional copying.

(No. 323.)

Military Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council.

Sir, Fort William, 22 November 1860.

With reference to your letter, No. 36, dated 2 February 1860, we have the honour to forward the returns therein required for presentation to the Honourable the House of Commons, of Regular and Irregular Regiments of Native Cavalry in India which were employed upon field service from April 1857 to December 1859.

The delay in the transmission of these Returns, it will be observed, has been unavoidable. The reply of the Chief Commissioner in Oude to the letter addressed to him on the 12th inst., will, on receipt, be forwarded to you.

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. E. Frere.*
C. Beadon.

(No. 527 of 1860.—General.)

From *Charles Currie*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude, to Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General.

Sir, Lucknow, 14 April 1860.

U.C.C. April 1860. No. 339. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 16 A, of the 2nd instant, with its enclosures, requesting the submission of returns of the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry which have been employed upon field service in this province from April 1857 to December 1859.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India, that there has been no Oude irregular force from April 1857 to December 1859. The information required can, however, be furnished by the military authorities, to whom a copy of your letter under acknowledgment, and its enclosures, as well as of this reply, will be sent for guidance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Currie*,
Officiating Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, Oude.

(No. 400.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
Sir, 12 November 1860.

Pro. Nov. 1860. No. 272. WITH reference to the 2d para. of letter from your Officiating Secretary, No. 527, dated 14 April 1860, I am directed to inquire whether the military authorities who were addressed by you regarding the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry which have been employed in Oude from April 1857 to December 1859 have furnished the information required, and if so, to request that it may be communicated to this office.

I have &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*,
Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1767.—Judicial.)

From *H. Bell*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General.

Sir, Fort William, 17 April 1860.

U.C.C. April 1860. No. 454. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 15, dated the 2d instant, with enclosures, requesting to be furnished with returns of the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry in India, which have been employed

employed upon field service from April 1857 to December 1859, for transmission to the Home Government.

2. In reply I am desired to intimate that the Government of Bengal has no means of affording this information, or any part of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Bell*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of Bengal.

(No. 289.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir, Simla, 28 April 1860.

With reference to my letter No. 15 of the 2d April 1860, requesting to be furnished with the returns of the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry in India, which have been employed upon field service from April 1857 to December 1859; and to your reply thereto, No. 1767 of the 17th instant, I am directed to observe that the only corps of which an account was required, were such as may have been under the Government of Bengal, not being regular or irregular cavalry corps of the army. U.C.C. April 1860. No. 455.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
With the Governor General.

(No. 3793.—Judicial Police Battalions.)

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir, Fort William, 20 July 1860.

With reference to your letters No 15 and 289, dated the 2d and the 28th of April last, I am directed to forward herewith for submission to his Excellency the Govenor General in Council the accompanying return of the only regiment of police irregular cavalry under this Government which was employed upon field service from April 1857 to December 1859. Pro. Nov. 1860. No. 573.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Bell*,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT of the IRREGULAR CAVALRY attached to the 1st BATTALION BENGAL MILITARY POLICE, consisting of One Ressalah, or Troop.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctor.	Ressaldar.	Ressirdars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kott Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Naib Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagerchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	4	–	1	–	99	111
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	4	–	1	–	99	111

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	105	6	–	111	108	2	–	110	The corps is one horse (died in hospital) short of its full complement.
15 „ -	105	6	–	111	108	2	–	110	
On 1 May -	89	9	13	111	81	17	13	111	13 men and horses detached on convoy duty; 1 horse entertained; full complement of men and horses.
15 „ -	91	7	13	111	81	17	13	111	
On 1 June -	94	4	13	111	79	19	13	111	Full complement of men and horses.
15 „ -	94	4	13	111	79	19	13	111	
On 1 July -	93	5	9	107	89	9	9	107	The corps has 4 men and horses short of its full complement; 1 Sowar hanged and 3 committed to gaol for mutiny; 9 men and horses detached on convoy duty.
15 „ -	95	3	9	107	89	9	9	107	
On 1 Aug. -	92	5	10	107	91	6	10	107	Same as preceding month, with the addition of 1 man and horse on sick leave.
15 „ -	92	5	10	107	91	6	10	107	
On 1 Sept. -	90	7	1	98	92	5	1	98	The corps is short 13 men and horses of its full complement; in addition to the 4 noted in preceding month 9 men and horses deserted to the rebels; 1 man and horse on sick leave.
15 „ -	90	7	1	98	92	5	1	98	
On 1 Oct. -	92	5	1	98	92	5	1	98	Same as preceding month.
15 „ -	92	3	1	98	96	1	1	98	
On 1 Nov. -	83	3	12	98	91	4	1	96	The corps is short 13 men and 15 horses (1 horse killed by a tiger, 1 died in hospital) of its full complement; 11 men on convoy duty, one man and horse on sick leave.
15 „ -	83	3	12	98	91	4	1	96	
On 1 Dec. -	95	4	1	100	91	6	1	98	The corps is short 11 men and 13 horses of its full complement; 1 man and horse on sick leave, 2 men and 2 horses entertained.
15 „ -	94	5	1	100	91	6	1	98	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	92	7	–	99	92	7	–	99	The corps is short 12 men and horses of its full complement; 1 man and horse discharged, not having rejoined at the expiration of his sick leave.
15 „ -	92	7	–	99	92	7	–	99	
On 1 Feb. -	73	2	24	99	69	5	24	98	The corps is short 12 men and 13 horses (1 horse died in hospital) of its full complement; 24 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	73	2	24	99	69	5	24	98	
On 1 March	77	10	15	102	77	10	15	102	The corps is short 9 men and horses of its full complement, 3 men and 4 horses having been entertained; 15 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	77	10	15	102	77	10	15	102	
On 1 April -	107	4	–	111	103	8	–	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses, 9 men and horses having been entertained.
15 „ -	108	3	–	111	103	8	–	111	

ESTABLISHMENT of the Irregular Cavalry attached to the 1st Battalion Bengal Military Police, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1858:									
On 1 May -	65	8	38	111	63	10	38	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses; 38 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	70	3	38	111	63	10	38	111	
On 1 June -	104	7	–	111	106	5	–	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses.
15 „ -	106	5	–	111	108	3	–	111	
On 1 July -	47	8	56	111	43	12	56	111	Same as preceding month; 56 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	50	5	56	111	43	12	56	111	
On 1 Aug. -	50	7	54	111	47	10	54	111	Same as preceding month; 54 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	50	7	54	111	47	10	54	111	
On 1 Sept. -	75	15	20	110	73	17	20	110	The corps is 1 man and horse (killed in action) short of its full complement; 20 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	80	15	15	110	73	17	20	110	
On 1 Oct. -	38	13	60	111	36	15	60	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses, 1 man and horse having been entertained; 60 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	38	13	60	111	36	15	60	111	
On 1 Nov. -	39	8	64	111	48	10	53	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses; 64 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	42	5	64	111	45	6	60	111	
On 1 Dec. -	85	8	18	111	77	16	18	111	Same as preceding month; 18 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	85	8	18	111	77	16	18	111	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	91	16	4	111	101	6	4	111	Same as preceding month; 4 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	93	14	4	111	101	6	4	111	
On 1 Feb. -	103	8	–	111	78	33	–	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses.
15 „ -	103	8	–	111	78	33	–	111	
On 1 March	60	4	47	111	52	12	47	111	Same as preceding month; 47 men and horses detached on service.
15 „ -	107	4	–	111	105	6	–	111	
On 1 April -	96	6	9	111	93	9	9	111	9 men and horses on command for half mounting.
15 „ -	96	6	9	111	93	9	9	111	
On 1 May -	88	4	19	111	87	5	19	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses; 18 men and horses on furlough, and 1 man and horse on sick leave.
15 „ -	92	–	19	111	87	5	19	111	
On 1 June -	76	4	31	111	73	7	31	111	Same as preceding month; 12 men and horses on convoy duty, 18 men and horses on furlough, 1 man and horse on sick leave.
15 „ -	76	4	31	111	73	7	31	111	
On 1 July -	84	6	21	111	87	3	21	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses; 18 men and horses on furlough, and 3 men and horses on sick leave.
15 „ -	80	10	21	111	87	3	21	111	
On 1 Aug. -	83	7	21	111	84	6	21	111	Same as preceding month.
15 „ -	83	7	21	111	84	6	21	111	
On 1 Sept. -	81	5	25	111	81	5	25	111	Same as preceding month; 18 men and horses on furlough, and 7 men and horses on sick leave.
15 „ -	82	4	25	111	80	6	25	111	
On 1 Oct. -	80	6	25	111	84	2	25	111	Same as preceding month.
15 „ -	80	6	25	111	84	2	25	111	
On 1 Nov. -	105	6	–	111	105	6	–	111	The corps has its full complement of men and horses; 5 men and horses on sick leave.
15 „ -	100	6	5	111	98	8	5	111	
On 1 Dec. -	93	7	11	111	97	3	11	111	Same as preceding month; 11 men and horses on sick leave.
15 „ -	96	4	11	111	97	3	11	111	

(signed) *R. T. J. Thompson*, Major,
Officiating Commandant,
1st Battalion Bengal Military Police.

(No. 365 A.—Military Department.)

From the Assistant Military Secretary to the Government, North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, with the Governor General, Head Quarters.

Sir, Nynee Tal, 18 April 1860.

U.C.C. April 1860. No. 418. In reply to your letter, No. 14, dated the 2d instant, and its enclosure, I am directed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, to inform you, that no disposition returns of corps of the line being received by this Government it is not possible to fill up the statement called for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *O. M. Glubb*, Lieutenant,
Assistant Military Secretary to Government,
North Western Provinces.

(No. 263.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

Sir, Simla, 29 April 1860.

U.C.C. April 1860. No. 419. With reference to your office letter, No. 365 A., dated 18th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, that the return called for in my letter, No. 14, dated the 2d instant, referred to such corps as were employed under the Local Governments; there were some irregular regiments of cavalry employed, which were under the North Western Provinces, and if returns were received of these corps the return now called for might be given.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor General.

(No. 540 A.—Military Department.)

From Lieutenant *O. M. Glubb*, Assistant Military Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, to Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Fort William.

Sir, Nynee Tal, 5 June 1860.

Pro. Nov. 1860. No. 565. In reply to your letter, No. 263, dated the 27th April last, and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to inform you that a very careful search has been made among all existing records of the Secretariat and the office of this department, but that no disposition returns or present states of the cavalry regiments, regular or irregular, which were employed in these provinces between April 1857 and December 1859 are forthcoming, excepting only one present state of Crossman's Rohilcund Horse, dated the 16th January 1858, which was sent, not by the officer commanding, but by the Commissioner of the division. This it is, the Lieutenant Governor presumes, useless to forward.

I have, &c.
(signed) *O. M. Glubb*, Lieutenant,
Assistant Military Secretary to Government,
North Western Provinces.

(No. 132.—Military Department.)

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
5 September 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed to request the transmission to this Department, with as little delay as possible, of the return of regular and irregular Cavalry, called for in the communications, Nos. 56 and 795, dated respectively 8th and 17th March 1860. Pro. Sept. 1860. No. 191.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1479.)

From the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Calcutta, 14 September 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 132, of the 5th instant, I have the honour to state that the preparation of the general return of irregular cavalry corps, called for in your previous letter, No. 795, of 17th March last, is delayed owing to the non-receipt of some returns which it was found necessary to send back for correction; but so soon as they shall be received, the return will be completed and forwarded to you. September 1860. No. 370.

2. I may add, that several of the returns reached this office incorrect, and informal, and had to be returned for amendment; but for this, the return would have been sent to you some time ago.

3. I take the opportunity to enclose one * of the returns received, and to ask whether, as they have been supplied in duplicate, it will not suffice to forward the several returns in original to you, for transmission to England, instead of preparing from them one general return, as would appear to be contemplated in the letter of Secretary of State, received with your docket, No. 56, of 8th March last, and in which docket the words "the return" are used. * 1st Irregular Cavalry.

4. An early reply is requested; it will be obvious that much time will be saved by sending you the original returns.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Becher*, Major,
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of Army.

(No. 699.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
17 September 1860.

Sir,

September 1860. No. 371.

With reference to the letter from your office, No. 1479, of the 14th instant, inquiring whether the return of irregular cavalry corps, called for in the letter from this office, No. 795, of the 17th March last, should be furnished in the shape of one general return, or whether it will suffice to forward the original returns received from regiments, I am desired to request that one general return may be prepared as early as practicable for transmission to England.

I am directed to call your attention to the terms of the requisition, viz., that the information should be furnished in such shape as to admit of its being at once laid on the table of the House of Commons. It is obvious that this requirement can only be met by the preparation of one general return, which you will observe should include regular as well as irregular cavalry.

The enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1875.)

From the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta,
6 November 1860.

Sir,

Pro. Nov. 1860. No. 576.

I have now the honour to forward the return called for by the Secretary of State for India in his Despatch, No. 36 of 2d February last, copy of which accompanied your letter, No. 795 of the 17th March following.

2. The delay in furnishing this return has already been explained in a previous communication.

Murray's Jat Horse. Benares Horse. 2d Sikh Irr. Cavalry.

3. Explanatory letters from the officers commanding the corps, marginally noted, are also sent for information and reference.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Becher*, Major,
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 53.)

From Major *J. Murray*, Commanding Murray's Jat Horse, to the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Calcutta.

Sir,

Sultanpore, Benares, 5 May 1860.

Pro. Nov. 1860, No. 577.

In forwarding the accompanying return in duplicate, as called for in G. O., 5th April 1860, I have the honour to state, that from the day I commenced raising the corps in October 1857, the men, as soon as entertained, were employed on field service under the civil authorities, in the Allyghur, Etah, and Agra districts.

I have

I have, however, prepared these Returns from the time the regiment was completed and marched from Allyghur, under the orders of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, by forced marches to Azimghur, where it joined the Azimghur column under Colonel Kelly, C.B.; and on the breaking up of that column, in January 1859, it crossed over to Goruckpore, and formed part of the field force under Colonel Kelly, C.B., employed on the Nepaul frontier and Terai, where it remained till the beginning of February last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Murray*, Major,
Commanding Murray's Jat Horse.

(No. 128.)

From Major *J. B. Y. Matheson*, Commanding Benares Horse, to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir, Dinapore, 9 August 1860.

I HAVE the honour, under the instructions from divisional head quarters, to forward direct to your address the Returns in duplicate of the establishment of the regiment of Benares Horse, which were sent back for correction with your memorandum, dated 19th July 1860, which, I trust, will now be found correct. P. Nov. 1860. B. No. 578.

I here beg to point out that the men returned in the column of remarks as absent on leave from July 1857 to November 1857, were men of the late 13th Irregular Cavalry, who were on furlough: afterwards, when their furlough expired, they were returned as absent without leave, and were subsequently discharged.

The men returned as dismounted are men of the late 13th Irregular Cavalry, who were disarmed and dismounted by the late Sir Henry Havelock, and remain dismounted, pending orders from his Excellency the Commander in Chief relative to their disposal.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. B. Y. Matheson*, Major,
Commanding Benares Horse.

(No. 64.)

From Captain *P. R. Hockin*, Commanding Second Sikh Cavalry, to Colonel *Mayhew*, Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir, Saugor, 24 September 1860.

IN reply to a telegram sent for my information, calling for the reason of the Return called for at page 177 G. O. C. C., 6th of April 1860, not having been furnished by the Second Sikh Cavalry, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that it was in the first instance an oversight. November 1860. B. No. 579.

2. As the Return in question embraced a period commencing in April 1857, when the Second Sikh Cavalry was not in existence, I did not consider the order had reference to this regiment. On learning, however, that new levies were sending in the Return, that of this regiment was not sent in in consequence of the records of the regiment being incomplete, the morning report book, from which alone the half monthly strength of the regiment could be learnt, having been commenced in September 1858 only.

3. I have now the honour to forward the Return in duplicate, commencing from the 1st of November 1857, the date the regiment was first mustered: the corps having been in Orders to be raised on the 20th of October, only the previous month. The only inaccuracy in this return is a very trifling one, viz., that from November 1857 to September 1858 I have been obliged to give the strength on the 15th of each month the same as on the 1st, in consequence of the absence of any records showing the actual strength on that date.

4. I trust his Excellency will accept my expression of regret that the oversight should have occurred.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. R. Hockin*, Captain,
Commanding Second Sikh Cavalry.

(No. 1891.)

From the Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India; Military Department.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta,
7 November 1860.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. 1875, of yesterday's date, and with reference to the remark at the foot of the Return of the First Sikh Irregular Cavalry, I have the honour to state, that the officer commanding the depôt of Punjab corps (absent in China) at Lahore, has been called upon to complete the Return from records in his possession, if practicable; but it did not seem expedient to detain the general Return pending the result, more especially as it seems improbable that the requisition can be complied with.

November 1860. B. No. 580.

I have, &c.

(signed) *S. Becher*, Major,
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General
of the Army.

RETURN showing the fixed Establishment of MEN and HORSES, the Number of Men and Horses Present, Sick, and Absent from Head Quarters from April 1857 to December 1859, of the NATIVE IRREGULAR CAVALRY REGIMENTS on the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, employed on FIELD SERVICE.

1ST REGIMENT IRREGULAR CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	586
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	506

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On detached duty - - -	24	12
									On leave - - - -	4	3
									Sick, absent - - - -	3	-
On 1 April -	504	46	31	581	525	37	15	577		31	15
									Short of complement, 8 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	5	3
On 15 April -	522	45	14	581	519	46	12	577		14	12
									Short of complement, 8 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	8	8
									On leave - - - -	185	181
On 1 May -	348	38	193	579	355	28	189	572		193	189
									Short of complement, 10 men and 14 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - -	186	183
On 15 May -	341	32	201	574	347	25	197	569		201	197
									Short of complement, 15 men and 17 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - -	191	188
On 1 June -	340	33	206	579	352	20	202	574		206	202
									Short of complement, 10 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - - -	191	188
On 15 June -	350	23	206	579	365	7	202	574		206	202
									Short of complement, 10 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - -	191	188
On 1 July -	349	24	206	579	362	9	202	573		206	202
									Short of complement, 10 men and 13 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - -	191	188
On 15 July -	354	20	206	580	362	10	202	574		206	202
									Short of complement, 9 men and 12 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - -	191	188
On 1 Aug. -	352	22	206	580	362	10	202	574		206	202
									Short of complement, 9 men and 12 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	15	14
									On leave - - - -	190	187
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Aug. -	338	37	206	581	358	14	202	574		206	202
									Short of complement, 8 men and 12 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	21	20
									On leave - - - -	189	186
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
On 1 Sept. -	325	43	212	580	356	11	208	575		212	208
									Short of complement, 9 men and 11 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	21	20
									On leave - - - -	189	185
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
On 15 Sept. -	320	49	212	581	358	10	207	575		212	207
									Short of complement, 8 men and 11 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	125	126
									On leave - - - -	189	185
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 1 Oct. -	240	17	319	576	245	10	313	568		319	313
									Short of complement, 13 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On detached duty - - -	154	154
									On leave - - - -	189	186
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 15 Oct. -	199	28	348	575	221	7	342	570		348	342
									Short of complement, 14 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	166	166
									On leave - - - -	189	186
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 1 Nov. -	170	45	360	575	208	8	354	570		360	354
									Short of complement, 14 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	267	266
									On leave - - - -	189	186
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 15 Nov. -	104	10	461	575	99	17	454	570		461	454
									Short of complement, 14 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	160	157
									On leave - - - -	173	170
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 1 Dec. -	199	38	338	575	217	24	329	570		338	329
									Short of complement, 14 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	135	131
									On leave - - - -	173	170
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 15 Dec. -	227	33	313	573	248	16	303	567		313	303
									Short of complement, 16 men and 19 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	115	113
									On leave - - - -	166	164
1858:									Absent without leave - -	3	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 1 Jan. -	272	18	287	577	269	20	279	568		287	279
									Short of complement, 12 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On detached duty - - -	121	119
									On leave - - - -	167	165
									Absent without leave - -	3	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 15 Jan. -	259	24	294	577	267	15	286	568		294	286
									Short of complement, 12 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	113	111
									On leave - - - -	167	165
									Absent without leave - -	3	2
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 1 Feb. -	269	20	286	575	274	14	278	566		286	278
									Short of complement, 14 men and 20 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	12	11
									On leave - - - -	160	156
									Missing in action - - -	3	—
On 15 Feb. -	369	19	175	563	373	13	167	553		175	167
									Short of complement, 26 men and 33 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	12	11
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent, detained by the civil powers.	158	154
On 1 March	364	24	174	562	376	11	166	553	Missing in action - - -	3	—
										174	166
									Short of complement, 27 men and 33 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	12	11
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent, detained by the civil powers.	154	151
On 15 March	371	17	170	558	371	16	163	550	Missing in action - - -	3	—
										170	163
									Short of complement, 31 men and 36 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	12	11
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent, detained by the civil powers.	151	148
On 1 April -	375	18	167	560	369	21	160	550	Missing in action - - -	3	—
										167	160
									Short of complement, 29 men and 36 horses.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On detached duty - - -	80	78
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent, detained by the civil powers.	142	140
On 15 April -	305	20	226	551	297	25	219	541	Missing in action - - -	3	—
										226	219
									Short of complement, 38 men and 45 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	211	207
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	141	139
On 1 May -	182	13	353	548	180	10	347	537		353	347
									Short of complement, 41 men and 49 horses.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	128	127
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
On 15 May -	246	11	282	539	230	24	278	532		282	278
									Short of complement, 50 men and 54 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	128	127
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
On 1 June	240	15	282	537	228	25	278	531		282	278
									Short of complement, 52 men and 55 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	128	128
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
									On temporary leave - -	1	—
On 15 June -	230	25	283	538	232	20	279	531		283	279
									Short of complement, 51 men and 55 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	128	128
									On leave - - - -	2	—
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
On 1 July -	239	17	283	539	240	15	278	533		283	278
									Short of complement, 50 men and 53 horses.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On detached duty - - -	124	124
									On leave - - - -	2	—
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
									Sick, absent - - - -	4	4
On 15 July -	248	9	283	540	236	20	278	534		283	278
									Short of complement, 49 men and 52 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	7	7
									On leave - - - -	12	—
									Sick, absent - - - -	4	4
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
									Attending civil court - -	2	—
On 1 Aug. -	338	26	178	542	324	50	161	535		178	161
									Short of complement, 47 men and 51 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	7	6
									On leave - - - -	12	—
									Sick, absent - - - -	4	4
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
									Attending civil court - -	2	—
On 15 Aug. -	340	24	178	542	322	52	160	534		178	160
									Short of complement, 47 men and 52 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On leave - - - -	13	—
									Sick, absent - - - -	4	4
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
									Attending civil court - -	1	—
On 1 Sept. -	327	37	177	541	328	44	160	532		177	160
									Short of complement, 48 men and 53 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On leave - - - -	13	—
									Sick, absent - - - -	2	2
									Detained by the civil powers -	153	150
									Attending civil court - -	1	—
On 15 Sept. -	340	28	175	543	341	35	158	534		175	158
									Short of complement, 46 men and 52 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On leave - - - -	22	—
									Sick, absent - - - -	2	2
									Detained by the civil powers -	152	149
									Attending civil court - -	1	—
On 1 Oct. -	337	22	183	542	349	27	157	533		183	157
									Short of complement, 47 men and 53 horses.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On detached duty - - -	7	6
									On leave - - - -	22	—
									On sick leave - - -	1	—
									Sick, absent - - - -	2	2
									Detained by the civil powers -	152	149
On 15 October	342	16	185	543	357	22	157	556	Attending civil court - -	1	—
										185	157
									Short of complement, 46 men and 50 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	7	6
									Detained by the civil powers -	152	149
									Attending civil court - -	1	—
On 1 Nov. -	369	12	160	541	351	29	155	535		160	155
									Short of complement, 48 men and 51 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	40	39
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	149	146
On 15 Nov.-	329	20	192	541	329	20	186	535	Attending civil court - -	1	—
										192	186
									Short of complement, 48 men and 51 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	37	37
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	146	143
On 1 Dec. -	343	13	185	541	334	20	181	535	Attending civil court - -	1	—
										185	181
									Short of complement, 48 men and 51 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	127	127
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									Detained by the civil powers -	146	143
									Attending civil court - -	1	—
On 15 Dec. -	257	9	275	541	249	15	271	535		275	271
									Short of complement, 48 men and 51 horses.		
1859:									On detached duty - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	14	14
On 1 Jan. -	360	11	110	481	330	22	110	462		110	110
									Short of complement, 108 men and 124 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	12	12
On 15 Jan. -	360	12	108	480	322	31	108	461		108	108
									Short of complement, 109 men and 125 horses.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On detached duty - - -	174	157
									On leave - - - -	12	12
On 1 Feb. -	290	4	186	480	285	5	169	459		186	169
									Short of complement, 109 men and 127 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	174	156
									On leave - - - -	10	10
On 15 Feb. -	290	5	184	479	274	17	166	457		184	166
									Short of complement, 110 men and 129 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	173	157
									On leave - - - -	12	10
On 1 March -	286	9	185	480	272	19	167	458		185	167
									Short of complement, 109 men and 128 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	173	157
									On leave - - - -	10	8
									Without leave - - -	1	1
On 15 March	286	8	184	478	280	11	166	457		184	166
									Short of complement, 111 men and 128 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	174	158
									On leave - - - -	10	8
On 1 April -	285	9	184	478	283	8	166	457		184	166
									Short of complement, 111 men and 129 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	10	8
On 15 April -	359	15	106	480	337	17	104	458		106	104
									Short of complement, 109 men and 129 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	84	69
On 1 May -	274	14	180	468	270	15	165	450		180	165
									Short of complement, 121 men and 136 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	87	70
On 15 May -	277	12	183	472	276	16	166	458		183	166
									Short of complement, 127 men and 128 horses.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On detached duty - - -	101	101
									On leave - - - -	87	70
On 1 June -	271	13	188	472	273	13	171	457		188	171
									Short of complement, 117 men and 129 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	88	69
On 15 June -	280	9	184	473	290	9	165	464		184	165
									Short of complement, 116 men and 122 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	121	121
									On leave - - - -	81	68
On 1 July -	263	8	202	473	271	9	189	469		202	189
									Short of complement, 116 men and 117 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	97	96
									On leave - - - -	26	21
On 15 July -	342	9	123	474	340	16	117	473		123	117
									Short of complement, 115 men and 116 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	57	56
									On leave - - - -	88	59
On 1 August	314	16	145	475	343	13	115	471		145	115
									Short of complement, 114 men and 115 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	57	56
									On leave - - - -	86	59
On 15 August	315	15	143	473	343	12	115	470		143	111
									Short of complement, 36 men and 36 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	65	65
									On leave - - - -	99	58
On 1 Sept. -	292	17	164	473	335	10	123	468		164	123
									Short of complement, 36 men and 38 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	65	65
									On leave - - - -	105	58
On 15 Sept. -	289	14	170	473	335	10	123	468		170	123
									Short of complement, 36 men and 38 horses.		

1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On detached duty - - -	70	70
									On leave - - - -	91	59
On 1 October	297	16	161	474	332	8	129	469		161	129
									Short of complement, 36 men and 37 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	72	72
									On leave - - - -	105	59
On 15 October	278	18	177	473	329	8	131	468		177	131
									Short of complement, 36 men and 38 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	61	61
									Sick absent - - - -	3	1
On 1 Nov. -	398	11	64	473	394	12	62	468		64	62
									Short of complement, 36 men and 38 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	79	73
									Sick, absent - - - -	2	1
On 15 Nov. -	381	11	81	473	381	15	74	470		81	74
									Short of complement, 36 men and 36 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	72	66
									Sick, absent - - - -	2	1
On 1 Dec. -	390	10	74	474	379	25	67	471		74	67
									Short of complement, 35 men and 35 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	72	66
									Sick, absent - - - -	1	1
On 15 Dec. -	391	10	73	474	386	18	67	471		73	67
									Short of complement, 35 men and 35 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 1 April -	529	28	32	589	549	8	32	589	On command - - - -	11	11
									On leave, private affairs - -	17	17
									Without leave - - -	4	4
										32	32
On 15 April -	367	13	209	589	375	13	201	589	On general leave - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	13	13
									On temporary leave - -	9	1
										209	201
On 1 May -	354	22	213	589	373	16	200	589	On command - - -	1	1
									On leave, private affairs - -	201	188
									On sick leave - - -	11	11
										213	200
On 15 May -	347	22	220	589	377	11	200	588	On command - - - -	1	1
									On general leave - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	11	11
									On temporary leave - -	21	1
										220	200
									short of complement, 1 horse.		
On 1 June -	346	23	220	589	364	18	207	589	On command - - - -	1	1
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	201	188
									On sick leave - - -	9	9
										220	207
On 15 June -	265	26	309	600	290	14	295	599	On command - - - -	86	86
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
									On temporary leave - -	15	1
										309	295
									In excess of complement, 11 men and 10 horses.		

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
									On command - - - -	149	149
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
On 1 July -	198	19	372	589	224	7	358	589	On sick leave - - -	12	12
									Without leave (not able to join)	15	1
										372	358
									On command - - -	93	93
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 July -	25	14	316	355	24	15	302	341	Without leave (not able to join)	15	1
										316	302
									Short of complement, 234 men and 248 horses.		
									On command - - -	93	93
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 1 August	33	11	316	360	39	5	316	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										316	316
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	107	107
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 August	23	7	330	360	25	5	330	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										330	330
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	112	112
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 1 Sept. -	18	7	335	360	20	5	335	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										335	335
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	112	112
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 Sept.	22	3	335	360	21	4	335	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										335	335
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	11	11
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 1 October	109	17	234	360	120	6	234	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										234	234
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	68	68
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 October	34	28	298	360	57	5	298	360	Doing duty in different places -	22	22
										298	298
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	68	68
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 1 Nov. -	69	–	291	360	69	–	291	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										291	291
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	68	68
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	187	187
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 Nov. -	69	–	291	360	69	–	291	360	Without leave (not able to join)	15	15
										291	291
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	68	68
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave (medical certificate) -	3	3
On 1 Dec. -	66	3	291	360	64	5	291	360	Without leave (not able to join)	211	211
										291	291
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	68	68
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
On 15 Dec. -	66	3	291	360	64	5	291	360	Without leave (not able to join)	211	211
										291	291
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858 :											
									On command - - -	65	65
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Without leave (not able to join)	193	193
On 1 Jan. -	72	–	288	360	72	–	288	360	Doing duty with other corps -	20	20
										288	288
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	65	65
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Without leave (not able to join)	193	193
On 15 Jan. -	72	–	288	360	72	–	288	360	Doing duty with other corps -	20	20
										288	288
									Short of complement, 229 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	65	65
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									Without leave (not able to join)	192	182
									Doing duty in different places	22	22
On 1 Feb. -	71	1	288	360	72	–	278	350		288	278
									Short of complement, 229 men and 239 horses.		
									On command - - -	29	29
									Without leave (not able to join)	186	176
									Doing duty in different places	28	28
On 15 Feb. -	112	5	243	360	107	10	233	350		243	233
									Short of complement, 229 men and 239 horses.		
									On command - - -	100	100
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									Without leave (not able to join)	186	176
									Doing duty in different places	27	27
On 1 March	38	–	322	360	38	–	312	350		322	312
									Short of complement, 229 men and 239 horses.		
									On command - - -	42	40
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 March	82	5	51	138	81	6	49	136		51	49
									Short of complement, 451 men and 453 horses.		
									On Command - - -	57	55
									On escort duty - - -	17	17
On 1 April -	64	–	74	138	64	–	72	136		74	72
									Short of complement, 451 men and 453 horses.		

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	80	78
On 15 April	54	4	80	138	58	–	78	136		80	78
									Short of complement, 451 men and 453 horses.		
									On command - - -	59	57
									On escort duty - - -	16	16
On 1 May -	59	4	75	138	56	4	73	133		75	73
									Short of complement, 451 men and 456 horses.		
									On command - - -	123	121
On 15 May -	11	4	123	138	3	12	121	136		123	121
									Short of complement, 451 men and 453 horses.		
									On command - - -	54	54
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 1 June -	70	6	63	139	65	11	63	139		63	63
									Short of complement 450 men and horses.		
									On Command - - -	45	45
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 June -	72	15	54	141	86	1	54	141		54	54
									Short of complement 448 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	64	64
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 1 July -	68	–	73	141	68	–	73	141		73	73
									Short of complement 448 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	47	46
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 July -	79	6	56	141	75	10	55	140		56	55
									Short of complement, 448 men and 449 horses.		
									On command - - -	41	41
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 1 August	85	6	50	141	85	6	50	141		50	50
									Short of complement, 448 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	49	49
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 August	76	7	58	141	80	3	58	141		58	58
									Short of complement, 448 men and horses.		

3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	80	80
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 1 Sept. -	43	9	89	141	39	13	89	141		89	89
									Short of complement, 448 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	79	79
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 Sept.	56	6	88	150	53	9	88	150		88	88
									Short of complement, 439 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	78	78
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Oct. -	59	4	88	151	59	4	88	151		88	88
									Short of complement, 438 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	90	90
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 Oct. -	43	9	99	151	39	13	99	151		99	99
									Short of complement, 438 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	69	69
									On escort duty - - -	50	50
On 1 Nov. -	32	1	119	152	32	1	119	152		119	119
									Short of complement, 437 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	117	117
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 Nov.	20	6	126	152	18	8	126	152		126	126
									Short of complement, 437 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	65	64
									On escort duty - - -	10	10
									On leave - - - -	2	–
On 1 Dec. -	74	5	77	156	76	3	74	153		77	74
									Short of complement, 433 men and 436 horses.		
									On command - - -	112	112
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
On 15 Dec. -	68	1	121	190	69	–	121	190		121	121
									Short of complement, 399 men and horses.		

3d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	123	123
									Serving with other corps -	5	5
On 1 Jan. -	63	1	128	192	64	–	128	192		128	128
									Short of complement, 397 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	119	119
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Jan. -	96	3	125	224	96	–	125	221	Serving with other corps -	5	5
										125	125
									Short of complement, 365 men and 368 horses.		
									On command - - -	130	130
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 Feb. -	88	2	145	235	90	–	145	235	Serving with other corps -	5	5
										145	145
									Short of complement, 354 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	145	145
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Serving with other corps -	5	5
On 15 Feb. -	84	3	151	238	87	–	151	238		151	151
									Short of complement, 351 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	39	39
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Serving with other corps -	5	5
On 1 March	194	9	45	248	202	2	45	249		45	45
									Short of complement, 341 men and 340 horses.		
									On command - - -	82	82
									On field service - - -	30	30
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Serving with other corps -	5	5
On 15 March	130	9	118	257	136	3	118	257		118	118
									Short of complement, 332 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	104	104
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 April -	144	5	105	254	143	6	105	254		105	105
									Short of complement, 335 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	104	104
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 April	144	5	105	254	143	6	105	254		105	105
									Short of complement, 335 men and horses.		

3d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs of Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	40	40
									On escort duty - - -	16	16
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 May -	183	15	57	255	190	7	57	254		57	57
									Short of complement, 334 men and 335 horses.		
									On command - - -	49	49
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 15 May -	163	17	82	262	172	7	82	261	On sick leave - - -	1	1
										82	82
									Short of complement, 327 men and 328 horses.		
									On command - - -	60	60
									On escort duty - - -	30	30
									On field service - - -	82	82
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 1 June -	81	20	205	306	92	9	205	306	On sick leave - - -	1	1
										205	205
									Short of complement, 283 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On escort duty - - -	30	30
									On field service - - -	82	82
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 15 June -	163	17	151	331	172	8	151	331	On sick leave - - -	3	3
										151	151
									Short of complement, 178 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	11	11
									On field service - - -	80	80
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 1 July -	197	19	126	342	197	19	126	342	On sick leave - - -	3	3
										126	126
									Short of complement, 167 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On escort duty - - -	2	2
									On field service - - -	80	80
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 15 July -	215	23	123	361	228	10	123	361	On sick leave - - -	5	5
										123	123
									Short of complement, 148 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On field service - - -	160	160
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 1 August	155	19	201	375	159	15	201	375	On sick leave - - -	5	5
										201	201
									Short of complement, 134 men and horses.		

3d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - -	4	4
									On field service - - -	239	239
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 15 Aug.	87	17	280	384	89	12	280	381	On sick leave - - -	5	5
										280	280
									Short of complement, 125 men and 128 horses.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On field service - - -	232	231
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 1 Sept. -	97	13	272	382	94	16	271	381	On sick leave - - -	4	4
										272	271
									Short of complement, 127 men and 128 horses.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On field service - - -	231	231
									On leave - - - -	32	32
On 15 Sept.	102	9	271	382	97	13	271	381	On sick leave - - -	4	4
										271	271
									Short of complement, 127 men and 128 horses.		
									On command - - -	4	3
									On escort duty - - -	26	24
									On field service - - -	151	148
									On leave - - - -	32	30
									On sick leave - - -	4	4
On 1 October	142	23	219	384	151	9	211	371	Not joined since appointed -	2	2
										219	211
									Short of complement, 125 men and 138 horses.		
									On command - - -	147	147
									On escort duty - - -	26	26
									On field service - - -	101	101
									On leave - - - -	32	32
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 15 Oct. -	57	11	340	408	67	1	337	405	Not joined since appointed -	29	26
										340	337
									Short of complement, 101 men and 104 horses.		
									On command - - -	104	102
									On field service - - -	134	134
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 1 Nov. -	155	8	245	408	155	2	243	400	Not joined since appointed -	2	2
										245	243
									Short of complement, 101 men and 109 horses.		

3d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - -	73	72
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On field service - - -	142	142
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 15 Nov.	165	11	231	407	168	4	230	402	Not joined since appointed -	2	2
										231	230
									Short of complement, 102 men and 107 horses.		
									On command - - -	92	92
									On field service - - -	142	142
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 1 Dec. -	140	23	241	404	157	6	241	404	Not joined since appointed -	2	2
										241	241
									Short of complement, 105 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	27	27
									On field service - - -	80	80
									On leave - - - -	3	3
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 15 Dec.	230	57	117	404	272	13	117	402	Not joined since appointed -	2	2
										117	117
									Short of complement, 105 men and 107 horses.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nugarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	585
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 May 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	505

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
									On detached duty - - -	305	305
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 1 April -	269	11	309	589	262	14	308	584		309	308
									Dismounted, 1 man.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On detached duty - - -	225	225
On 15 April	222	12	355	589	220	9	354	583	On furlough and leave, &c. -	130	129
										355	354
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	240	240
									On furlough and sick leave -	104	103
On 1 May -	231	14	344	589	234	7	343	584		344	343
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	239	239
									On furlough and sick leave -	122	122
									Confined in Hissar gaol -	1	—
On 15 May -	213	12	362	587	215	6	361	582		362	361
									Short of complement, 2 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	407	406
									On leave - - - -	99	99
									Confined in Hissar gaol -	1	—
On 1 June -	79	1	507	587	75	2	505	582		507	505
									Short of complement, 2 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	337	335
									On leave - - - -	113	112
									Confined in Hissar gaol -	1	—
On 15 June -	130	5	451	586	126	6	447	579		451	447
									Short of complement, 3 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	97	97
									On leave - - - -	110	109
On 1 July -	81	15	207	303	82	11	206	299		207	206
									Short of complement, 286 men and 285 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	97	97
									On leave - - - -	110	109
On 15 July -	79	17	207	303	88	5	206	299		207	206
									Short of complement, 286 men and 285 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	14	14
									Without leave - - -	95	93
On 1 August	87	17	165	269	94	5	163	262		165	163
									Short of complement, 320 men and 319 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On detached duty - - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	14	14
									Without leave - - -	95	93
On 15 August	92	12	165	269	98	1	163	262		165	163
									Short of complement, 320 men and 319 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	14	14
									Without leave - - -	95	62
On 1 Sept. -	90	13	165	268	13	4	132	149		165	132
									Short of complement, 321 men and 320 horses - - - Dismounted, 116 men.		
									On command - - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	14	14
									Without leave - - -	95	62
On 15 Sept.	89	14	165	268	17	–	132	149		165	132
									Short of complement, 321 men and 320 horses. Dismounted, 116 men.		
									On command - - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	11	11
									Without leave - - -	95	63
On 1 Oct. -	88	18	162	268	21	3	130	154		162	130
									Short of complement, 321 men and 320 horses. Dismounted, 111 men.		
									On command - - -	136	122
									On leave - - - -	12	11
									Without leave - - -	78	56
On 15 Oct. -	89	13	226	328	40	3	189	232		226	189
									Short of complement, 260 men and horses. Dismounted, 92 men.		
									On command - - -	143	113
									Without leave - - -	89	82
On 1 Nov. -	84	12	232	328	37	6	195	238		232	195
									Short of complement, 261 men and horses. Dismounted, 86 men.		
									On command - - -	67	36
On 15 Nov. -	154	18	67	239	108	12	36	156	Short of complement, 350 men and horses. Dismounted, 79 men.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
									On command - - -	46	15
On 1 Dec. -	171	11	46	228	129	8	15	152	Short of complement, 361 men and horses. Dismounted, 72 men.		
									On command - - -	53	23
On 15 Dec. -	164	11	53	228	132	12	23	167	Short of complement, 361 men and horses. Dismounted, 57 men.		
1858:									On command - - -	125	93
On 1 Jan. -	99	9	125	233	76	4	93	173	Short of complement, 356 men and horses. Dismounted, 56 men.		
									On command - - -	139	107
									On leave - - - -	3	3
										142	110
On 15 Jan. -	93	6	142	241	69	5	110	184	Short of complement, 348 men and horses. Dismounted, 53 men.		
									On command - - -	92	91
On 1 Feb. -	124	3	92	219	101	6	91	198	Short of complement, 370 men and horses. Dismounted, 17 men.		
									On command - - -	91	90
									On leave - - - -	5	5
										96	95
On 15 Feb. -	116	9	96	221	96	9	95	200	Short of complement, 368 men and horses. Dismounted, 17 men.		
									On command - - -	91	86
On 1 March -	128	7	91	226	120	7	86	213	Short of complement, 363 men and horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	91	89
									On leave - - - -	3	3
										94	92
On 15 March	125	9	94	228	114	10	92	216	Short of complement, 361 men and horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	11	11
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										12	12
On 1 April -	214	8	12	234	200	11	12	223	Short of complement, 355 men and horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
On 15 April	195	22	17	234	193	12	17	222	On command - - -	11	11
									On leave - - - -	6	6
										17	17
									Short of complement, 355 men and horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
On 1 May -	209	14	12	235	205	10	12	227	On command - - -	11	11
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										12	12
									Short of complement, 354 men and horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
On 15 May -	202	20	12	234	201	13	12	226	On command - - -	11	11
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										12	12
									Short of complement, 355 men and horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
On 1 June -	201	20	13	234	205	9	13	227	On command - - -	12	12
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										13	13
									Short of complement, 355 men and horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
On 15 June -	193	15	26	234	194	6	26	226	On command - - -	20	20
									On leave - - - -	6	6
										26	26
									Short of complement, 355 men and horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
On 1 July -	200	13	22	241	205	8	22	235	On command - - -	21	21
									Sick in Loodianah hospital -	1	1
										22	22
									Short of complement, 348 men and horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 15 July -	254	12	20	286	251	10	20	281	On command - - -	18	18
									Sick in Loodianah hospital -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										20	20
									Short of complement, 303 men and horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 1 Aug. -	280	6	20	306	270	11	20	301	On command - - -	20	20
									Short of complement, 283 men and horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	112	112
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 August	188	10	113	311	183	10	113	306		113	113
									Short of complement, 278 men and horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	112	111
On 1 Sept. -	200	8	112	320	191	13	111	315	Short of complement, 269 men and horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	11	11
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Sept. -	356	17	12	385	356	13	12	381		12	12
									Short of complement, 204 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	40	40
On 1 Oct. -	328	25	40	393	343	6	40	389	Short of complement, 196 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	13	13
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 15 Oct. -	352	30	15	397	362	16	15	393		15	15
									Short of complement, 192 men and horses.		
									On command - - -	12	11
On 1 Nov. -	426	20	12	458	426	15	11	452	Short of complement, 131 men and horses. Dismounted, 2 men		
									On command - - -	6	6
On 15 Nov. -	439	16	6	461	432	12	6	450	Short of complement, 128 men and horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	6	6
On 1 Dec. -	436	19	6	461	396	41	6	443	Short of complement, 128 men and horses. Dismounted 14 men.		
									On command - - -	6	6
On 15 Dec. -	436	19	6	461	396	41	6	443	Short of complement, 128 men and horses. Dismounted, 14 men		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	—	Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	106	106
									Sick in Shahjehanpore hospital	1	—
On 1 Jan. -	356	21	107	484	318	55	106	479		107	106
									Short of complement, 105 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	132	132
									Sick in Shahjehanpore hospital	2	1
On 15 Jan. -	326	24	134	484	291	53	133	477		134	133
									Short of complement, 105 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	262	262
									On leave - - - -	3	3
									Sick in Shahjehanpore hospital	1	—
On 1 Feb. -	202	15	266	483	174	37	265	476		266	265
									Short of complement, 106 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	255	255
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 15 Feb. -	206	20	259	485	192	28	258	478		259	258
									Short of complement, 104 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	238	238
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 1 March	225	18	242	485	213	23	241	477		242	241
									Short of complement, 104 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	276	276
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 15 March	178	24	280	482	177	20	279	476		280	279
									Short of complement, 107 men and horses.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	249	248
									On leave - - - -	3	3
On 1 April -	210	17	252	479	211	13	251	475		252	251
									Short of complement, 110 men and horses.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	256	255
									On leave - - - -	6	5
On 15 April	205	13	262	480	200	14	260	474		262	260
									Short of complement, 109 men and horses. Dismounted 2 men.		
									On command - - -	260	259
									On leave - - - -	4	4
On 1 May -	205	12	264	481	202	10	263	475		264	263
									Short of complement, 108 men and 108 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	239	238
									On leave - - - -	4	4
On 15 May -	187	29	343	559	183	29	342	554		243	242
									Short of complement, 30 men and 30 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	181	181
									On leave - - - -	4	4
On 1 June -	330	34	185	549	325	34	185	544		185	185
									Short of complement, 40 men and 40 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	67	67
									On leave - - - -	72	72
On 15 June	387	29	139	555	390	21	139	550		139	139
									Short of complement, 34 men and 34 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	17	17
									On leave - - - -	72	72
On 1 July -	440	25	89	554	443	17	89	549		89	89
									Short of complement, 35 men and 35 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	10	10
									On leave - - - -	97	97
On 15 July -	409	29	107	545	419	13	107	539		107	107
									Short of complement, 44 men and 44 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	31	31
									On leave - - - -	74	74
On 1 Aug. -	449	32	105	586	462	12	105	579		105	105
									Short of complement, 3 men and 3 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	32	32
									On leave - - - -	99	99
On 15 Aug.	420	29	131	580	423	17	131	571		131	131
									Excess of complement, 71 men and 71 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	40	40
									On leave - - - -	79	79
On 1 Sept. -	443	17	119	579	437	15	119	571		119	119
									In excess of complement, 70 men and 70 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On leave - - - -	81	81
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
On 15 Sept. -	471	21	86	578	471	11	86	568		86	86
									In excess of complement, 69 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On leave - - - -	75	75
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
On 1 Oct.	476	21	80	577	474	15	80	569		80	80
									In excess of complement, 68 men and 68 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	231	224
									On leave - - - -	76	76
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
On 15 Oct. -	252	17	308	577	257	6	301	564		308	301
									In excess of complement, 68 men and 68 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	293	285
									On leave - - - -	76	76
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
On 1 Nov. -	189	17	370	576	192	7	362	561		370	362
									In excess of complement, 67 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	237	234
									On leave - - - -	76	76
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
									Not joined since appointed -	2	—
On 15 Nov.	247	13	316	576	235	16	311	562		316	311
									In excess of complement, 67 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		

4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	242	240
									On leave - - - -	73	73
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	2	2
On 1 Dec. -	240	17	319	576	238	15	315	568	Not joined since appointed -	2	—
										319	315
									In excess of complement, 67 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	226	227
									On leave - - - -	59	59
									Sick in Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	2	—
On 15 Dec. -	268	15	288	571	258	22	287	567		288	287
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 62 horses.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 1 April -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All regimental records were	—	—
On 15 April -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	destroyed when the regiment	—	—
On 1 May -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mutinied at Bareilly on the 31st	—	—
On 15 May -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	May 1857.	—	—
On 1 June -	23	—	29	52	23	—	29	52	On command - - -	25	25
									On leave - - - -	4	4
										29	29
On 15 June -	23	—	29	52	23	—	29	52	On command - - -	25	25
									On leave - - - -	4	4
										29	29
On 1 July -	23	—	29	52	23	—	29	52	On command - - -	29	29

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 15 July -	23	–	34	57	23	–	34	57	On command - - -	34	34
On 1 Aug. -	23	–	34	57	23	–	34	57	On command - - -	34	34
On 15 Aug.	23	–	35	58	23	–	34	57	On command - - -	35	34
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 1 Sept. -	23	–	43	66	23	–	41	64	On command - - -	43	41
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 15 Sept. -	22	–	51	73	22	–	51	73	On command - - -	51	51
On 1 Oct. -	22	–	54	76	22	–	51	73	On command - - -	54	51
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
On 15 Oct. -	22	–	54	76	22	–	51	73	On command - - -	54	51
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
On 1 Nov. -	91	–	3	94	88	3	3	94	On command - - -	3	3
On 15 Nov. -	93	–	57	150	93	–	57	150	On command - - -	57	57
On 1 Dec. -	119	–	57	176	119	–	57	176	On command - - -	57	57
On 15 Dec. -	127	–	66	193	122	4	66	192	On command - - -	66	66
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
1858:											
On 1 Jan. -	125	2	66	193	122	4	66	192	On command - - -	66	66
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									Reconstruction of the regiment upon the present nucleus sanctioned by letter No. 1,699, dated 29th January 1858, from Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Adjutant General of the Army.		
On 15 Jan. -	127	2	66	195	124	4	66	194	On command - - -	66	66
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 1 Feb. -	116	3	84	203	110	10	83	203	On command - - -	81	81
									Absent, accounted for - -	3	2
										84	83
									Short of complement, 386 men and 386 horses.		
On 15 Feb. -	120	6	88	214	124	4	85	213	On command - - -	85	84
									Absent, accounted for - -	3	1
										88	85
									Short of complement, 375 men and 376 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	106	106
									Absent, accounted for - -	3	1
On 1 March	117	6	109	232	114	10	107	231		109	107
									Short of complement, 357 men and 358 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	109	107
On 15 March	118	6	109	233	116	10	107	233	Short of complement, 356 men and 356 horses.		
									On command - - -	160	160
									Absent, accounted for - -	1	1
On 1 April -	67	5	161	233	63	9	161	233		161	161
									Short of complement, 356 men and 356 horses.		
									On command - - -	160	160
									Absent, accounted for - -	1	1
On 15 April	91	5	161	257	87	9	161	257		161	161
									Short of complement, 332 men and 332 horses.		
									On command - - -	119	119
									Absent, accounted for - -	3	2
On 1 May -	125	10	122	257	122	14	121	257		122	121
									Short of complement, 332 men and 332 horses.		
									On command - - -	173	173
									Absent, accounted for - -	3	2
On 15 May -	125	10	176	311	122	14	175	311		176	175
									Short of complement, 278 men and 278 horses.		
									On command - - -	220	220
									Absent, accounted for - -	2	2
On 1 June -	128	11	222	361	120	18	222	360		222	222
									Short of complement, 228 men and 229 horses.		
									On command - - -	222	222
On 15 June	196	11	222	429	188	18	222	428	Short of complement, 160 men and 161 horses.		
									On command - - -	258	258
On 1 July -	207	6	258	471	190	22	258	470	Short of complement, 118 men and 119 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	272	271
On 15 July -	192	16	272	480	183	23	271	477	Short of complement, 109 men and 112 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	278	280
On 1 August -	194	17	278	489	194	13	280	487	Short of complement, 100 men and 102 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	264	270
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										265	271
On 15 August	229	11	265	505	215	10	271	496	Short of complement, 84 men and 93 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	268	279
On 1 Sept. -	206	27	268	501	195	25	279	499	Short of complement, 88 men and 90 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	233	240
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										234	241
On 15 Sept.	249	21	234	504	221	38	241	500	Short of complement, 85 men and 89 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	258	245
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										259	246
On 1 Oct. -	244	23	259	526	258	14	246	518	Short of complement, 63 men and 71 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	80	84
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
										85	89
On 15 Oct. -	432	21	85	538	401	41	89	531	Short of complement, 51 men and 58 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	80	84
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
										85	89
On 1 Nov. -	432	21	85	538	401	41	89	531	Short of complement, 51 men and 58 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	93	91
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 15 Nov. -	434	24	95	553	396	57	93	546		95	93
									Short of complement, 36 men and 43 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	93	91
									Sick leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 Dec. -	442	16	95	553	404	49	93	546		95	93
									Short of complement, 36 men and 43 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	93	91
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 15 Dec. -	442	16	95	553	404	49	93	546		95	93
									Short of complement, 36 men and 43 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
1859:									On command - - -	159	158
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 1 Jan. -	384	13	161	558	340	56	160	556		161	160
									Short of complement, 31 men and 33 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	230	230
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Jan. -	315	19	231	565	282	49	231	562		231	231
									Short of complement, 24 men and 27 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	283	283
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 Feb. -	275	5	284	564	237	42	284	563		284	284
									Short of complement, 25 men and 26 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	300	298
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Feb. -	259	5	301	565	221	40	299	560		301	299
									Short of complement, 24 men and 29 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	345	344
On 1 Mar. -	220	5	345	570	186	35	344	565	Short of complement, 19 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	357	356
									On leave - - - -	8	8
									Appointed, not joined - -	4	–
On 15 March	196	11	369	576	184	21	364	569		369	364
									Short of complement, 13 men and 20 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	201	200
On 1 April -	346	23	201	570	349	17	200	566	Short of complement, 19 men and 23 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	144	148
									On leave - - - -	17	17
									Appointed, not joined - -	2	–
On 15 April -	381	29	163	573	375	29	160	564		163	160
									Short of complement, 16 men and 25 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	159	159
									Absent, accounted for - -	5	14
On 1 May -	394	22	164	580	372	30	173	575		164	173
									Short of complement, 9 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	143	143
									Absent, accounted for - -	36	29
On 15 May -	380	16	179	575	375	23	172	570		179	172
									Short of complement, 14 men and 19 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	94	96
									On furlough - - - -	93	86
									Absent, accounted for - -	1	1
On 1 June -	375	12	188	575	369	20	183	572		188	183
									Short of complement, 14 men and 17 horses.		
									On command - - -	100	100
									On furlough - - - -	95	88
									On leave - - - -	21	12
On 15 June -	350	15	216	581	353	22	200	575		216	200
									In excess of complement, 66 men and 63 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	10	10
									On furlough - - - -	97	89
										107	99
On 1 July -	464	18	107	589	448	36	99	583	In excess of complement, 80 men.		
									Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	6	6
									On furlough - - - -	95	87
									On leave - - - -	35	11
On 15 July -	420	30	137	587	453	24	104	581	Under arrest - - - -	1	—
										137	104
									In excess of complement, 78 men.		
									Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	10	11
									On furlough - - - -	97	89
On 1 Aug. -	460	20	107	587	460	20	100	580		107	100
									In excess of complement, 78 men.		
									Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	5	5
									On furlough - - - -	96	89
									On leave - - - -	30	11
On 15 Aug. -	439	18	131	588	426	42	105	573		131	105
									In excess of complement, 79 men.		
									Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	5	5
									On furlough - - - -	4	4
									Absent, accounted for - -	1	1
On 1 Sept. -	562	15	10	587	523	39	10	572		10	10
									In excess of complement, 78 men.		
									Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On furlough - - - -	96	96
									On leave - - - -	28	11
On 15 Sept -	417	26	125	568	417	28	108	553		125	108
									In excess of complement, 59 men.		
									Dismounted, 15 men.		

8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - -	4	4
									On furlough - - - -	94	81
										98	85
On 1 Oct. -	451	18	98	567	454	15	85	554	In excess of complement, 58 men.		
									Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On command - - -	6	5
									On furlough - - - -	96	81
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Oct. -	425	21	103	549	440	18	87	545		103	87
									In excess of complement, 40 men.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On furlough - - - -	92	76
									Absent, accounted for - -	2	1
On 1 Nov.	437	14	98	549	428	32	81	541		98	81
									In excess of complement, 40 men.		
									Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	12	1
									On furlough - - - -	92	76
									On leave - - - - -	29	29
									Absent, accounted for - -	2	1
On 15 Nov.	388	25	135	548	411	20	107	538		135	107
									In excess of complement, 39 men.		
									Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On command - - -	14	2
									On furlough - - - -	91	76
									Absent, accounted for - -	48	48
On 1 Dec. -	392	2	153	547	401	9	126	536		153	126
									In excess of complement, 38 men.		
									Dismounted, 11 men.		
									On command - - -	260	272
									On furlough - - - -	92	75
									On leave - - - - -	1	1
On 15 Dec. -	189	5	353	547	178	9	348	535		353	348
									In excess of complement, 38 men.		
									Dismounted, 12 men.		

9TH REGIMENT of IRREGULAR CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 1 April -	118	15	456	589	120	14	453	587	On civil duty - - - -	312	311
									On escort duty - - -	15	15
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	128	127
									In confinement - - -	1	–
										456	453
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 15 April	130	13	449	592	129	14	448	591	On civil duty - - -	307	307
									On command - - -	13	13
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	129	128
										449	448
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 2 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 1 May -	146	11	435	592	151	6	433	590	On civil duty - - -	304	303
									On command - - - -	10	10
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	121	120
										435	433
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 1 horse.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 15 May -	139	14	439	592	147	6	437	590	On civil duty - - -	304	303
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	134	133
										439	437
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 1 horse.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 1 June -	98	10	484	592	110	6	472	588	On civil duty - -	180	180
									On escort duty - - -	116	115
									On command - - -	51	51
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	125	125
									Absent without leave - -	12	1
										484	472
									In excess of complement, 3 men.		
									Short of complement, 1 horse.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	——	Men.	Horses.
1857:									On civil duty - - -	95	95
									On escort duty - - -	189	188
									On furlough - - -	118	117
									Absent without leave - -	11	1
On 15 June -	178	1	413	592	179	8	401	588		413	401
									In excess of complement, 3 men. Short of complement, 1 horse. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	156	155
									On leave - - - -	95	95
									On sick leave - - -	15	15
									Absent without leave - -	27	27
On 1 July -	288	2	293	583	283	4	292	579		293	292
									Short of complement, 6 men and 10 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
On 15 July -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No records in adjutant's office.		
On 1 Aug. -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No records exist in adjutant's office.		
On 15 Aug. -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No records exist in adjutant's office.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On furlough and on sick leave	113	112
									Absent without leave - -	22	22
On 1 Sept. -	257	9	136	402	215	45	135	395		136	135
									Short of complement, 187 men and 194 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On furlough and sick leave -	113	113
									Absent without leave - -	8	7
On 15 Sept.	261	17	122	400	231	45	121	397		122	121
									Short of complement, 189 men and 192 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On furlough - - - -	92	92
									On sick leave - - -	21	21
									Absent without leave - -	8	7
On 1 Oct. -	218	18	122	358	179	49	121	349		122	121
									Short of complement, 231 men and 240 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	107	103
									On furlough and sick leave -	112	109
									Absent without leave - -	9	8
On 15 Oct. -	110	20	228	358	97	31	220	348		228	220
									Short of complement, 231 men and 241 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Resallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	107	103
									On sick leave - - -	14	13
									Absent without leave - -	98	96
On 1 Nov. -	56	77	219	352	110	20	212	342		219	212
									Short of complement, 237 men and 247 horses.		
									Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On command - - -	106	106
									On sick leave - - -	12	11
									Absent without leave - -	9	9
On 15 Nov. -	82	48	127	257	110	20	126	256		127	126
									Short of complement, 332 men and 333 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	106	106
									On sick leave - - -	6	6
On 1 Dec. -	73	57	112	242	115	15	112	242		112	112
									Short of complement, 347 men and 347 horses.		
									On command - - -	107	107
									On sick leave - - -	6	6
On 15 Dec. -	100	30	113	243	112	18	113	243		113	113
									Short of complement, 346 men and 346 horses.		
1858:									On command - - -	105	105
									On sick leave - - -	6	6
On 1 Jan. -	107	24	111	242	123	8	111	242		111	111
									Short of complement, 347 men and 347 horses.		
									On command - - -	125	127
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Jan. -	97	18	126	241	105	8	128	241		126	128
									Short of complement, 348 men and 348 horses.		
									On command - - -	119	121
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 Feb. -	107	13	120	240	110	8	122	240		120	122
									Short of complement, 349 men and 349 horses.		
									On command - - -	75	72
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Feb. -	128	36	76	240	151	8	73	232		76	73
									Short of complement, 349 men and 357 horses.		
									Dismounted, 8 men.		

9th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	75	73
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 March	131	33	76	240	146	14	74	234		76	74
									Short of complement, 349 men and 355 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	78	75
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 March	147	17	79	243	147	13	76	236		79	76
									Short of complement, 246 men and 353 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	74	72
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 April -	157	11	75	243	153	14	73	240		75	73
									Short of complement, 346 men and 349 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 April	222	19	3	244	227	12	3	242		3	3
									Short of complement, 345 men and 347 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 May -	225	17	2	244	226	12	2	240		2	2
									Short of complement, 345 men and 349 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
On 15 May -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No records in Adjutant's office.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 June -	222	19	2	243	227	14	2	243		2	2
									Short of complement, 346 men and 346 horses.		
									On command - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 June -	220	19	3	242	223	14	3	240		3	3
									Short of complement, 347 men and 349 horses.		
									On command - - -	1	1
On 1 July -	226	15	1	242	233	8	1	242			
									Short of complement, 347 men and 347 horses.		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	6	6
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
									On leave - - - -	12	12
On 15 July -	198	21	23	242	211	8	23	242		23	23
									Short of complement, 347 men and 347 horses.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									On sick leave - - -	5	3
									On leave - - - -	12	11
On 1 Aug. -	195	22	24	241	214	6	21	241		24	21
									Short of complement, 348 men and 348 horses.		
									On command - - -	5	5
									On sick leave - - -	5	3
									On leave - - - -	12	11
On 15 Aug. -	202	16	22	240	215	6	19	240		22	19
									Short of complement, 349 men and 349 horses.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	5	3
On 1 Sept. -	206	28	6	240	227	7	4	238		6	4
									Short of complement, 349 men and 351 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	3	3
									On sick leave - - -	10	8
									On leave - - - -	12	8
On 15 Sept. -	192	23	25	240	211	7	19	237		25	19
									Short of complement, 349 men and 352 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	6	6
									On sick leave - - -	10	8
									On leave - - - -	12	8
On 1 Oct. -	194	17	28	239	206	11	22	239		28	22
									Short of complement, 350 men and 350 horses.		
									On command - - -	12	12
									On sick leave - - -	10	8
									On leave - - - -	13	9
On 15 Oct. -	179	25	35	239	199	11	29	239		35	29
									Short of complement, 350 men and 350 horses.		
									On command - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	12	9
									In confinement - - -	1	1
On 1 Nov. -	165	58	15	238	215	12	12	239		15	12
									Short of complement, 351 men and 350 horses,		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	13	10
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 15 Nov. -	152	68	18	238	212	12	15	239	In confinement - - -	1	1
										18	15
									Short of complement, 351 men and 350 horses.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									On sick leave - - -	13	9
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 1 Dec. -	174	43	21	238	203	19	16	238		21	16
									Short of complement, 351 men and 351 horses.		
									On command - - -	18	18
									On sick leave - - -	13	9
On 15 Dec. -	160	47	31	238	190	20	27	237		31	27
									Short of complement, 351 men and 352 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
1859:									On command - - -	7	7
									On sick leave - - -	13	9
On 1 Jan. -	186	32	20	238	204	18	16	238		20	16
									Short of complement, 351 men and 351 horses.		
									On command - - -	10	10
									On sick leave - - -	24	19
On 15 Jan. -	169	35	34	238	190	19	29	238		34	29
									Short of complement, 351 men and 351 horses.		
									On command - - -	20	20
									On sick leave - - -	24	19
On 1 Feb. -	172	22	44	238	177	22	39	238		44	39
									Short of complement, 351 men and 351 horses.		
									On command - - -	10	10
									On sick leave - - -	24	19
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Feb. -	184	19	35	238	185	22	30	237		35	30
									Short of complement, 351 men and 352 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	10	10
									On sick leave - - -	24	19
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 Mar. -	180	22	36	238	188	18	31	237		36	31
									Short of complement, 351 men and 352 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	7	7
									On sick leave - - -	21	17
									On leave - - - -	66	63
On 15 Mar. -	133	11	94	238	132	18	87	237		94	87
									Short of complement, 351 men and 352 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	8	8
									Before medical committee -	24	–
									On furlough - - - -	67	63
									On sick leave - - -	21	17
On 1 April -	111	7	120	238	135	14	88	237		120	88
									Short of complement, 351 men and 352 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	25	1
									On sick leave - - -	19	17
									On leave - - - -	67	63
On 15 April -	123	4	111	238	143	14	81	238		111	81
									Short of complement, 351 men and 351 horses.		
									On Sick leave - - -	19	17
									On leave - - - -	67	63
On 1 May -	143	9	86	238	141	17	80	238		86	80
									Short of complement, 351 men and 351 horses.		
									On sick leave - - -	19	17
									On leave - - - -	67	63
On 15 May -	133	11	86	230	138	12	80	230		86	80
									Short of complement, 359 men and 359 horses.		
									On command - - -	11	11
									On sick leave - -	14	12
									On leave - - - -	67	63
On 1 June -	127	11	92	230	131	13	86	230		92	86
									Short of complement, 359 men and 359 horses.		
									On command - - -	1	–
									On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	14	12
									On leave - - - -	78	75
On 15 June -	125	11	94	230	128	14	88	230		94	88
									Short of complement, 279 men and 279 horses.		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
On 1 July -	128	9	93	230	133	9	88	230	On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	14	12
									On leave - - - -	78	75
										93	88
									Short of complement, 279 men and 279 horses.		
On 15 July	129	5	96	230	133	9	88	230	On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	13	11
									On leave - - - -	79	75
									In confinement - - -	2	–
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
										96	88
									Short of complement, 279 men and 279 horses.		
On 1 Aug. -	130	6	94	230	135	7	88	230	On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	13	11
									On leave - - - -	80	76
										94	88
									Short of complement, 279 men and 279 horses.		
On 15 Aug.	125	10	95	230	135	6	89	230	On command - - -	2	2
									On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	12	10
									On leave - - - -	80	76
										95	89
									Short of complement, 279 men and 279 horses.		
On 1 Sept. -	160	12	58	230	163	12	55	230	On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	12	10
									On leave - - - -	44	44
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
										58	55
									Short of complement, 279 men and 279 horses.		
On 15 Sept.	162	9	58	229	158	17	54	229	On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	12	10
									On leave - - - -	44	43
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
										58	54
									Short of complement, 280 men and 280 horses.		
On 1 Oct. -	165	4	59	228	173	–	55	228	On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	12	10
									On leave - - - -	45	44
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
										59	55
									Short of complement, 281 men and 281 horses.		

9th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	10	9
									On leave - - - -	46	44
On 15 Oct. -	160	10	58	228	159	15	54	228	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										58	54
									Short of complement, 281 men and 281 horses.		
									On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	6	5
									On sick leave - - -	10	9
									On leave - - - -	12	11
On 1 Nov. -	197	11	30	238	212	–	26	238	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										30	26
									Short of complement, 271 men and 271 horses.		
									On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	61	61
									On sick leave - - -	8	7
									On leave - - - -	11	11
On 15 Nov.	139	17	82	238	137	20	80	237	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										82	80
									Short of complement, 271 men and 272 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On civil duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	69	69
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 1 Dec. -	146	19	71	236	146	18	70	234		71	70
									Short of complement, 273 men and 275 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	61	61
									Not joined - - - -	1	1
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 15 Dec. -	159	17	63	239	158	12	62	232		63	62
									Short of complement, 270 men and 277 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		

12TH REGIMENT of IRREGULAR CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	5	2	5	5	10	48	6	5	2	414	507

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	287	279
On 1 April -	301	–	287	588	306	–	279	585	Short of complement, 1 man and 4 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	297	290
On 15 April	282	9	297	588	270	25	290	585	Short of complement, 1 man and 4 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	409	409
On 1 May -	172	7	409	588	161	15	409	585	Short of complement, 1 man and 4 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	412	412
On 15 May	170	6	412	588	154	19	412	585	Short of complement, 1 man and 4 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	440	412
On 1 June -	129	19	440	588	125	22	412	559	Short of complement, 1 man and 30 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	436	434
On 15 June	138	15	436	589	128	24	434	586	Short of complement, 3 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	455	452
On 1 July -	121	13	455	589	108	26	452	586	Short of complement, 3 horses Dismounted, 3 men.		

12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	480	478
On 15 July -	128	11	480	619	89	19	478	586	In excess of complement, 30 men. Short of men, 3 horses. Dismounted, 30 men.		
On 1 Aug. -	103	–	–	103	103	–	–	103	Short of complement, 486 men and 486 horses.		
									On command - - -	45	45
On 15 Aug. -	60	–	45	105	59	–	45	104	Short of complement, 484 men and 485 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	4	4
On 1 Sept. -	54	–	4	58	53	–	4	57	Short of complement, 531 men and 532 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	4	4
On 15 Sept. -	59	–	4	63	58	–	4	62	Short of complement, 526 men and 527 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	4	4
On 1 Oct. -	57	–	4	61	56	–	4	60	Short of complement, 528 men and 529 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	4	4
On 15 Oct. -	53	–	4	57	52	–	4	56	Short of complement, 532 men and 533 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	8	3
On 1 Nov. -	52	4	8	64	41	1	3	45	Short of complement, 525 men and 544 horses. Dismounted, 19 men.		
									On command - - -	8	3
On 15 Nov. -	52	4	8	64	41	1	3	45	Short of complement, 525 men and 544 horses. Dismounted, 19 men.		
									On command - - -	8	3
On 1 Dec. -	52	4	8	64	41	1	3	45	Short of complement, 525 men and 544 horses. Dismounted, 19 men.		
									On command - - -	8	3
On 15 Dec. -	51	6	8	65	41	1	3	45	Short of complement, 524 men and 544 horses. Dismounted, 20 men.		

12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	8	2
On 1 Jan. -	52	2	8	62	25	–	2	27	Short of complement, 527 men and 562 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	10	4
On 15 Jan. -	51	1	10	62	23	–	4	27	Short of complement, 527 men and 562 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	8	2
On 1 Feb. -	53	1	8	62	25	–	2	27	Short of complement, 527 men and 562 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	8	2
On 15 Feb. -	56	–	8	64	29	–	2	31	Short of complement, 525 men and 558 horses. Dismounted, 33 men.		
									On command - - -	2	–
On 1 March	60	–	2	62	41	–	–	41	Short of complement, 527 men and 548 horses. Dismounted, 21 men.		
									On command - - -	2	–
On 15 March	62	–	2	64	43	–	–	43	Short of complement, 525 men and 546 horses. Dismounted, 21 men.		
									On command - - -	7	5
On 1 April -	58	–	7	65	59	–	5	64	Short of complement, 524 men and 525 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	7	5
On 15 April -	58	–	7	65	59	–	5	64	Short of complement, 524 men and 525 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	18	16
On 1 May -	45	1	18	64	47	–	16	63	Short of complement, 625 men and 626 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	18	16
On 15 May -	45	1	18	64	47	–	16	63	Short of complement, 625 men and 626 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	18	16
On 1 June -	45	1	18	64	47	–	16	63	Short of complement, 525 men and 526 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	18	16
On 15 June	46	1	18	65	48	–	16	64	Short of complement, 524 men and 525 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	18	16
On 1 July -	45	2	18	65	48	–	16	64	Short of complement, 524 men and 525 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	20	18
On 15 July -	45	–	20	65	46	–	18	64	Short of complement, 524 men and 525 horses. Dismounted 1 man.		
									On command - - -	32	30
On 1 August	33	–	32	65	34	–	30	64	Short of complement, 524 men and 525 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	32	30
On 15 Aug.	34	–	32	66	35	–	30	65	Short of complement, 523 men and 524 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	54	52
On 1 Sept. -	12	–	54	66	13	–	52	65	Short of complement, 523 men and 524 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	54	52
On 15 Sept.	12	–	54	66	13	–	52	65	Short of complement, 523 men and 524 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	64	63
On 1 Oct. -	2	–	64	66	2	–	63	65	Short of complement, 523 men and 524 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	64	63
On 15 Oct. -	2	–	64	66	2	–	63	65	Short of complement, 523 men and 524 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	106	80
On 1 Nov. -	89	–	106	195	86	–	80	166	Short of complement, 394 men and 423 horses. Dismounted 29 men.		

12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	106	80
On 15 Nov.	168	–	106	274	165	–	80	245	Short of complement, 315 men and 344 horses. Dismounted, 29 men.		
									On command - - -	106	80
On 1 Dec. -	249	–	106	355	246	–	80	326	Short of complement, 234 men and 263 horses. Dismounted, 29 men.		
									On command - - -	107	104
On 15 Dec.-	306	13	107	426	299	22	104	425	Short of complement, 163 men and 164 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
1859:									On command - - -	106	103
On 1 Jan. -	358	16	106	480	353	18	103	474	Short of complement, 109 men and 115 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	38	2
On 15 Jan. -	434	20	38	492	411	19	2	432	Short of complement, 97 men and 157 horses. Dismounted, 60 men.		
									On command - - -	2	–
On 1 Feb. -	486	21	2	509	451	32	–	483	Short of complement, 80 men and 106 horses. Dismounted, 26 men.		
									On command - - -	6	4
On 15 Feb. -	470	38	6	514	462	33	4	499	Short of complement, 75 men and 90 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	3	–
On 1 March	471	38	3	512	470	39	–	509	Short of complement, 77 men and 80 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	118	116
On 15 March	452	34	118	604	454	29	116	599	In excess of complement, 15 men and 10 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	4	2
On 1 April -	562	29	4	595	571	25	2	598	In excess of complement, 6 men and 9 horses.		
									On command - - -	133	127
On 15 April	444	16	133	593	451	20	127	598	In excess of complement, 4 men and 9 horses.		

12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops of Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
On 1 May -	439	18	142	599	429	31	188	598	On command - - -	142	138
									In excess of complement, 10 men and 9 horses Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 15 May -	450	22	132	604	434	33	131	598	On command - - -	132	131
									In excess of complement, 15 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
On 1 June -	441	33	131	605	445	26	127	598	On command - - -	131	127
									In excess of complement, 16 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
On 15 June -	437	33	139	609	456	18	135	609	On command - - -	139	135
									In excess of complement, 102 men and 102 horses.		
On 1 July -	384	24	188	596	399	10	185	594	On command - - -	188	185
									In excess of complement, 89 men and 87 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 15 July -	389	21	177	587	410	13	164	587	On command - - -	177	164
									In excess of complement, 80 men and 80 horses.		
On 1 Aug. -	458	28	98	584	459	22	97	578	On command - - -	98	97
									In excess of complement, 77 men and 71 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
On 15 Aug. -	430	28	113	571	462	20	97	579	On command - - -	113	97
									In excess of complement, 64 men and 72 horses.		
On 1 Sept. -	314	25	226	565	335	20	217	572	On command - - -	226	217
									In excess of complement, 58 men and 65 horses.		
On 15 Sept. -	347	24	200	571	363	17	192	572	On command - - -	200	192
									In excess of complement, 64 men and 65 horses.		
On 1 Oct. -	356	20	195	571	364	10	197	571	On command - - -	195	197
									In excess of complement, 64 men and 64 horses.		
On 15 Oct.	313	19	210	542	321	17	213	551	On command - - -	210	213
									In excess of complement, 35 men and 44 horses.		

12th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	150	149
On 1 Nov.	372	19	150	541	386	13	149	548	In excess of complement, 34 men and 41 horses.		
									On command - - -	196	187
On 15 Nov. -	324	23	196	543	343	16	187	546	In excess of complement, 36 men and 39 horses.		
									On command - - -	164	161
On 1 Dec. -	361	18	164	543	369	13	161	543	In excess of complement, 36 men and 36 horses.		
									On command - - -	163	161
On 15 Dec. -	361	17	163	541	365	14	161	540	In excess of complement, 34 men and 33 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nugarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	9	9
									On escort duty - - -	5	5
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 April -	532	16	16	564	534	14	16	564		16	16
									Short of complement, 25 men and 25 horses.		
									On command - - -	9	9
									On escort duty - - -	92	92
									On furlough - - - -	179	179
									On leave - - - -	3	3
On 15 April -	265	16	283	564	272	11	283	566		283	283
									Short of complement, 25 men and 23 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	11	11
									On furlough - - - -	179	179
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
On 1 May -	358	15	193	566	357	15	193	565		193	193
									Short of complement, 23 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	9	9
									On escort duty - - -	5	5
									On furlough - - - -	179	177
									On sick and temporary leave -	6	4
On 15 May -	352	15	199	566	359	9	195	563		199	195
									Short of complement, 23 men and 26 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	9	9
									On escort duty - - -	33	33
									On furlough - - - -	179	177
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	50	49
On 1 June -	285	7	274	566	277	17	271	565		274	271
									Short of complement, 23 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	9	9
									On escort duty - - -	10	10
									On furlough - - - -	179	177
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									On temporary leave - -	1	—
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	46	45
On 15 June -	323	6	248	577	303	30	244	577		248	244
									Short of complement, 12 men and 12 horses.		
									On command - - -	133	133
									On escort duty - - -	14	14
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	47	47
									On furlough - - - -	179	177
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	47	44
On 1 July -	152	2	423	577	146	12	418	576		423	418
									Short of complement, 12 men, and 13 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	132	133
									On escort duty - - -	14	14
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	58	58
									On furlough - - - -	178	176
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
On 15 July -	148	2	427	577	137	12	426	575		427	426
									Short of complement, 12 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	132	132
									On escort duty - - -	9	9
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	58	58
									On furlough - - - -	177	175
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Aug. -	152	5	421	578	147	8	419	574	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										421	419
									Short of complement, 11 men and 15 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	131	132
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	48	48
									On furlough - - - -	177	175
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Aug. -	171	5	401	577	164	10	400	574	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										401	400
									Short of complement, 12 men and 15 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	132	131
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	48	48
									On furlough - - - -	176	174
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Sep. -	170	6	402	578	166	8	399	573	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	43	43
										402	399
									Short of complement, 11 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	144	145
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	48	48
									On furlough - - - -	176	174
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Sep. -	160	4	413	577	155	9	412	576	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										413	412
									Short of complement, 12 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	130	130
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	48	48
									On furlough - - - -	176	174
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Oct. -	164	15	399	578	170	8	397	575	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										399	397
									Short of complement, 11 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	125	125
									On escort duty - - -	11	11
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	48	48
									On furlough - - - -	173	172
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Oct. -	153	21	403	577	169	5	401	575	On temporary leave - -	1	–
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										403	401
									Short of complement, 12 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	113	112
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	61	61
									On furlough - - - -	173	172
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Nov. -	156	25	392	573	177	6	390	573	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										392	390
									Short of complement, 16 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	73	72
									On furlough - - - -	173	172
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									On civil duty at Hoshiarpore -	56	55
On 15 Nov. -	222	5	347	574	220	8	344	572	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	42	42
										347	344
									Short of complement, 15 men and 17 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	73	72
									On civil duty at Googaira -	56	55
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	37	37
									On furlough - - - -	172	171
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 1 Dec. -	227	6	341	574	225	9	338	572	Absent without leave - -	1	1
										341	338
									Short of complement, 15 men and 17 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	73	72
									On escort duty - - -	13	13
									On civil duty at Googaira -	55	55
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	37	37
									On furlough - - - -	170	171
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 15 Dec. -	208	8	353	569	207	11	353	571	Absent without leave - -	1	1
									On temporary leave - -	2	2
										353	353
									Short of complement, 20 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
									On command - - -	71	70
									On escort duty - - -	14	13
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	92	91
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	37	37
									On furlough - - - -	142	142
On 1 Jan. -	201	6	358	565	209	6	355	570	On sick leave - - -	1	1
									On temporary leave - -	1	1
										358	355
									Short of complement, 24 men and 19 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	64	64
									On escort duty - - -	1	—
									On duty, Meerat Police Depôt	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	99	98
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	27	27
On 15 Jan. -	209	4	200	413	226	4	195	425	Confined by civil power -	3	—
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									On leave, private affairs -	1	1
										200	195
									Short of complement, 176 men and 174 horses.		
									On command - - -	64	64
									On escort duty - - -	3	2
									On duty with Meerut Police Depôt - - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	92	91
On 1 Feb. -	209	8	191	408	226	7	189	422	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	27	27
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										191	189
									Short of complement, 181 men and 167 horses.		
									On command - - -	67	66
									On escort duty - - -	24	24
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	148	147
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	27	27
On 15 Feb. -	131	7	268	406	146	6	266	418	On sick leave - - -	1	1
									On leave, private affairs - -	1	1
										268	266
									Short of complement, 183 men and 171 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	64	63
									On escort duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	147	146
On 1 March	159	5	241	405	170	8	239	417	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	26	26
										241	239
									Short of complement, 184 men and 172 horses.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	64	64
									On escort duty - - -	7	7
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	139	138
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	17	17
									On leave, private affairs - -	2	2
On 15 March	170	6	229	405	180	9	228	417		229	228
									Short of complement, 184 men and 172 horses.		
									On command - - -	63	63
									On escort duty - - -	16	16
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	141	140
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	17	17
On 1 April -	165	4	237	406	173	4	236	413		237	236
									Short of complement, 183 men and 176 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	63	63
									On escort duty - - -	21	21
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	142	141
									Left at Rawul Pindee - -	17	17
On 15 April -	164	11	243	418	170	4	242	416		243	242
									Short of complement, 171 men and 173 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	63	63
									On escort duty - - -	7	7
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	142	141
On 1 May -	184	3	232	419	181	5	231	417	Left at Rawul Pindee - -	17	17
										232	231
									Short of complement, 170 men and 172 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	63	63
									On escort duty - - -	7	7
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	137	143
On 15 May -	199	3	217	419	195	6	216	417	Confined by civil power - -	7	–
										217	216
									Short of complement, 170 men and 172 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	62	62
									On escort duty - - -	6	6
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	192	198
On 1 June -	143	6	270	419	142	5	269	416	Confined by civil power -	7	–
										270	269
									Short of complement, 170 men and 173 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	62	62
									On escort duty - - -	19	19
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	192	198
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 June -	123	9	279	411	129	4	284	417	On leave, private affairs - -	1	–
										279	284
									Short of complement, 178 men and 172 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	35	35
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	174	173
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 July -	187	11	215	413	187	17	213	417	On leave, private affairs - -	1	–
										215	213
									Short of complement, 176 men and 172 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	19	19
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	179	178
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 July -	197	11	204	412	187	20	202	409	On leave, private affairs - -	1	–
										204	202
									Short of complement, 177 men and 180 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	19	19
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	186	185
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 Aug. -	191	10	210	411	182	18	209	409		210	209
									Short of complement, 178 men and 180 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	19	19
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	165	165
On 15 Aug.	206	15	189	410	202	16	189	407	On sick leave - - -	1	1
										189	189
									Short of complement, 179 men and 182 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	19	19
									On field service - - -	84	84
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	166	166
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
On 1 Sept. -	118	16	274	408	121	11	274	406	On sick leave - - -	1	1
										274	274
									Short of complement, 181 men and 183 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	18	18
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	190	190
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Sept.	180	15	213	408	184	10	213	407		213	213
									Short of complement, 181 men and 182 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	18	18
									On escort duty - - -	12	12
									On detached duty - - -	28	28
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	173	173
On 1 Oct. -	186	13	233	432	179	28	232	439	On sick leave - - -	2	1
										233	233
									Short of complement, 157 men and 150 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	18	18
									On escort duty - - -	12	12
									On detached duty - - -	28	28
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	187	187
On 15 Oct. -	169	15	247	431	163	17	246	426	On sick leave - - -	2	1
										247	246
									Short of complement, 158 men and 163 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	18	18
									On escort duty - - -	12	12
									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	171	170
									On sick leave - - -	2	1
On 1 Nov. -	179	20	231	430	188	8	229	425	On leave, private affairs -	1	1
										231	229
									Short of complement, 159 men and 164 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	25	20
									On escort duty - - -	12	12
									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	216	216
									On sick leave - - -	2	1
On 15 Nov. -	136	11	283	430	135	12	277	424	On leave, private affairs -	1	1
										283	277
									Short of complement, 159 men and 165 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	25	20
									On escort duty - - -	11	11
									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	215	215
On 1 Dec. -	136	11	280	427	136	9	274	419	On sick leave - - -	2	1
										280	274
									Short of complement, 162 men and 170 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	27	26
									On escort duty - - -	8	7
									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	206	204
									On sick leave - - -	3	1
On 15 Dec. -	141	13	274	428	149	8	266	423	On leave, private affairs -	3	1
										274	266
									Short of complement, 161 men and 166 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
1859:									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira and Hoshiarpore - - -	206	205
									On leave, private affairs -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	2	-
On 1 Jan. -	177	13	236	426	181	10	233	424		236	233
									Short of complement, 163 men and 165 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira -	179	180
									On leave, private affairs -	3	1
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
On 15 Jan. -	208	15	210	433	211	13	208	432		210	208
									Short of complement, 156 men and 157 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On detached duty - - -	27	27
									On civil duty at Googaira -	181	182
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 Feb. -	230	11	212	453	228	13	210	451	On leave, private affairs -	1	–
										212	210
									Short of complement, 136 men and 138 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	2	2
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	195	196
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 15 Feb. -	229	16	208	453	232	15	204	451	On leave, private affairs - -	3	–
										208	204
									Short of complement, 136 men and 138 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	180	181
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 March	258	9	191	458	255	13	188	456	On leave, private affairs -	2	–
										191	188
									Short of complement, 131 men and 133 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	180	180
									On furlough - - -	40	36
									On sick leave - - -	4	–
On 15 March	217	10	233	460	220	8	223	451	On leave, private affairs -	2	–
										233	223
									Short of complement, 129 men and 138 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	9	–
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	184	184
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	4	–
On 1 April -	204	16	245	465	222	6	228	456	On leave, private affairs -	1	–
										245	228
									Short of complement, 124 men and 133 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	9	6
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	180	180
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	4	—
On 15 April	206	18	241	465	226	4	231	461	On leave, private affairs - -	1	1
										241	231
									Short of complement, 124 men and 128 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	7	3
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	180	180
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	6	—
On 1 May -	217	7	241	465	232	2	228	462	On leave, private affairs -	1	1
										241	228
									Short of complement, 124 men and 127 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	7	5
									On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On civil duty at Googaira -	197	196
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	6	—
On 15 May -	187	15	263	465	210	6	247	463	On leave, private affairs - -	6	2
										263	247
									Short of complement, 124 men and 126 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	2	2
									On detached duty - - -	5	5
									On civil duty at Googaira -	171	171
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	6	—
On 1 June -	232	7	227	466	237	9	218	464	On leave, private affairs -	2	2
										227	218
									Short of complement, 123 men and 125 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									On detached duty - - -	5	5
									On civil duty at Googaira -	173	173
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	6	—
On 15 June -	223	9	232	464	228	15	221	464	On leave, private affairs - -	3	1
										232	221
									Short of complement, 125 men and 125 horses.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	1	1
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
									On civil duty at Googaira -	174	174
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	6	–
On 1 July -	232	7	226	465	234	10	216	460	On leave, private affairs - -	1	–
										226	216
									Short of complement, 44 men and 49 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	7	3
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
									On civil duty at Googaira -	171	170
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	8	–
On 15 July -	221	11	233	465	231	11	214	456	On leave, private affairs - -	3	–
										233	214
									Short of complement, 44 men and 53 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	10	4
									On civil duty at Googaira -	171	171
									On furlough - - - -	41	38
									On sick leave - - -	8	–
On 1 Aug. -	223	10	230	463	232	10	213	455		230	213
									Short of complement, 46 men and 54 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	8	4
									On civil duty at Googaira -	171	171
									On furlough - - - -	40	37
									On sick leave - - -	8	–
On 15 Aug. -	227	8	228	463	236	9	212	457	On leave, private affairs - -	1	–
										228	212
									Short of complement, 46 men and 52 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	6	3
									On civil duty at Googaira -	149	149
									On furlough - - - -	40	37
									On sick leave - - -	8	–
On 1 Sept. -	243	18	203	464	262	7	189	458		203	189
									Short of complement, 45 men and 51 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On furlough - - - -	40	37
									On sick leave - - -	8	–
									On leave, private affairs - -	5	5
On 15 Sept. -	396	14	54	464	396	21	43	460		54	43
									Short of complement, 45 men and 49 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		

16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	12	12
									On sick leave - - -	8	-
On 1 Oct. -	433	11	21	465	412	38	13	463		21	13
									Short of complement, 44 men and 46 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	5	-
On 15 Oct. -	445	11	7	463	418	40	2	460		7	2
									Short of complement, 46 men and 49 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	4	-
On 1 Nov. -	430	23	5	458	419	38	1	458		5	1
									Short of complement, 51 men and 51 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	150	150
									On escort duty - - -	26	26
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	4	-
On 15 Nov. -	259	19	181	459	245	35	177	457		181	177
									Short of complement, 50 men and 52 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	151	151
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	3	-
On 1 Dec. -	287	15	155	457	271	33	152	456		155	152
									Short of complement, 52 men and 53 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	150	150
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	3	-
									On leave, private affairs - -	1	-
On 15 Dec. -	286	16	155	457	282	23	151	456		155	151
									Short of complement, 52 men and 53 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

RAMGURH IRREGULAR CAVALRY (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	2	2	18	2	2	–	170	200
Establishment from 31 May 1858, on the extra squadron being sanctioned.	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	4	4	36	4	4	–	340	400

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 1 April -	137	3	60	200	131	10	58	199	On command - - -	53	53
									On sick leave - - -	3	2
									Invaliding committee at Dinapore.	4	3
										60	58
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 15 April	75	6	119	200	84	7	109	200	On command - - -	35	35
									On leave - - - -	84	74
										119	109
On 1 May -	64	3	133	200	75	2	122	199	On command - - -	49	49
									On leave - - - -	84	73
										133	122
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 15 May	78	2	120	200	78	2	118	198	On command - - -	36	36
									On leave - - - -	84	82
										120	118
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 1 June -	78	3	119	200	77	4	118	199	On command - - -	36	36
									On leave - - - -	83	82
										119	118
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 15 June	88	3	109	200	87	4	108	199	On command - - -	26	26
									On leave - - - -	83	82
										109	108
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
On 1 July -	55	4	141	200	53	6	141	200	On command - - -	58	59
									On leave - - - -	83	82
										141	141
On 15 July -	52	3	145	200	63	2	135	200	On command - - -	51	51
									On leave - - - -	92	82
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
										145	135

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 1 Aug. -	31	2	167	200	40	3	157	200	On command - - -	73	73
									On leave - - - -	92	82
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
										167	157
On 15 Aug.	32	3	165	200	41	4	155	200	On command - - -	70	70
									On leave - - - -	92	82
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
										165	155
On 1 Sept. -	68	3	129	200	78	3	119	200	On command - - -	35	35
									On leave - - - -	92	82
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
										129	119
On 15 Sept.	70	–	128	198	78	2	118	198	On command - - -	35	35
									On leave - - - -	92	82
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										128	118
									Short of complement, 2 men and 2 horses.		
On 1 Oct. -	54	3	140	197	65	2	130	197	On command - - -	47	47
									On leave - - - -	92	82
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										140	130
									Short of complement, 3 men and 3 horses.		
On 15 Oct. -	44	4	149	197	55	3	139	197	On command - - -	57	57
									On leave - - - -	91	81
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										149	139
									Short of complement, 3 men and 3 horses.		
On 1 Nov. -	60	5	132	197	56	19	122	197	On command - - -	40	40
									On leave - - - -	91	81
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										132	122
									Short of complement, 3 men and 3 horses.		
On 15 Nov.	74	13	107	194	89	8	97	194	On command - - -	33	33
									On leave - - - -	73	63
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
										107	97
									Short of complement, 6 men and 6 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									On command - - -	37	23
									Absent without leave - -	79	69
On 1 Dec. -	66	11	117	194	92	9	93	194	On sick leave - - -	1	1
										117	93
									Short of complement, 6 men and 6 horses.		
									On command - - -	22	22
									Absent without leave - -	79	69
On 15 Dec. -	82	10	102	194	93	9	92	194	On sick leave - - -	1	1
										102	92
									Short of complement, 6 men and 6 horses.		
									On command and on duty -	100	100
1858:									On sick leave - - -	3	3
On 1 Jan. -	57	2	135	194	55	4	135	194	Absent without leave - -	32	32
										135	135
									Short of complement, 6 men and 6 horses.		
									On duty and on command -	100	100
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
On 15 Jan. -	56	4	135	195	59	1	135	195	Absent without leave - -	32	32
										135	135
									Short of complement, 5 men and 5 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	133	133
On 1 Feb. -	18	6	165	189	24	–	165	189	Absent without leave - -	32	32
										165	165
									Short of complement, 11 men and 11 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	133	133
On 15 Feb. -	20	4	165	189	24	–	165	189	Absent without leave - -	32	32
										165	165
									Short of complement, 11 men and 11 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	11 6	116
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 March	45	1	121	167	46	–	121	167	Absent without leave - -	4	4
										121	121
									Short of complement, 33 men and 33 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	133	133
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 March	37	–	138	175	37	–	138	175	Absent without leave - -	4	4
										138	138
									Short of complement, 25 men and 25 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressalahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On duty and on command -	85	85
									On remount duty - - -	7	7
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 April -	80	–	97	177	80	–	97	177	Absent without leave - -	4	4
										97	97
									Short of complement, 23 men and 23 horses.		
									On duty and on command -	74	74
									On remount duty - - -	8	8
									Absent without leave - -	3	3
On 15 April	89	3	85	177	83	5	85	173		85	85
									Short of complement, 23 men and 23 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On duty and on command -	73	73
									On remount duty - - -	8	8
									Absent without leave - -	3	3
On 1 May -	90	7	84	181	92	3	84	179		84	84
									Short of complement, 19 men and 19 horses.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On duty and on command -	77	77
									On remount duty - - -	8	8
									Absent without leave - -	3	3
On 15 May -	90	3	88	181	91	2	88	181		88	88
									Short of complement, 19 men and 19 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	100	99
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 June -	81	–	101	182	78	4	100	182		101	100
									Short of complement, 218 men and 218 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	117	117
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 June -	60	4	118	182	60	4	118	182		118	118
									Short of complement, 218 men and 218 horses.		
									An extra squadron sanctioned on the 31st May 1858.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	118	118
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
On 1 July -	66	3	120	189	61	9	119	189		120	1
									Short of complement, 211 men and 211 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	118	118
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 July -	64	5	120	189	60	10	119	189	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										120	119
									Short of complement, 211 men and 211 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	51	51
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 Aug. -	84	5	52	141	82	7	52	141		52	52
									Short of complement, 259 men and 259 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	63	63
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Aug.-	77	–	64	141	74	3	64	141		64	64
									Short of complement, 259 men and 259 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty	41	41
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - -	8	8
On 1 Sep. -	85	7	53	145	90	3	52	145	Absent without leave - -	2	1
										53	52
									Short of complement, 255 men and 255 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	41	41
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - -	8	8
On 15 Sep. -	91	6	53	150	98	–	52	150	Absent without leave - -	2	1
										53	52
									Short of complement, 250 men and 250 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	49	49
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - -	27	27
On 1 Oct. -	93	4	80	177	93	4	80	177	Absent without leave - -	2	2
										80	80
									Short of complement, 223 men and 223 horses.		
									On duty, command, and on escort duty - - -	49	49
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - -	33	33
On 15 Oct. -	85	7	96	178	88	4	86	178	Absent without leave - -	2	2
										86	86
									Short of complement, 222 men and 222 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	77	77
									Proceeding to join - -	20	20
On 1 Nov. -	85	–	97	182	77	8	97	182		97	97
									Short of complement, 218 men and 218 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	77	77
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - -	20	20
On 15 Nov.	78	5	99	182	73	10	99	182		99	99
									Short of complement, 218 men and 218 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	67	67
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - -	18	18
On 1 Dec. -	97	5	87	189	94	8	87	189		87	87
									Short of complement, 211 men and 211 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	100	100
									On sick leave - - -	3	2
									Proceeding to join - -	10	10
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Dec. -	7	5	114	196	76	7	113	196		114	113
									Short of complement, 204 men and 204 horses.		
1859:									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	140	140
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Proceeding to join - - -	34	34
On 1 Jan. -	24	–	176	200	24	–	176	200		176	176
									Short of complement, 200 men and 200 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	130	130
									Proceeding to join - -	36	36
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Jan. -	33	16	167	216	36	13	167	216		167	167
									Short of complement, 184 men and 184 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	84	84
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Proceeding to join - - -	44	44
On 1 Feb. -	93	2	129	224	84	11	129	224		129	129
									Short of complement, 176 men and 176 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
On 15 Feb. -	94	1	129	224	89	6	129	224	On command and on escort duty - - - - -	84	84
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Proceeding to join - -	44	44
										129	129
									Short of complement, 176 men and 176 horses.		
On 1 Mar. -	22	4	219	245	26	–	219	245	On command and on escort duty - - - - -	184	184
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Proceeding to join - -	34	34
										219	219
									Short of complement, 155 men and 155 horses.		
On 15 Mar.	113	2	142	257	107	8	142	257	On command and on escort duty - - - - -	76	76
									Proceeding to join - - -	66	66
										142	142
									Short of complement, 143 men and 143 horses.		
On 1 April -	178	7	83	268	172	13	83	268	On command - - -	83	83
									Short of complement, 132 men and 132 horses.		
On 15 April	157	1	123	281	141	17	123	281	On command - - -	101	101
									Proceeding to join - -	22	22
										123	123
									Short of complement, 119 men and 119 horses.		
On 1 May -	149	9	124	282	148	10	124	282	On command - - -	102	102
									Proceeding to join - -	22	22
										124	124
									Short of complement, 118 men and 118 horses.		
On 15 May -	96	10	205	311	94	12	205	311	On command - - -	117	117
									On leave - - - -	25	25
									Proceeding to join - -	58	58
									On half-mounting duty - -	5	5
										205	205
									Short of complement, 89 men and 89 horses.		
On 1 June -	137	10	155	302	136	11	155	302	On command - - -	80	80
									Proceeding to join - -	45	45
									On leave - - - -	25	25
									On half-mounting duty - -	5	5
										155	155
									Short of complement, 98 men and 98 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	84	84
									Proceeding to join - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	25	25
On 15 June	132	12	165	309	136	8	165	309		165	165
									Short of complement, 91 men and 91 horses.		
									On command and on escort duty - - - - -	123	123
									Proceeding to join - -	56	56
									On half-mounting duty - -	3	3
On 1 July -	98	8	210	316	98	6	205	309	On leave - - - - -	28	23
										210	205
									Short of complement, 84 men and 84 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	110	110
									On escort duty - - -	13	13
									On half-mounting duty - -	3	3
									Proceeding to join - -	56	56
									On leave - - - -	28	23
On 15 July -	98	8	210	316	98	6	205	309		210	205
									Short of complement, 84 men and 84 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	93	93
									On half-mounting duty - -	3	3
									On leave - - - -	25	25
On 1 August	198	19	121	338	196	21	121	338		121	121
									Short of complement, 62 men and 62 horses.		
									On command - - -	119	119
									On leave - - - -	25	25
									Proceeding to join - -	1	1
On 15 August	179	15	145	339	179	15	145	339		145	145
									Short of complement, 61 men and 61 horses.		
									On command - - -	118	118
									Proceeding to join - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	25	25
On 1 Sept. -	185	13	152	350	186	12	152	350		152	152
									Short of complement, 50 men and 50 horses.		
									On command - - -	90	90
									Proceeding to join - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	33	33
On 15 Sept.	192	26	132	350	209	9	132	350		132	132
									Short of complement, 50 men and 50 horses.		

Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Four Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present on Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	120	120
									Proceeding to join - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	33	33
On 1 Oct. -	185	21	162	368	191	15	162	368		162	162
									Short of complement, 32 men and 32 horses.		
									On command - - -	119	119
									Proceeding to join - -	19	19
									On leave - - - -	25	25
On 15 Oct. -	171	32	163	366	195	8	163	366		163	163
									Short of complement, 34 men and 34 horses.		
									On command - - -	139	139
									On remount duty - - -	2	2
									On half-mounting duty - -	8	9
									Proceeding to join - -	20	20
									On leave - - - -	25	25
On 1 Nov. -	139	32	195	366	164	6	196	366	Absent without leave - -	1	1
										195	196
									Short of complement, 34 men and 34 horses.		
									On command - - -	150	150
									Proceeding to join - -	20	20
									On leave - - - -	25	25
On 15 Nov. -	150	26	195	377	178	4	195	377		195	195
									Short of complement, 23 men and 23 horses.		
									On command - - -	163	162
									Proceeding to join - -	12	12
									In custody of civil power -	1	–
On 1 Dec. -	176	22	176	374	188	11	174	373		176	174
									Short of complement, 26 men and 26 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	122	122
									On escort duty - - -	36	36
									Proceeding to join - -	105	24
									On half mounting duty - -	6	6
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 Dec. -	166	19	271	456	183	13	189	385	In custody of civil power -	1	–
										271	189
									In excess of complement, 56 men. Dismounted, 71 men.		

BENARES HORSE, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Late 13th Irregular Cavalry. Records lost.
On 15 April -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Late 13th Irregular Cavalry. Records lost.
On 1 May -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Late 13th Irregular Cavalry. Records lost.
On 15 May -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Late 13th Irregular Cavalry. Records lost.
On 1 June -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Late 13th Irregular Cavalry. Records lost.
On 15 June -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Late 13th Irregular Cavalry. Records lost.
On 1 July -	41	1	130	172	41	1	130	172	Men. / Horses. On command - - - 68 / 68 On leave - - - - 59 / 59 On sick leave - - - 3 / 3 130 / 130 Short of complement, 417 men and 417 horses.
On 15 July -	41	1	130	172	41	1	130	172	Men. / Horses. On command - - - 68 / 68 On leave - - - - 59 / 59 On sick leave - - - 3 / 3 130 / 130 Short of complement, 417 men and 417 horses.
On 1 Aug. -	63	1	108	172	61	–	64	125	Men. / Horses. On command - - - 1 / 1 On leave - - - - 103 / 63 Absent without leave - - 4 / – 108 / 64 Short of complement, 417 men and 464 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 15 Aug. -	63	1	108	172	61	–	64	125	On command - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	103	63
									Absent without leave - -	4	–
										108	64
									Short of complement, 417 men and 464 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
On 1 Sept. -	47	1	146	194	17	–	107	124	On command - - -	44	44
									On leave - - -	102	63
										146	107
									Short of complement, 395 men and 465 horses. Dismounted, 39 men.		
On 15 Sept. -	47	1	146	194	17	–	107	124	On command - - -	44	44
									On leave - - - -	102	63
										146	107
									Short of complement, 395 men and 465 horses. Dismounted, 39 men.		
On 1 Oct. -	47	1	146	194	17	–	107	124	On command - - -	44	44
									On leave - - - -	102	63
										146	107
									Short of complement, 395 men and 465 horses. Dismounted, 39 men.		
On 15 Oct. -	47	1	146	194	17	–	107	124	On command - - -	44	44
									On leave - - - -	102	63
										146	107
									Short of complement, 395 men and 465 horses. Dismounted, 39 men, - -		
On 1 Nov. -	48	1	147	196	17	–	107	124	On command - - -	44	44
									On leave - - - -	103	63
										147	107
									Short of complement, 393 men and 465 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
On 15 Nov. -	48	1	147	196	17	–	107	124	On command - - -	44	44
									On leave - - - -	103	63
										147	107
									Short of complement, 393 men and 465 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
On 1 Dec. -	51	4	147	202	46	4	80	130	On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	67	–
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	63	63
										147	80
									Short of complement, 387 men and 459 horses. Dismounted, 67 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	——	Men.	Horses.
1857:											
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	67	–
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	63	63
On 15 Dec. -	51	4	147	202	46	4	80	130		147	80
									Short of complement, 387 men and 459 horses. Dismounted, 67 men.		
1858:											
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	67	–
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	63	63
On 1 Jan. -	51	4	147	202	46	4	80	130		147	80
									Short of complement, 387 men and 459 horses. Dismounted, 67 men.		
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	67	–
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	63	63
On 15 Jan. -	51	4	147	202	46	4	80	130		147	80
									Short of complement, 387 men and 459 horses. Dismounted, 67 men.		
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	40	–
									Absent without leave - -	63	63
On 1 Feb. -	83	5	119	207	69	18	79	166		119	79
									Short of complement, 382 men and 423 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	40	–
									Absent without leave - -	63	63
On 15 Feb. -	83	5	119	207	69	18	79	166		119	79
									Short of complement, 382 men and 423 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	38	–
									Absent without leave - -	64	64
									Sick at Allahabad - - -	1	1
On 1 Mar. -	98	4	119	221	74	23	81	178		119	81
									Short of complement, 368 men and 411 horses. Dismounted, 38 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	38	–
									Absent without leave - -	64	64
On 15 March	98	4	119	221	74	23	81	178	Sick at Allahabad - - -	1	1
										119	81
									Short of complement, 368 men and 411 horses. Dismounted, 38 men.		
									On command - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	35	–
									Absent without leave - -	64	64
On 1 April -	109	4	108	221	92	14	73	179		108	73
									Short of complement, 368 men and 410 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	9	9
									On leave - - - -	35	–
									Absent without leave - -	64	64
On 15 April -	109	4	108	221	92	14	73	179		108	73
									Short of complement, 368 men and 410 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									Sick at Benares and Allahabad	2	2
									On leave - - - -	35	–
									Absent without leave - -	64	63
On 1 May -	108	6	108	222	93	14	72	179		108	72
									Short of complement, 367 men and 410 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									Sick at Benares and Allahabad	2	2
									On leave - - - -	27	–
									Absent without leave - -	64	63
On 15 May -	125	2	100	227	97	15	72	184		100	72
									Short of complement, 362 men and 405 horses. Dismounted, 35 men.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									Sick at Benares and Allahabad	2	2
									Absent on leave - - -	20	–
On 1 June -	131	4	29	164	80	33	9	122		29	9
									Short of complement, 425 men and 467 horses. Dismounted, 20 men.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									Sick at Benares and Allahabad	2	2
									Absent on leave - - -	20	–
On 15 June -	127	7	29	163	57	54	9	120		29	9
									Short of complement, 426 men and 469 horses. Dismounted, 20 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	——	Men.	Horses.
1858:											
On 1 July -	124	9	33	166	59	36	24	119	On command - - -	12	7
									On leave - - - -	21	3
									Special casting committee at Benares - - - -	–	14
										33	24
									Short of complement, 423 men and 470 horses.		
On 15 July -	123	6	32	161	30	64	10	104	On command - - -	12	7
									On leave - - - -	20	3
										32	10
									Short of complement, 428 men and 485 horses.		
On 1 August -	126	10	30	166	34	62	8	104	On command - - -	13	8
									On leave - - - -	14	–
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
									Sick at Allahabad - - -	1	–
										30	8
									Short of complement, 423 men and 485 horses.		
On 15 August	105	15	48	168	17	65	26	108	On command - - -	31	26
									On leave - - - -	14	–
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
									Sick at Allahabad - -	1	–
										48	26
									Short of complement, 421 men and 481 horses.		
On 1 Sept. -	102	15	67	184	84	7	53	144	On command - - -	48	48
									On leave - - - -	16	2
									Sick at Allahabad - -	2	2
									Medical Committee at Benares	1	1
										67	53
									Short of complement, 405 men and 445 horses.		
On 15 Sept. -	127	14	43	184	105	10	29	144	On command - - -	25	25
									On leave - - - -	16	2
									Sick at Allahabad - -	1	1
									Medical Committee at Benares	1	1
										43	29
									Short of complement, 405 men and 445 horses.		
On 1 October	77	–	234	311	55	–	224	279	On command - - -	122	122
									On leave - - - -	10	–
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									Sick at Allahabad - - -	1	1
									Proceeding to join - -	100	100
										234	224
									Short of complement, 278 men and 310 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	—	Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	92	94
									On leave - - - -	10	–
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
									Sick at Allahabad - - -	1	1
									Proceeding to join - -	100	100
On 15 Oct. -	95	23	204	322	74	23	196	293		204	196
									Short of complement, 267 men and 296 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	79	79
									On leave - - - -	7	–
									Proceeding to join - -	62	62
On 1 Nov. -	165	14	148	327	115	36	141	292		148	141
									Short of complement, 262 men and 297 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	73	74
									On leave - - - -	7	–
									Proceeding to join - -	62	62
On 15 Nov. -	182	19	142	343	126	39	136	301		142	136
									Short of complement, 246 men and 288 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	85	85
									On leave - - - -	6	–
									Proceeding to join - -	60	60
On 1 Dec. -	178	5	151	334	104	39	145	288		151	145
									Short of complement, 255 men and 301 horses. Dismounted, 28 men.		
									On command - - -	75	73
									On leave - - - -	6	–
									Proceeding to join - -	60	60
On 15 Dec. -	192	8	141	341	123	40	133	296		141	133
									Short of complement, 248 men and 293 horses. Dismounted, 28 men.		
1859:									On command - - -	133	133
									On leave - - - -	6	–
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 Jan. -	197	5	141	343	131	40	133	304		141	133
									Short of complement, 246 men and 285 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		

(*continued*)

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	73	73
									On leave - - - -	3	–
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 15 Jan. -	280	10	78	368	211	52	73	336		78	73
									Short of complement, 221 men and 253 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		
									On command - - -	73	73
									On leave - - - -	3	3
On 1 Feb. -	284	10	76	370	231	30	76	337		76	76
									Short of complement, 219 men and 252 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	73	73
									On leave - - - -	3	3
On 15 Feb. -	291	9	76	376	227	40	76	343		76	76
									Short of complement, 213 men and 246 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	70	70
									On leave - - - -	3	2
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 1 March	296	7	75	378	238	31	74	343		75	74
									Short of complement, 211 men and 246 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	57	60
									On leave - - - -	3	2
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 15 March	353	9	62	424	291	25	64	380		62	64
									Short of complement, 165 men and 209 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	169	169
									On leave - - - -	4	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 April -	236	10	174	420	186	25	172	383		174	172
									Short of complement, 169 men and 206 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		
									On command - - -	211	211
									On leave - - - -	4	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 April	196	6	216	418	145	25	214	384		216	214
									Short of complement, 171 men and 205 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	——	Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - -	208	208
									On leave - - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 May -	198	11	211	420	138	38	211	387		211	211
									Short of complement, 169 men and 202 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		
									On commaud - - -	208	208
									On leave - - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 May -	190	17	211	418	144	31	211	386		211	211
									Short of complement, 171 men and 203 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		
									On command - - -	203	203
									On leave - - - -	4	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 June -	205	6	208	419	161	19	205	385		208	205
									Short of complement, 170 men and 204 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		
									On command - - -	203	203
									On leave - - - -	4	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 June -	183	22	208	413	157	22	205	384		208	205
									Short of complement, 176 men and 205 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		
									On command - - -	176	176
									On leave - - - -	5	3
									Proceeding to join - -	168	168
On 1 July -	218	13	349	580	175	29	347	551		349	347
									In excess of complement, 71 men and 42 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	176	152
									On leave - - - -	3	1
On 15 July -	365	17	179	561	362	31	153	546		179	153
									In excess of complement, 52 men and 37 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	175	175
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									In progress to join - -	1	—
On 1 Aug. -	375	11	178	564	324	28	176	528		178	176
									In excess of complement, 55 men and 19 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	171	171
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									In progress to join - -	1	–
On 15 Aug.	364	10	1	648	320	28	172	520		174	172
									In excess of complement, 39 men and 11 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	170	170
									On leave - - - -	4	–
									In progress to join - -	1	–
On 1 Sept. -	365	7	175	547	334	18	170	522		175	170
									In excess of complement, 38 men and 13 horses Dismounted, 23 men.		
									On command - - -	166	166
									On leave - - - -	4	–
									In progress to join - -	1	–
On 15 Sept.	359	16	171	546	349	5	166	520		171	166
									In excess of complement, 37 men and 11 horses. Dismounted, 23 men.		
									On command - - -	167	167
									On leave - - - -	3	–
									Sick at Meerut - - -	1	–
On 1 Oct. -	357	16	171	544	349	6	167	522		171	167
									In excess of complement, 35 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	62	62
									On leave - - - -	3	–
									Sick at Meerut - - -	1	–
On 15 Oct.	423	56	66	545	440	20	62	522		66	62
									In excess of complement, 36 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	149	149
									On leave - - - -	3	–
									Not joined since appointed -	1	–
On 1 Nov. -	349	42	153	544	334	38	149	521		153	149
									In excess of complement, 35 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	229	229
									On leave - - - -	3	–
									Not joined since appointed -	1	–
On 15 Nov.	258	48	233	539	264	28	229	521		233	229
									In excess of complement, 30 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		

Benares Horse, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	252	252
									On leave - - - -	3	–
On 1 Dec. -	256	28	255	539	248	16	252	516		255	252
									In excess of complement, 30 men and 7 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	252	252
									Left at Ghazeepore - -	10	10
On 15 Dec. -	250	26	262	538	235	18	262	515		262	262
									In excess of complement, 29 men and 6 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		

ALEXANDER'S HORSE, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs.

The Corps was raised 19th October 1857, but temporarily attached to the Agra Police.—Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, was fixed by Letter, No. 485, dated Allahabad, 31st September 1858, in Military Department, and Establishment from 1st January to 31st September 1858, by Letter, No. 918, dated 30th December 1857, from Officiating Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, and two Troops of Seikh Police temporarily attached.

Establishment from 1st January to 31st September 1858. 450	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 30 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	60	6	6	600	701
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 30 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	6	6
									Absent - - - -	2	1
On 1 Jan. -	312	6	8	326	305	14	7	326		8	7
									Short of complement, 124 men and 124 horses.		

Alexander's Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	——	Men.	Horses
1858:											
									On command - - -	6	6
									Absent - - - -	1	1
On 15 Jan. -	328	12	7	347	321	18	7	346		7	7
									Short of complement, 103 men and 104 horses.		
									On command - - -	183	183
									Absent - - - -	2	2
On 1 Feb. -	166	10	185	361	165	6	185	356		185	185
									Short of complement, 89 men and 94 horses.		
									On command - - -	163	163
									Absent - - - -	3	3
On 15 Feb. -	180	16	166	362	177	17	165	359		166	166
									Short of complement, 88 men and 91 horses.		
									On command - - -	245	245
									Absent - - - -	2	1
On 1 March	119	7	247	373	111	15	244	370		247	246
									Short of complement, 77 men and 80 horses.		
									On command - - -	259	256
									Absent - - - - -	14	14
On 15 March	151	3	273	427	153	1	270	424		273	270
									Short of complement, 23 men and 26 horses.		
									On command - - -	233	233
									Absent - - - -	3	
On 1 April -	194	11	236	441	191	13	233	437		236	233
									Short of complement, 9 men and 13 horses.		
									On command - - -	192	189
									Absent - - - - -	8	
On 15 April -	246	14	200	460	243	15	192	450		200	197
									In excess of complement, 10 men.		
									On command - - -	171	169
									Absent - - - -	6	
On 1 May -	210	8	177	395	202	13	172	387		177	177
									Short of complement, 55 men and 63 horses.		

Alexander's Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
On 15 May -	264	5	91	360	263	6	91	360	On command - - -	82	82
									Absent - - - - -	9	9
										91	91
									Short of complement, 90 men and 90 horses.		
									N.B. The two troops of Seikh Police were struck off on the 24th April and 6th May 1858.		
									On command - - -	81	80
On 1 June -	266	9	90	365	256	16	89	361	Absent - - - - -	9	9
										90	89
									Short of complement, 85 men and 89 horses.		
									On command - - -	114	114
On 15 June	251	10	135	396	240	14	135	389	Absent - - - - -	21	21
										135	135
									Short of complement, 54 men and 61 horses.		
									On command - - -	188	187
On 1 July -	211	7	193	411	197	17	192	406	Absent - - - - -	5	5
										193	192
									Short of complement, 39 men and 44 horses.		
									On command - - -	217	216
On 15 July -	170	10	227	407	163	15	226	404	Absent - - - - -	10	10
										227	226
									Short of complement, 43 men and 46 horses.		
									On command - - -	217	216
On 1 August	238	9	222	469	231	16	221	468	Absent - - - - -	5	5
										222	221
									In excess of complement, 19 men and 18 horses.		
									On command - - -	217	216
On 15 August	243	8	223	474	234	15	222	471	Absent - - - - -	6	6
										223	222
									In excess of complement, 24 men and 21 horses.		
									On command - - -	259	258
On 1 Sept. -	195	12	265	472	189	15	264	468	Absent - - - - -	6	6
										265	264
									In excess of complement, 22 men and 18 horses.		
									On command - - -	218	215
On 15 Sept.	219	15	240	474	210	22	237	469	Absent - - - - -	22	22
										240	237
									In excess of complement, 24 men and 19 horses.		

Alexander's Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	117	110
									Absent - - - - -	16	16
On 1 Oct. -	321	16	133	470	312	22	126	460		133	126
									Short of complement, 231 men and 241 horses.		
									On command - - -	174	167
									Absent - - - - -	20	20
On 15 Oct. -	287	13	194	494	280	18	187	485		194	187
									Short of complement, 207 men and 216 horses.		
									On command - - -	354	350
									Absent - - - -	5	5
On 1 Nov. -	145	17	359	521	143	14	355	512		359	355
									Short of complement, 180 men and 189 horses.		
									On command - - -	354	353
									Absent - - - - -	38	38
On 15 Nov. -	133	15	392	540	134	11	391	536		392	391
									Short of complement, 161 men and 165 horses.		
									On command - - -	355	355
									Absent - - - - -	1	1
On 1 Dec. -	199	14	356	569	199	12	356	567		356	356
									Short of complement, 132 men and 134 horses.		
									On command - - -	369	369
									Absent - - - - -	3	3
On 15 Dec. -	195	15	372	582	192	16	372	580		372	372
									Short of complement, 119 men and 121 horses.		
1859:									On command - - -	349	347
									Absent - - - - -	3	3
On 1 Jan. -	231	8	352	591	221	17	350	588		352	350
									Short of complement, 110 men and 113 horses.		
									On command - - -	349	347
									Absent - - - - -	4	4
On 15 Jan. -	232	14	353	599	230	15	351	596		353	351
									Short of complement, 102 men and 105 horses.		
									On command - - -	347	337
									Absent - - - - -	4	4
On 1 Feb. -	238	25	351	614	244	16	341	601		351	341
									Short of complement, 87 men and 100 horses.		

Alexander's Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - -	373	358
									Absent - - - - -	10	10
On 15 Feb. -	219	17	383	619	222	12	368	602		383	368
									Short of complement, 82 men and 99 horses.		
									On command - - -	349	344
									Absent - - - - -	1	1
On 1 March -	262	13	350	625	239	23	345	607		350	345
									Short of complement, 76 men and 94 horses.		
									On command - - -	348	342
									Absent - - - - -	17	17
On 15 March	247	14	365	626	237	18	359	614		365	359
									Short of complement, 75 men and 87 horses.		
									On command - - -	313	308
On 1 April -	303	20	313	636	298	19	308	625		313	308
									Short of complement, 65 men and 76 horses.		
									On command - - -	264	260
									Absent - - - - -	105	103
On 15 April -	264	12	369	645	258	16	363	637		369	363
									Short of complement, 56 men and 64 horses.		
									On command - - -	264	256
									Absent - - - - -	104	102
On 1 May -	263	16	368	647	261	18	358	637		368	358
									Short of complement, 54 men and 64 horses.		
									On command - - - -	262	254
									Absent - - - - -	102	100
On 15 May -	231	53	364	648	267	17	354	638		364	354
									Short of complement, 53 men and 63 horses.		
									On command - - - -	88	86
									Absent - - - - -	99	97
On 1 June -	455	17	187	659	428	40	183	651		187	183
									Short of complement, 42 men and 50 horses.		

Alexander's Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - - -	111	109
									Absent - - - - -	123	114
On 15 June -	417	13	234	664	403	30	223	656		234	223
									Short of complement, 37 men and 45 horses.		
									On command - - - -	134	132
									Absent - - - - -	99	98
On 1 July -	424	11	233	668	407	26	230	663		233	230
									In excess of complement, 159 men and 154 horses.		
									On command - - - -	120	120
									Absent - - - - -	122	118
On 15 July -	405	15	242	662	394	30	238	662		242	238
									In excess of complement, 153 men and 153 horses.		
									On command - - -	93	93
									Absent - - - - -	100	95
On 1 Aug. -	458	8	193	659	427	22	188	637		193	188
									In excess of complement, 150 men and 128 horses.		
									On command - - - -	203	203
									Absent - - - - -	112	105
On 15 Aug. -	329	10	315	654	320	13	308	641		315	308
									In excess of complement, 145 men and 132 horses.		
									On command - - -	10	10
									Absent - - - - -	101	95
On 1 Sept. -	494	45	111	650	517	23	105	645		111	105
									In excess of complement, 141 men and 136 horses.		
									Absent - - - - -	101	94
On 15 Sept. -	516	25	101	642	520	25	94	639	In excess of complement, 133 men and 130 horses.		
									On command - - -	18	13
									Absent - - - - -	100	93
On 1 Oct. -	494	35	113	642	512	20	106	638		113	106
									In excess of complement, 133 men and 129 horses.		
									On command - - -	214	213
									Absent - - - - -	116	108
On 15 Oct. -	288	22	330	640	304	12	321	637		330	321
									In excess of complement, 131 men and 128 horses.		

Alexander's Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	206	205
On 1 Nov. -	285	26	328	639	309	10	319	638	Absent - - - - -	122	114
										328	319
									In excess of complement, 130 men and 129 horses.		
									On command - - -	298	297
On 15 Nov. -	271	23	344	638	282	11	341	634	Absent - - - - -	46	44
										344	341
									In excess of complement, 129 men and 125 horses.		
									On command - - -	299	298
On 1 Dec. -	275	21	340	636	286	9	338	633	Absent - - - - -	41	40
										340	338
									In excess of complement, 127 men and 124 horses.		
									On command - - -	303	302
On 15 Dec. -	300	27	307	634	316	10	305	631	Absent - - - - -	4	3
										307	305
									In excess of complement, 125 men and 122 horses.		

Murray's Jat Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Naggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.	
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	6	–	–	6	6	30	–	6	–	500	559*	* *N.B.* Six camels are included in the total of horses.
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	6	–	–	6	6	48	–	6	–	420	497*	

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On escort duty - - -		2
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Sept. -	523	14	4	541	538	- -	3	541		4	3
									Short of complement, 18 men and 18 horses.		

Murray's Jat Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Sept. -	521	18	2	541	499	40	2	541		2	2
									Short of complement, 18 men and 18 horses.		
									On escort duty - - -	2	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Oct. -	535	11	3	549	494	45	2	541		3	2
									Short of complement, 10 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Oct. -	530	17	2	549	495	41	2	538		2	2
									Short of complement, 10 men and 21 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	297	294
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Nov. -	244	8	298	550	212	30	295	537		298	295
									Short of complement, 9 men and 22 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	297	294
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Nov. -	239	13	298	550	213	29	295	537		298	295
									Short of complement, 9 men and 22 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	337	327
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Dec. -	193	14	338	545	181	23	328	532		338	328
									Short of complement, 14 men and 27 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	337	327
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Dec. -	195	12	338	545	184	20	328	532		338	328
									Short of complement, 14 men and 27 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
1859:									On field and out-post duty -	285	284
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Jan. -	243	11	286	540	235	15	285	535		286	285
									Short of complement, 19 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		

Murray's Jat Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On field and out-post duty -	285	284
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Jan. -	242	12	286	540	239	11	285	535		286	285
									Short of complement, 19 men and 24 horses.		
									Dismounted 5 men.		
									On field and outpost duty -	203	203
									Sick at Goruckpore - -	10	10
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
On 1 Feb. -	307	14	217	538	305	16	217	538		217	217
									Short of complement, 21 men and 21 horses.		
									On field and out-post duty -	203	203
									Sick at Goruckpore - -	10	10
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
On 15 Feb. -	312	9	217	538	310	11	217	538		217	217
									Short of complement, 21 men and 21 horses.		
									On field and out-post duty -	213	211
									Sick at Goruckpore - -	10	10
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
On 1 Mar. -	307	5	227	539	297	17	225	539		227	225
									Short of complement, 20 men and 20 horses.		
									On field and out-post duty -	343	344
									Sick at Goruckpore - -	10	10
									On detached duty - - -	4	4
On 15 Mar. -	173	9	357	539	174	7	358	539		357	358
									Short of complement, 20 men and 20 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	82	80
									Sick at Goruckpore - -	10	10
On 1 April -	444	5	92	541	450	–	90	540		92	90
									Short of complement, 18 men and 19 horses.		
									Dismounted 1 man.		
									On detached and out-post duty	256	260
									Sick at Goruckpore - -	10	10
On 15 April -	224	51	266	541	226	44	270	540		266	270
									Short of complement, 18 men and 19 horses.		
									Dismounted 1 man.		
									On detached duty - - -	50	50
									On field and out-post duty -	192	188
On 1 May -	278	20	242	540	265	36	238	539		242	238
									Short of complement, 19 men and 20 horses.		
									Dismounted 1 man.		

Murray's Jat Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On detached duty - - -	8	8
									On field and out-post duty -	261	265
On 15 May -	247	24	269	540	232	35	273	540		269	273
									Short of complement, 19 men and 19 horses.		
									On detached duty - - -	8	8
									On field and out-post duty -	258	261
On 1 June -	259	16	266	541	240	27	269	536		266	269
									Short of complement, 18 men and 23 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	8	8
									On field and out-post duty -	193	185
On 15 June -	332	10	201	543	318	24	193	535		201	193
									In excess of complement, 46 men and 38 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	5	5
									On field and out-post duty -	273	272
									On sick leave - - - -	13	13
On 1 July -	242	10	291	543	221	26	290	537		291	290
									In excess of complement, 46 men and 40 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	5	5
									On field and out-post duty -	291	285
									On sick leave - - -	13	13
On 15 July -	221	13	309	543	216	18	303	537		309	303
									In excess of complement, 46 men and 40 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	328	327
									On sick leave - - -	14	14
On 1 August	183	14	342	539	177	15	341	533		342	341
									In excess of complement, 42 men and 36 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	328	327
									On sick leave - - -	13	13
On 15 August	182	16	341	539	182	11	340	533		341	340
									In excess of complement, 42 men and 36 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	259	259
									On sick leave - - -	13	13
On 1 Sept. -	254	11	272	537	250	10	272	532		272	272
									In excess of complement, 40 men and 35 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		

Murray's Jat Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On field and out-post duty -	341	337
									On sick leave - - -	13	13
On 15 Sept. -	173	10	354	537	170	12	350	532		354	350
									In excess of complement, 40 men and 35 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On field and out-post duty -	231	232
									On furlough - - - -	46	44
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 1 Oct. -	233	6	289	528	229	10	288	527		289	288
									In excess of complement, 31 men and 30 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On field and out-post duty -	274	274
									On furlough - - - -	46	44
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 Oct. -	185	11	332	528	184	13	330	527		332	330
									In excess of complement, 31 men and 30 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On field and out-post duty -	180	181
									On escort duty - - -	12	12
									On furlough - - - -	46	44
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 1 Nov. -	264	8	250	522	265	7	249	521		250	249
									In excess of complement, 25 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On field and out-post duty -	226	227
									On escort duty - - -	12	12
									On furlough - - - -	46	44
									On sick leave - - -	12	12
On 15 Nov. -	204	22	296	522	208	18	295	521		296	295
									In excess of complement, 25 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On field and out-post duty -	243	242
									On furlough - - - -	45	44
									On sick leave - - -	7	7
On 1 Dec. -	196	19	296	511	203	14	294	511	Absent without leave - -	1	1
										296	294
									In excess of complement, 14 men and 14 horses.		
									On field and out-post duty -	235	246
									On furlough - - - -	45	44
									On sick leave - - -	7	7
On 15 Dec. -	216	7	288	511	196	17	298	511	Absent without leave - -	1	1
										288	298
									In excess of complement, 14 men and 14 horses.		

Note.—The raising of this Regiment was commenced in October 1857. The Return is prepared from the time the Regiment was completed, and proceeded on field service.

(signed) *J. Murray*, Major,
Commanding Murray's Jat Horse.

ROHILCUND HORSE, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1857:									The regiment was raised in September 1857, but no correct records were kept until the month of December 1857, beginning at the 15th.		
On 1 Dec. -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
									On escort duty - - -	60	60
On 15 Dec. -	227	16	60	303	204	21	60	285	Short of complement, 286 men and 304 horses. Dismounted, 16 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	70	70
									On leave - - - -	7	–
1858:										77	70
On 1 January	227	18	77	322	216	19	70	305	Short of complement, 267 men and 284 horses. Dismounted, 16 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	69	69
									On command - - -	202	200
									On leave - - - -	8	–
On 15 Jan. -	81	1	279	361	77	4	269	350		279	269
									Short of complement, 228 men and 239 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On half-mounting duty - -	3	3
									On remount duty - - -	47	–
									On sick leave - - -	1	–
On 1 Feb. -	311	16	51	378	281	25	3	309		51	3
									Short of complement, 211 men and 280 horses. Dismounted, 68 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
									On leave - - - -	2	1
On 15 Feb. -	302	23	5	330	279	25	4	308		5	4
									Short of complement, 259 men and 281 horses. Dismounted, 21 men.		
									On detached duty - - -	3	3
On 1 March	307	24	3	334	301	14	3	318	Short of complement, 255 men and 271 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		

Rohilcund Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
On 15 March	282	19	33	334	277	14	30	321	On detached duty - - -	6	6
									On command - - -	23	23
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									Sick at Nynee Tal Hospital -	2	–
										33	30
									Short of complement, 255 men and 268 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
On 1 April -	299	32	13	344	302	19	11	332	On half-mounting duty - -	11	11
									On leave - - - - -	2	–
										13	11
									Short of complement, 245 men and 256 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
On 15 April	315	23	8	346	316	14	3	333	On half-mounting duty - -	3	3
									On leave - - - - -	4	–
									Deserted - - - - -	1	–
										8	3
									Short of complement, 243 men and 256 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
On 1 May -	255	22	76	353	257	14	70	341	On escort duty - - -	64	64
									On half-mounting duty - -	4	4
									On leave - - - - -	4	2
									Absent without leave - -	4	–
										76	70
									Short of complement, 236 men and 248 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
On 15 May	318	35	7	360	277	64	3	344	On recruiting duty - -	3	3
									On leave - - - - -	1	–
									Absent without leave - -	3	–
										7	3
									Short of complement, 229 men and 245 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		
On 1 June -	325	33	12	370	309	40	–	349	On leave - - - - -	12	–
									Short of complement, 219 men and 240 horses. Dismounted, 19 men.		
On 15 June	139	1	276	416	137	–	255	392	On command, and on escort duty	268	255
									On leave - - - - -	6	–
									Absent without leave - -	2	–
										276	255
									Short of complement, 173 men and 197 horses. Dismounted, 21 men.		
On 1 July -	380	28	11	419	318	77	–	395	On leave - - - - -	9	–
									Absent without leave - -	2	–
										11	–
									Short of complement, 170 men and 194 horses. Dismounted, 23 men.		

Rohilcund Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	344	328
									On remount duty - - -	19	–
									On leave - - - -	13	8
On 15 July -	103	4	376	483	100	8	336	444		376	336
									Short of complement, 106 men and 145 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	48	48
									On remount duty - - -	16	–
									On leave - - - -	1	–
On 1 Aug. -	359	30	65	454	342	48	48	438		65	48
									Short of complement, 135 men and 151 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On remount duty - - -	3	3
									On half mounting duty - -	8	2
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 15 Aug.	433	39	12	484	413	47	5	465		12	5
									Short of complement, 105 men and 124 horses. Dismounted, 18 men.		
									On half mounting duty - -	11	11
									In confinement - - -	1	–
									On leave - - - -	1	–
On 1 Sept. -	473	42	13	528	438	38	11	487		13	11
									Short of complement, 61 men and 102 horses. Dismounted, 40 men.		
									On half mounting duty - -	8	8
									In confinement - - -	1	–
									On leave - - - -	4	–
On 15 Sept.	462	60	13	535	448	39	8	498		13	8
									Short of complement, 54 men and 91 horses. Dismounted, 37 men.		
									On command - - -	16	16
									On leave - - - -	9	–
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 1 Oct. -	470	58	26	554	450	44	16	510		26	16
									Short of complement, 35 men and 79 horses. Dismounted, 43 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	14	14
									On remount duty - - -	13	–
									On leave - - - -	32	28
									Absent without leave - -	4	–
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 15 Oct. -	446	43	64	553	435	36	42	513		64	42
									Short of complement, 36 men and 76 horses. Dismounted, 39 men.		

Rohilcund Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On escort duty - - -	13	13
									On remount duty - - -	2	1
									On leave - - - -	4	1
									Absent without leave - -	5	3
									In confinement - - -	3	–
On 1 Nov. -	497	32	27	556	462	36	18	516		27	18
									Short of complement, 33 men and 73 horses. Dismounted, 39 men.		
									On remount duty - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	15	12
									Absent without leave - -	6	3
									In confinement - - -	2	–
On 15 Nov.	490	45	24	559	474	30	16	520		24	16
									Short of complement, 30 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 38 men.		
									On command - - -	154	154
									On leave - - - -	5	2
									Absent without leave - -	6	1
On 1 Dec. -	354	35	165	554	330	30	157	517		165	157
									Short of complement, 35 men and 72 horses. Dismounted, 36 men.		
									On command - - -	13	13
									On leave - - - -	8	3
									Absent without leave - -	6	1
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 15 Dec.	481	47	28	556	475	35	17	527		28	17
									Short of complement, 33 men and 62 horses. Dismounted, 28 men.		
									On command - - -	120	119
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
1859:											
On 1 Jan. -	392	31	121	544	384	31	120	535		121	120
									Short of complement, 45 men and 54 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	114	114
									On leave - - - -	1	–
On 15 Jan. -	382	34	115	531	389	25	114	528		115	114
									Short of complement, 58 men and 61 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	111	111
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 Feb -	365	46	112	523	382	25	112	519		112	112
									Short of complement, 66 men and 79 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		

Rohilcund Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Resallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On leave - - - -	2	—
On 15 Feb. -	491	29	2	522	492	28	—	520	Short of complement, 67 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	14	14
									On leave - - - -	1	1
										15	15
On 1 Mar. -	472	37	15	524	483	24	15	522	Short of complement, 65 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	13	13
									On leave - - - -	16	1
										29	14
On 15 Mar. -	474	23	29	526	490	20	14	524	Short of complement, 63 men and 65 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On escort duty - - -	39	39
									On leave - - - -	3	—
									Absent without leave - -	2	1
										44	40
On 1 Apr. -	462	11	44	517	446	21	40	507	Short of complement, 72 men and 82 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	189	188
									Absent without leave - -	2	1
										191	189
On 15 Apr. -	311	4	191	506	307	9	189	505	Short of complement, 83 men and 84 horses.		
									On command - - -	161	161
									On leave - - - -	1	—
									In confinement - - -	1	—
										163	161
On 1 May -	337	7	163	507	330	15	161	506	Short of complement, 82 men and 83 horses.		
									On command - - -	102	102
									On escort duty - - -	3	3
									On leave - - - -	1	—
										106	105
On 15 May -	392	8	106	506	384	16	105	505	Short of complement, 83 men and 84 horses.		
									On command - - -	105	105
									On leave - - - -	2	—
										107	105
On 1 June -	437	18	107	562	443	13	105	561	Short of complement, 27 men and 28 horses.		

Rohilcund Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Resallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	105	105
									On leave - - - -	17	1
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
On 15 June -	418	19	123	560	438	15	106	559		123	106
									In excess of complement, 51 men and 50 horses.		
									On command - - -	105	105
									Sick at Mooradabad Hospital -	1	–
On 1 July -	514	15	106	635	508	19	105	632		106	105
									In excess of complement, 126 men and 123 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	171	170
									On leave - - - -	10	2
On 15 July -	449	4	181	634	440	20	172	632		181	172
									In excess of complement, 125 men and 123 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	166	165
									On leave - - - -	2	–
On 1 Aug. -	456	6	168	630	434	20	165	619		168	165
									In excess of complement, 121 men and 110 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On command - - -	166	166
									On leave - - - -	27	26
On 15 Aug. -	430	7	193	630	407	18	192	617		193	192
									In excess of complement, 121 men and 108 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On command - - -	167	167
									On leave - - - -	3	3
									Sick at Bareilly Hospital -	1	1
									Not joined since appointed -	7	7
On 1 Sept. -	449	6	178	633	424	15	178	617		178	178
									In excess of complement, 124 men and 108 horses. Dismounted 15 men.		
									On command - - -	179	179
									On leave - - - -	4	1
									Not joined since appointed -	7	7
On 15 Sept. -	424	9	190	623	410	13	187	610		190	187
									In excess of complement, 114 men and 101 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		

Rohilcund Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Resallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	176	175
									On leave - - - -	4	3
									Not joined since appointed -	7	7
On 1 Oct. -	424	9	187	620	404	16	185	605		187	185
									In excess of complement, 111 men and 96 horses. Dismounted 14 men.		
									On command - - -	167	166
									On half-mounting duty - -	8	8
									On leave - - - -	26	26
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Not joined since appointed -	3	3
On 15 Oct. -	404	9	205	618	386	16	204	606		205	204
									In excess of complement, 109 men and 97 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
									On command - - -	194	193
									On leave - - - -	6	6
On 1 Nov. -	410	7	200	617	395	14	199	608		200	199
									In excess of complement, 108 men and 99 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	275	272
									On leave - - - -	11	11
On 15 Nov. -	323	8	286	617	310	11	283	604		286	283
									In excess of complement, 108 men and 95 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On command - - -	182	182
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 Dec. -	426	7	184	617	411	20	184	615		184	184
									In excess of complement, 108 men and 106 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	226	223
									On leave - - - -	4	4
On 15 Dec. -	357	28	230	615	368	13	227	608		230	227
									In excess of complement, 106 men and 99 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		

2ND REGIMENT MAHRATTA HORSE, consisting of Six Troops or Ressalahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									The 2nd Regiment Mahratta Horse was raised at the latter end of 1858; the Head Quarters at Boolundshuhur; joined the Force at Morar, which took the field under Brigadier General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., in December of that year. A detachment remained at Morar.		
On 1 Jan.	213	9	121	343	198	25	120	343	On field service On duty	120 1	120 –
										121	120
									Short of complement, 246 men and 246 horses.		
On 15 Jan.	211	14	127	352	194	27	127	348	On field service On escort duty	114 13	114 13
										127	127
									Short of complement, 237 men and 241 horses.		
On 1 Feb.	331	11	15	357	287	48	15	350	On escort duty	15	15
									Short of complement, 232 men and 239 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
On 15 Feb.	401	9	15	425	331	73	15	419	On escort duty	15	15
									Short of complement, 164 men and 170 horses.		
On 1 Mar.	366	10	70	446	323	47	70	440	On escort duty On leave	68 2	68 2
										70	70
									Short of complement, 143 men and 149 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
On 15 Mar.	366	20	65	451	333	40	65	438	On escort duty On leave	63 2	63 2
										65	65
									Short of complement, 138 men and 138 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		

2nd Regiment Mahratta Horse, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On escort duty - - -	84	84
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 April -	350	25	86	461	331	32	86	449		86	86
									Short of complement, 128 men and 140 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	90	90
									On leave - - - -	5	5
On 15 April -	349	23	95	467	339	23	95	457		95	95
									Short of complement, 122 men and 132 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	7	7
									On leave - - - -	4	4
On 1 May -	437	26	11	474	409	36	11	456		11	11
									Short of complement, 115 men and 133 horses. Dismounted, 18 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	7	7
									On leave - - - -	14	14
On 15 May -	436	19	21	476	420	21	21	462		21	21
									Short of complement, 113 men and 127 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		
									On leave - - - -	18	18
									Absent without leave - -	2	1
On 1 June -	449	12	20	481	428	24	19	471		20	19
									Short of complement, 108 men and 118 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On command - - -	98	98
									On leave - - - -	30	30
On 15 June -	346	6	128	480	325	20	128	473		128	128
									Short of complement, 29 men and 36 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On leave - - - -	16	16
On 1 July -	527	8	16	551	478	46	16	540	In excess of complement, 42 men and 31 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	20	20
									On leave - - - -	35	35
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 July -	487	8	56	551	443	46	56	545		56	56
									In excess of complement, 42 men and 36 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		

2d Regiment Mahratta Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On escort duty - - -	37	37
									On leave - - - -	21	21
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Aug. -	479	13	59	551	459	25	59	543		59	59
									In excess of complement, 42 men and 34 horses.		
									Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	35	35
									On leave - - - -	33	33
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Aug.	455	13	69	537	437	28	69	534		69	69
									In excess of complement, 28 men and 25 horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command and on escort duty	38	38
									On leave - - - -	18	18
									Appointed, not joined - -	1	1
On 1 Sept. -	463	12	57	532	451	20	57	528		57	57
									In excess of complement, 23 men and 19 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command and on escort duty	38	38
									On leave - - - -	28	28
									Appointed, not joined - -	1	1
On 15 Sept.	434	28	67	529	423	35	67	525		67	67
									In excess of complement, 20 men and 16 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command and on escort duty	40	40
									On leave - - - -	16	16
									Appointed, not joined - -	1	1
On 1 Oct. -	455	12	57	524	431	30	57	518		57	57
									In excess of complement, 15 men and 9 horses.		
									Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	27	27
									On leave - - - -	14	14
On 15 Oct. -	464	13	41	518	441	30	41	512		41	41
									In excess of complement, 9 men and 3 horses.		
									Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On field service - - -	194	194
									On escort duty - - -	33	33
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 Nov. -	277	9	229	515	253	30	229	512		229	229
									In excess of complement, 6 men and 3 horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		

2d Regiment Mahratta Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
On 15 Nov.	267	11	236	514	254	22	236	512	On field service - - -	194	194
									On command, and on escort duty	40	40
									On leave - - - -	2	2
										236	236
									In excess of complement, 5 men and 3 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 1 Dec. -	267	10	236	513	252	25	236	513	On field service - - -	191	191
									On command, and on escort duty	43	43
									On leave - - - -	2	2
										236	236
									In excess of complement, 4 men and 4 horses.		
On 15 Dec. -	186	3	323	512	184	6	323	513	On field service, and on command	321	321
									On leave - - - -	2	2
										323	323
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 4 horses.		

1st Regiment Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	–	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	500	588
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	–	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	420	508

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
On 1 Aug. -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No records exist for the 1st of August.		
On 15 Aug.	297	6	–	303	298	5	–	303	Short of complement, 285 men and 285 horses.		
On 1 Sept. -	307	–	133	440	Records incomplete			440	Short of complement, 148 men and 148 horses.		
									On command - - -	154	154
On 15 Sept.	152	10	154	316	150	9	154	313	Short of complement, 272 men and 275 horses.		

1st Regiment Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	290	289
									On leave - - - -	3	2
On 1 Oct. -	157	10	396	563	162	8	291	461	Not joined since appointed -	103	—
										396	391
									Short of complement, 25 men and 127 horses.		
									On command - - -	358	356
									Not joined since appointed -	98	—
On 15 Oct.	106	17	456	579	109	8	356	473		456	356
									Short of complement, 9 men and 115 horses.		
									On command - - -	137	133
									Not joined since appointed -	95	40
On 1 Nov. -	339	7	232	578	334	11	173	518		232	173
									Short of complement, 10 men and 70 horses.		
									On command - - -	130	130
									Not joined since appointed	76	19
On 15 Nov.	369	10	206	585	366	10	149	525		206	149
									Short of complement, 3 men and 63 horses.		
									On command - - -	237	236
									On leave - - - -	4	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Dec -	315	3	242	560	308	4	239	551		242	239
									Short of complement, 28 men and 37 horses.		
									On command - - -	244	240
									On leave - - - -	2	—
On 15 Dec. -	304	7	246	557	299	10	240	549		246	240
									Short of complement, 31 men and 39 horses.		
1859:											
									On command - - -	359	358
On 1 Jan. -	186	8	359	553	186	7	358	551	Short of complement, 35 men and 37 horses.		
									On command - - -	242	235
									On leave - - - -	1	—
On 15 Jan. -	304	11	243	558	306	10	235	551		243	235
									Short of complement, 30 men and 37 horses.		
									On command - - -	109	105
									On leave - - - -	1	—
On 1 Feb. -	423	25	110	558	424	22	105	551		110	105
									Short of complement, 30 men and 37 horses.		

1st Regiment Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quaters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	197	193
									On leave - - - -	3	2
On 15 Feb. -	312	31	200	543	328	14	195	537		200	195
									Short of complement, 45 men and 51 horses.		
									On command - - -	180	177
									On leave - - - -	4	3
On 1 March	338	19	184	541	336	17	180	533		184	180
									Short of complement, 47 men and 55 horses.		
On 15 March	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The errors of the records of this date precludes all possibility of making out a correct return. The Morning Report Book is the only record extant.		
									On command - - -	259	251
									On leave - - - -	6	3
On 1 April -	266	18	265	549	271	21	254	546		265	254
									Short of complement, 39 men and 42 horses.		
On 15 April -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No records extant of this date.		
									On command - - -	307	305
									On leave - - - -	2	2
On 1 May -	226	1	309	536	211	7	307	525		309	309
									Short of complement, 52 men and 63 horses.		
									On command - - -	265	260
									On leave - - - -	4	3
On 15 May -	233	7	269	509	230	8	263	501		269	263
									Short of complement, 79 men and 87 horses.		
									On command - - -	264	256
									On leave - - - -	4	3
On 1 June -	238	5	268	511	233	8	259	500		268	259
									Short of complement, 77 men and 88 horses.		
									On command - - -	10	8
									On leave - - - -	8	6
On 15 June -	491	28	18	537	496	18	14	528		18	14
									Short of complement, 51 men and 60 horses.		
									On command - - -	32	31
									On leave - - - -	17	12
On 1 July -	471	34	49	554	487	16	43	546		49	43
									In excess of complement, 46 men and 38 horses.		

1st Regiment Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	30	29
									On leave - - - -	48	44
On 15 July -	433	25	78	536	427	20	73	520		78	73
									In excess of complement, 28 men and 12 horses.		
									On command - - -	31	18
									On leave - - - -	41	37
On 1 August	437	24	72	533	443	18	55	516		72	55
									In excess of complement, 25 men and 8 horses.		
									On command - - -	35	23
									On leave - - - -	102	98
On 15 August	367	24	137	528	377	14	121	512		137	121
									In excess of complement, 20 men and 4 horses.		
									On command - - -	53	40
									On leave - - - -	100	93
On 1 Sept. -	344	24	153	521	353	12	133	498		153	133
									In excess of complement, 13 men. Short of complement, 10 horses.		
									On command - - -	33	32
									On leave - - - -	125	107
On 15 Sept. -	328	32	158	518	347	9	139	495		158	139
									In excess of complement, 10 men. Short of complement, 13 horses.		
									On command - - -	45	38
									On leave - - - -	98	93
On 1 October	356	16	143	515	344	24	131	499		143	131
									In excess of complement, 7 men. Short of complement, 9 horses.		
									On command - - -	42	36
									On leave - - - -	96	92
On 15 October	332	40	138	510	356	16	128	500		138	128
									In excess of complement, 2 men. Short of complement, 8 horses.		
									On command - - -	56	41
									On leave - - - -	67	65
On 1 Nov. -	381	1	123	505	383	–	106	489		123	106
									Short of complement, 3 men and 19 horses.		
									On command - - -	155	148
									On leave - - - -	68	65
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 15 Nov. -	253	27	224	504	278	4	213	495		224	213
									Short of complement, 4 men and 13 horses.		

1st Regiment Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	288	284
									On leave - - - -	63	60
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 1 Dec. -	134	14	352	500	135	12	344	491		352	344
									Short of complement, 8 men and 17 horses.		
									On command - - -	240	235
									On leave - - - -	61	58
									In confinement - - -	1	–
On 15 Dec. -	176	21	302	499	169	27	293	489		302	293
									Short of complement, 9 men and 19 horses.		

Note.—The formation of Hodson's Horse into three regiments was directed in G. O. C. C., 26th August 1858; previous to this order they were in one body.

2d Regiment of Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 26 June -	142	12	586	740	141	10	358	509	Previous to this date the three regiments of Hodson's Horse were in one.
On 1 July -	183	25	568	776	162	23	315	500	
On 15 July -	262	23	466	751	236	19	251	506	
On 1 August	97	2	630	729	95	3	423	521	This regiment was so scattered and dispersed on different duties during the above periods, that a detailed account in the remarks is impossible.
On 15 August	93	3	634	730	93	3	428	524	
On 1 Sept. -	105	5	622	732	104	4	415	523	
On 15 Sept. -	75	8	648	731	79	3	442	524	
On 1 October	139	13	631	783	140	9	424	573	
On 15 October	148	11	432	591	142	12	382	536	

(signed) *G. C. Hankin*, Captain,
Commanding 2d Hodson's Horse.

2d Regiment Hodson's Horse (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1858:									
On 1 Nov. -	238	17	285	540	194	21	281	496	
On 15 Nov. -	243	14	284	541	202	18	280	500	
On 1 Dec. -	205	7	332	544	202	2	294	498	
On 15 Dec. -	220	1	320	541	209	6	289	504	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	217	2	320	539	207	7	289	503	
On 15 Jan. -	253	11	286	550	241	7	271	519	
On 1 Feb. -	264	8	284	556	242	7	271	520	
On 15 Feb. -	236	8	302	546	208	15	304	527	
On 1 March	458	13	84	555	432	22	82	536	
On 15 March	508	18	31	557	488	22	29	539	
On 1 April -	465	19	83	567	452	20	81	553	
On 15 April	336	6	226	568	331	12	209	552	
On 1 May -	260	8	299	567	249	16	283	548	This regiment was so scattered and dispersed on different duties during the above periods, that a detailed account in the remarks is impossible.
On 15 May -	190	10	368	568	173	20	353	546	
On 1 June -	439	11	115	565	425	16	100	541	(signed) *G. C. Hankin*, Captain, Commanding 2d Hodson's Horse.
On 15 June -	429	23	112	564	426	15	97	538	
On 1 July -	522	26	17	565	501	17	14	532	
On 15 July -	497	29	38	564	471	29	32	532	
On 1 August	495	14	48	557	482	26	28	536	
On 15 August	360	18	179	557	348	29	156	533	
On 1 Sept. -	409	11	136	556	384	32	115	531	
On 15 Sept. -	407	11	136	554	389	23	115	527	
On 1 October	402	11	140	553	394	14	133	541	
On 15 October	401	18	131	550	408	11	121	540	
On 1 Nov. -	405	22	121	548	417	8	118	543	
On 15 Nov. -	281	5	262	548	284	2	255	541	
On 1 Dec. -	177	2	367	546	179	–	360	539	
On 15 Dec. -	177	6	363	546	180	3	356	539	

1st Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On detached duties - -	68	62
On 1 June -	515	2	68	585	481	36	62	579	Short of complement, 4 men and 10 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command, and on detached duties - - - -	210	208
On 15 June -	353	20	210	583	330	35	208	573	Short of complement, 6 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On detached duties - -	197	195
									On leave - - - -	3	3
On 1 July -	363	18	200	581	338	33	198	569		200	198
									Short of complement, 8 men and 20 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	3	3
									On command - - -	185	185
									On sick leave - - -	4	4
									On leave - - - -	9	9
On 15 July -	360	23	201	584	334	41	201	576		201	201
									Short of complement, 5 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	14	14
									On command - - -	181	177
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 1 August	364	23	200	587	351	27	195	573		200	195
									Short of complement, 2 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	3	3
									On command - - -	185	179
									On leave - - - -	3	3
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 15 August	371	21	195	587	353	38	188	579		195	188
									Short of complement, 2 men and 10 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		

1st Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On escort duty - - -	20	20
									On command - - -	185	181
									On leave - - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 1 Sept. -	352	24	211	587	334	43	206	583		211	206
									Short of complement, 2 men and 6 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	13	11
									On command - - -	189	195
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 15 Sept. -	352	25	208	585	343	27	210	580		208	210
									Short of complement, 4 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	178	176
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	4	3
On 1 Oct. -	375	24	183	582	360	40	180	580		183	180
									Short of complement, 7 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	60	60
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 15 Oct. -	473	34	70	577	465	40	69	574		70	69
									Short of complement, 12 men and 15 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	249	248
									On detached duty - - -	2	2
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 1 Nov. -	317	–	261	578	317	–	259	576		261	259
									Short of complement, 11 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	344	337
									On furlough - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
									In General Hospital, Lucknow	2	2
On 15 Nov. -	220	2	356	578	211	10	348	569		356	348
									Short of complement, 11 men and 20 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	9	7
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 1 Dec. -	545	11	18	574	516	35	15	566		18	15
									Short of complement, 15 men and 23 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		

1st Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									In General Hospital at Lucknow	10	8
									On remount duty - - -	18	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 15 Dec. -	521	16	38	575	499	39	18	556	On sick leave - - -	9	8
										38	18
									Short of complement, 14 men and 33 horses. Dismounted, 19 men.		
1859:									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	198	198
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	9	9
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 1 Jan. -	361	6	218	585	347	20	217	584	Absent without leave - -	1	1
										218	217
									Short of complement, 4 men and 5 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On escort duty - - -	6	6
									On command - - -	261	261
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	5	4
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 15 Jan. -	299	7	281	587	282	24	279	585		281	279
									Short of complement, 2 men and 4 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	221	221
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	5	4
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 1 Feb. -	337	11	236	584	283	63	234	580		236	234
									Short of complement, 5 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	3	3
									On command - - -	93	93
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	5	4
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 15 Feb. -	465	9	110	584	408	62	108	578		110	108
									Short of complement, 5 men and 11 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	4	4
									On command - - -	129	132
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	5	4
									On sick leave - - -	9	8
On 1 March	434	7	147	588	427	7	148	582		147	148
									Short of complement, 1 man and 7 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	14	14
									On command - - -	123	126
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	4	3
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	8	8
On 15 March	427	7	150	584	406	19	152	577		150	152
									Short of complement, 5 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		

1st Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
On 1 April -	544	16	23	583	519	31	23	573	On escort duty - - -	3	3
									On command - - -	9	9
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	3	3
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	6	6
										23	23
									Short of complement, 6 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 10 men.		
On 15 April -	298	26	253	577	288	34	253	575	On escort duty - - -	11	11
									On command - - -	235	235
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	4	4
										253	253
									Short of complement, 12 men, and 14 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 1 May -	248	21	308	577	239	29	307	575	On escort duty - - -	58	58
									On command - - -	245	244
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
										308	307
									Short of complement, 12 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 15 May -	202	1	375	578	205	–	371	576	On command - - -	316	316
									On detached duties - -	54	50
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
										375	371
									Short of complement, 11 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
On 1 June -	299	15	268	582	260	43	268	571	On escort duty - - -	23	23
									On command - - -	240	240
									In General Hospital at Lucknow	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	2	2
										268	268
									Short of complement, 7 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		
On 15 June -	558	23	4	585	515	58	4	577	On command - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
										4	4
									In excess of complement, 76 men and 68 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		

1st Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 July -	559	14	3	576	539	30	3	572		3	3
									In excess of complement, 67 men and 63 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	2	2
									On command - - -	3	3
									On furlough - - - -	110	110
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 July -	446	11	119	576	421	29	119	569		119	119
									In excess of complement, 67 men and 60 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	2	2
									On furlough - - - -	110	110
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									Absent without leave - -	2	1
On 1 August	443	16	118	577	421	30	117	568		118	117
									In excess of complement, 68 men and 59 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	18	18
									On command - - -	2	2
									On furlough - - - -	110	109
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 August	411	25	134	570	397	32	133	562		134	133
									In excess of complement, 61 men and 53 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	24	24
									On command - - -	3	3
									On furlough - - - -	110	109
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Sept. -	393	27	143	563	399	19	142	560		143	142
									In excess of complement, 54 men and 51 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	5	5
									On command - - -	14	14
									On furlough - - - -	111	109
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Sept. -	398	25	136	559	395	24	134	553		136	134
									In excess of complement, 50 men and 44 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		

1st Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:											
									On command - - -	14	14
									On furlough - - - -	111	110
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 1 Oct. -	402	24	131	557	400	17	130	547		131	130
									In excess of complement, 48 men and 38 horses.		
									Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On furlough - - - -	111	110
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
									Absent without leave - -	1	1
On 15 Oct. -	404	33	118	555	409	25	117	551		118	117
									In excess of complement, 46 men and 42 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On furlough - - - -	109	108
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 1 Nov. -	412	23	114	549	411	23	113	547		114	113
									In excess of complement, 40 men and 38 horses.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									On command - - -	7	7
									On furlough - - - -	109	108
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 15 Nov. -	399	25	122	546	405	19	121	545		122	121
									In excess of complement, 37 men and 36 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On escort duty - - -	31	31
									On command - - -	14	13
									On furlough - - - -	109	107
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 1 Dec. -	366	21	159	546	368	19	156	543		159	156
									In excess of complement, 37 men and 34 horses.		
									Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On escort duty - - -	26	26
									On command - - -	14	14
									On furlough - - - -	109	107
									On sick leave - - -	5	5
On 15 Dec. -	371	21	154	546	375	15	152	542		154	152
									In excess of complement, 37 men and 33 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		

Note.—The Return, it will be observed, is only made out from June 1858 to December 1859, inclusive, and not from April 1857, as directed in G. O. C. C., dated 6th April 1860; all records prior to June 1858, from which the Return could be compiled having been left behind with a view of reducing the regimental baggage while the corps is on service in China.

(signed) *D. M. Probyn*, Major,
Commanding 1st Seikh Irregular Cavalry.

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs).

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishaanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1857:											
On 1 Nov.	199	13	–	212	198	11	–	209	Short of complement, 377 men and 380 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
On 15 Nov.	199	13	–	212	198	11	–	209	Short of complement, 377 men and 380 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
On 1 Dec.	205	13	–	218	202	11	–	213	Short of complement, 371 men, and 376 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
On 15 Dec.	205	13	–	218	202	11	–	213	Short of complement, 371 men and 376 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
1858:									On command	348	346
									On sick leave	1	1
									Left sick at Lahore	3	–
On 1 Jan.	234	1	352	587	236	2	347	585		352	347
									Short of complement, 2 men and 4 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command	348	346
									On sick leave	1	1
									Left sick at Lahore	3	–
On 15 Jan.	234	1	352	587	236	2	347	585		352	347
									Short of complement, 2 men and 4 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command	348	346
									On sick leave	1	1
									Left sick at Lahore	3	–
On 1 Feb.	234	1	352	587	236	2	347	585		352	347
									Short of complement, 2 men and 4 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command	348	346
									On sick leave	1	1
									Left sick at Lahore	3	–
On 15 Feb.	234	1	352	587	236	2	347	585		352	347
									Short of complement, 2 men and 4 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
									On command - - -	4	4
									Left sick at Loodianah and Umballah - - - -	3	2
On 1 Mar. -	586	36	8	630	579	28	6	613	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										8	6
									In excess of complement, 41 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 17 men.		
									On command - - -	4	4
									Left sick at Loodianah and Umballah - - - -	3	2
On 15 Mar. -	586	36	8	630	579	28	6	613	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										8	6
									In excess of complement, 41 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 17 men.		
									On command - - -	80	80
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 1 April -	477	33	82	592	479	32	81	592	Absent without leave - -	1	–
										82	81
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 3 horses.		
									On command - - -	80	80
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
On 15 April -	477	33	82	592	479	32	81	592	Absent witbout leave - -	1	–
										82	81
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 3 horses.		
									On command - - -	67	66
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Left sick at Meerut - -	2	2
On 1 May -	521	33	74	628	516	19	70	605	Absent without leave - -	2	–
										74	70
									In excess of complement, 39 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 23 men.		
									On command - - -	67	66
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Left sick at Meerut - -	2	2
On 15 May -	521	33	74	628	516	19	70	605	Absent without leave - -	2	–
										74	70
									In excess of complement, 39 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 23 men.		
									On command - - -	219	218
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
On 1 June -	383	12	222	617	368	15	220	603		222	220
									In excess of complement, 28 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Resallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	219	218
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
									Absent without leave - - -	1	–
On 15 June -	383	12	222	617	368	15	220	603		222	220
									In excess of complement, 28 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Left sick at Meerut - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	2	–
On 1 July -	561	49	6	616	559	37	4	600		6	4
									In excess of complement, 27 men and 11 horses. Dismounted, 16 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	1	1
									Left sick at Meerut - -	1	1
									Absent without leave - -	2	–
On 15 July -	561	49	6	616	559	37	4	600		6	4
									In excess of complement, 27 men and 11 horses. Dismounted, 16 men.		
									On command - - -	164	164
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 1 August	407	33	167	607	395	30	167	592		167	167
									In excess of complement, 18 men and 3 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	164	164
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	2	2
On 15 August	407	33	167	607	395	30	167	592		167	167
									In excess of complement, 18 men and 3 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	152	151
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									On leave - - - -	4	3
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
On 1 Sept. -	412	24	160	596	411	18	157	586		160	157
									In excess of complement, 7 men. Short of complement, 3 men. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On leave - - - -	8	4
On 15 Sept. -	556	36	8	600	558	29	4	591	In excess of complement, 11 men and 2 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	150	150
									On leave - - - -	7	7
									Absent without leave - -	2	–
On 1 October	409	24	159	592	415	18	157	590		159	157
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 1 horse. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	241	241
									On sick leave - - -	3	3
									On leave - - - -	3	–
On 15 October	322	22	247	591	330	15	244	589		247	244
									In excess of complement, 2 men. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	241	241
									On leave - - - -	6	6
On 1 Nov. -	327	14	247	588	335	5	247	587		247	247
									Short of complement, 1 man and two horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	160	160
									Absent sick - - - -	10	1
On 15 Nov. -	406	11	170	587	409	17	161	587		170	161
									Short of complement, 2 men and two horses.		
									Absent sick - - - -	10	–
									Absent with sick horses - -	55	55
On 1 Dec. -	523	1	65	589	533	–	55	588		65	55
									Short of complement, 1 horse. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									Absent sick - - - -	65	–
									Sick at Seetapore - - -	–	44
On 15 Dec. -	521	3	65	589	524	9	44	577		65	44
									Short of complement, 12 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On command - - -	1	1
									On leave - - - -	3	2
1859:									Absent without leave - -	1	–
									Absent sick - - - -	16	4
On 1 Jan. -	553	16	21	590	507	65	7	579		21	7
									In excess of complement, 1 man. Short of complement, 10 men. Dismounted, 10 men.		
									On command - - -	7	7
									On leave - - - -	5	–
On 15 Jan. -	559	19	12	590	521	62	7	590		12	7
									In excess of complement, 1 man and 1 horse.		

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	17	17
									On escort duty - - -	1	1
									Left at Cawnpore - - -	31	30
On 1 Feb. -	525	12	51	588	498	42	48	588	On leave - - - -	2	–
										51	48
									Short of complement, 1 man and 1 horse.		
									On command - - -	12	12
									Left at Cawnpore - - -	31	29
									On leave - - - -	3	1
On 15 Feb. -	525	17	46	588	502	42	42	586		46	42
									Short of complement, 1 man and 3 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	305	305
									On leave - - - -	5	2
On 1 Mar. -	267	11	310	588	255	24	307	586		310	307
									Short of complement, 1 man and 3 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	270	260
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									Absent sick - - - -	39	37
On 15 Mar. -	271	3	310	584	274	–	298	572		310	298
									Short of complement, 5 men and 17 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									On command - - -	476	460
									Left at Cawnpore - - -	21	18
On 1 April -	87	–	497	584	89	–	478	567		497	478
									Short of complement, 5 men and 22 horses. Dismounted, 17 men.		
									On command - - -	91	91
									Absent sick - - - -	21	19
On 15 April -	443	28	112	583	440	13	110	563		112	110
									Short of complement, 6 men and 26 horses. Dismounted, 20 men.		
									On command - - -	167	167
									On duty - - - -	31	31
									On leave - - - -	1	1
On 1 May -	358	24	199	581	307	61	199	567		199	199
									Short of complement, 8 men and 22 horses. Dismounted, 14 men.		
									On command - - -	169	169
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
On 15 May -	289	21	264	574	271	36	264	571		264	264
									Short of complement, 15 men and 18 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	169	169
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
									On temporary leave - -	5	5
On 1 June -	289	21	269	579	286	25	269	580		269	269
									Short of complement, 10 men and 9 horses.		
									On command - - -	201	201
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
									On temporary leave - -	4	2
On 15 June -	262	19	300	581	261	20	298	579		300	298
									In excess of complement, 72 men and 70 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	194	194
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
									On leave - - - -	26	2
On 1 July -	241	24	315	580	270	17	291	578		315	291
									In excess of complement, 71 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 2 men.		
									On command - - -	193	193
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
									On leave - - - -	2	2
									On sick and temporary leave -	25	–
On 15 July -	246	17	315	578	269	16	290	575		315	290
									In excess of complement, 69 men and 66 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	194	194
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
									On sick and temporary leave -	28	2
On 1 Aug. -	242	18	317	577	272	15	291	578		317	291
									In excess of complement, 68 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	193	192
									On furlough - - - -	95	95
									On temporary leave - -	29	–
On 15 Aug. -	226	31	317	574	279	8	287	574		317	287
									In excess of complement, 65 men and 65 horses.		
									On command - - -	8	8
									On temporary leave - -	41	13
									On furlough - - - -	99	96
On 1 Sept. -	389	49	148	586	432	26	117	575		148	117
									In excess of complement, 77 men and 66 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		

2d Regiment Seikh Irregular Cavalry, (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	29	29
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	140	100
On 15 Sept. -	370	32	169	571	420	21	129	570		169	129
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 61 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	21	21
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	128	109
On 1 Oct. -	403	19	149	571	424	16	130	570		149	130
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 61 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	139	139
									On furlough, sick, and temporary leave - - - -	128	117
On 15 Oct. -	282	22	267	571	285	29	256	570		267	256
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 61 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	323	322
									Sick at Cawnpore - - -	11	14
									On temporary leave - -	3	–
									Absent without leave - -	4	1
On 1 Nov. -	219	11	341	571	218	8	337	563		341	337
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 54 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - - -	150	150
									Sick at Cawnpore - - -	11	11
									On temporary leave - -	3	3
On 15 Nov. -	385	18	168	571	381	22	168	571	Absent without leave - -	4	4
										168	168
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 62 horses.		
									On command - - - -	462	463
									On temporary leave - -	5	5
									Absent without leave - -	4	4
On 1 Dec. -	93	7	471	571	91	7	472	570		471	472
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 61 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	326	325
									On leave - - - -	9	9
									Absent without leave - -	1	–
On 15 Dec. -	226	9	336	571	228	8	334	570		336	334
									In excess of complement, 62 men and 61 horses. Dismounted, 1 man.		

Note.—The 2d Seikh Irregular Cavalry was raised by Punjab Government Order, No. 311, dated 19 October 1857.

(signed) *P. R. Hockin*, Captain Commanding 2d Seikh Irregular Cavalry.

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs).

Raised 22 December 1857.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	480	569
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
On 1 Jan. -	9	–	10	19	9	–	10	19	Not joined since appointed -	10	10
									Short of complement, 550 men and 550 horses.		
									On command - - -	207	207
									Sick at Jullundur - - -	1	–
On 15 Jan. -	219	–	208	427	219	–	207	426		208	207
									Short of complement, 142 men and 143 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - - -	219	219
									On leave - - - -	3	3
									Sick at Jullundur - - -	1	–
On 1 Feb. -	346	1	225	572	349	–	222	571	Not joined since appointed -	2	–
										225	222
									In excess of complement, 3 men and 2 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - - -	217	217
									Sick at Jullundur - - -	1	–
									Not joined since appointed -	67	67
On 15 Feb. -	370	–	285	655	370	–	284	654		285	284
									In excess of complement, 86 men and 85 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - - -	227	227
									Sick at Jullundur - - -	1	–
									Not joined since appointed -	66	66
On March 1	415	12	294	721	427	–	293	720		294	293
									In excess of complement, 152 men and 151 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		
									On command - - -	233	233
									Sick at Jullundur - - -	1	–
									Not joined since appointed -	62	62
On March 15	400	21	296	717	421	–	295	716		296	295
									In excess of complement, 148 men and 147 horses.		
									Dismounted, 1 man.		

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	246	233
									Not joined since appointed -	5	–
On 1 April -	516	7	251	774	501	14	233	748		251	233
									In excess of complement, 205 men and 179 horses. Dismounted, 26 men.		
									On command - - -	248	236
									Not joined since appointed -	4	–
On 15 April	490	28	252	770	450	62	236	748		252	236
									In excess of complement, 201 men and 179 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	477	461
									Not joined since appointed -	4	–
On 1 May -	270	19	481	770	251	36	461	748		481	461
									In excess of complement, 201 men and 179 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	455	430
									Not joined since appointed -	4	–
On 15 May -	306	5	459	770	219	98	430	747		459	430
									In excess of complement, 201 men and 178 horses. Dismounted, 23 men.		
									On command - - -	335	310
									On leave - - - -	4	–
On 1 June -	413	16	339	768	353	83	310	746		339	310
									In excess of complement, 199 men and 177 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	321	306
									On leave - - - -	4	–
On 15 June -	417	27	325	769	357	85	306	748		325	306
									In excess of complement, 200 men and 179 horses. Dismounted, 21 men.		
									On command - - -	423	405
On 1 July -	318	19	423	760	241	[illegible]	405	745			
									In excess of complement, 191 men and 176 horses. Dismounted, 15 horses.		
									On command - - -	561	539
On 15 July -	172	21	561	754	121	69	539	729			
									In excess of complement, 185 men and 160 horses. Dismounted, 25 men.		

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	494	482
									On leave - - - -	1	–
On 1 Aug. -	237	23	495	755	182	64	482	728		495	482
									In excess of complement, 186 men and 159 horses. Dismounted, 27 men.		
									On command - - -	503	501
									On leave - - - -	1	–
On 15 Aug. -	214	37	504	755	117	108	501	726		504	501
									In excess of complement, 186 men and 157 horses. Dismounted, 29 men.		
									On command - - -	525	515
On 1 Sept. -	192	35	525	752	75	130	515	720	In excess of complement, 183 men and 151 horses. Dismounted, 32 men.		
									On command - - -	514	496
On 15 Sept.	211	22	514	747	191	33	496	720	In excess of complement, 178 men and 151 horses. Dismounted, 27 men.		
									On command - - -	494	484
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 Oct. -	242	8	496	746	232	6	484	722		496	484
									In excess of complement, 177 men and 153 horses. Dismounted, 24 men.		
									On command - - -	114	90
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 15 Oct. -	631	–	116	747	630	–	90	720		116	90
									In excess of complement, 178 men and 151 horses. Dismounted, 27 men.		
									On command - - -	623	604
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 Nov. -	113	9	625	747	99	22	604	725		625	604
									In excess of complement, 178 men and 156 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	623	604
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 15 Nov.	113	9	625	747	99	22	604	725		625	604
									In excess of complement, 178 men and 156 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
									On command - - -	633	627
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 Dec. -	110	–	635	745	96	–	627	723		635	627
									In excess of complement, 176 men and 154 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry (consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs)—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On command - - -	694	674
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 15 Dec. -	48	1	696	745	48	1	674	723		696	674
									In excess of complement, 176 men and 154 horses. Dismounted, 22 men.		
1859:									On command - - -	436	417
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 1 Jan. -	300	4	438	742	296	–	417	713		438	417
									In excess of complement, 173 men and 144 horses. Dismounted, 29 men.		
									On command - - -	397	394
									On sick leave - - -	3	–
On 15 Jan. -	322	20	400	742	310	22	394	726		400	394
									In excess of complement, 173 men and 157 horses. Dismounted, 16 men.		
									On command - - -	432	430
									On sick leave - - -	3	1
									Not joined since appointed -	2	2
On 1 Feb. -	274	35	437	746	261	37	433	731		437	433
									In excess of complement, 177 men and 162 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	507	508
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
									Not joined since appointed -	2	2
On 15 Feb. -	124	19	511	654	114	23	510	647		511	510
									In excess of complement, 85 men and 78 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	538	534
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
									Not joined since appointed -	2	2
On 1 Mar. -	106	8	543	657	108	3	537	648		543	537
									In excess of complement, 88 men and 79 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	211	211
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	2	–
On 15 Mar. -	376	3	215	594	371	5	212	588		215	212
									In excess of complement, 25 men and 19 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	224	224
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	8	—
On 1 April -	347	12	234	593	299	60	225	584		234	225
									In excess of complement, 24 men and 15 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	432	387
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	8	—
									Not joined since appointed -	1	—
On 15 April -	133	17	443	593	132	60	388	580		443	388
									In excess of complement, 24 men and 11 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On command - - -	382	379
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	7	—
									Not joined since appointed -	1	—
On 1 May -	181	17	392	590	180	15	380	575		392	380
									In excess of complement, 21 men and 6 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - -	221	219
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	6	—
									Not joined since appointed -	1	—
On 15 May -	338	16	230	584	335	16	220	571		230	220
									In excess of complement, 15 men and 2 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On command - - -	262	260
									On general leave - - -	70	68
									On sick leave - - -	8	3
									Not joined since appointed -	1	—
On 1 June -	223	19	341	583	222	17	331	570		341	331
									In excess of complement, 14 men and 1 horse. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On command - - -	184	184
									On general leave - - -	82	80
									On sick leave - - -	8	3
									On leave on private affairs -	2	2
									Not joined since appointed -	1	—
On 15 June -	284	15	277	576	278	18	269	565		277	269
									In excess of complement, 67 men and 56 horses. Dismounted, 11 men.		

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	231	231
									On general leave - - -	83	82
									On sick leave - - -	9	4
									Not joined since appointed -	1	—
On 1 July -	234	20	324	578	228	20	317	565		324	317
									In excess of complement, 69 men and 56 horses.		
									Dismounted, 13 men.		
									On command - - -	195	193
									On general leave - - -	83	81
									On sick leave - - -	9	4
On 15 July -	265	21	287	573	264	20	278	562		287	278
									In excess of complement, 64 men and 53 horses.		
									Dismounted, 11 men.		
									On command - - -	195	195
									On general leave - - -	82	80
									On sick leave - - -	8	4
On 1 Aug. -	261	21	285	567	260	20	279	559		285	279
									In excess of complement, 58 men and 50 horses.		
									Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	210	208
									On general leave - - -	85	81
									On sick leave - - -	9	4
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 15 Aug. -	240	21	305	566	245	20	293	558		305	293
									In excess of complement, 57 men and 49 horses.		
									Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	208	208
									On general leave - - -	84	79
									On sick leave - - -	9	4
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 1 Sept. -	243	17	302	562	244	18	291	553		302	291
									In excess of complement, 53 men and 44 horses		
									Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	206	206
									On general leave - - -	86	79
									On sick leave - - -	9	4
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 15 Sept. -	240	16	302	558	243	18	289	550		302	289
									In excess of complement, 49 men and 41 horses.		
									Dismounted, 8 men.		

3d Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859;									On command - - -	203	203
									On general leave - - -	86	79
									On sick leave - - -	8	5
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 1 Oct. -	240	13	298	551	250	8	287	545		298	287
									In excess of complement, 42 men and 36 horses.		
									Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	200	200
									On general leave - - -	85	78
									On sick leave - - -	9	6
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 15 Oct. -	233	18	295	546	251	5	284	540		295	284
									In excess of complement, 37 men and 31 horses.		
									Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	211	210
									On general leave - - -	2	1
									On sick leave - - -	8	6
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 1 Nov. -	295	20	222	537	300	16	217	533		222	217
									In excess of complement, 28 men and 24 horses.		
									Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	241	240
									On general leave - - -	4	2
									On sick leave - - -	8	7
									Prisoners to Delhi, and to Loodianah Regiment - -	2	—
On 15 Nov. -	246	32	255	533	254	23	249	526		255	249
									In excess of complement, 24 men and 17 horses.		
									Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	266	266
									On general leave - - -	3	2
									On sick leave - - -	8	7
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 1 Dec. -	230	22	278	530	234	16	275	525		278	275
									In excess of complement, 21 men and 16 horses.		
									Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	237	237
									On general leave - - -	2	2
									On sick leave - - -	8	7
									Prisoner to Delhi - - -	1	—
On 15 Dec. -	264	10	248	522	258	16	246	520		248	246
									In excess of complement, 13 men and 11 horses.		
									Dismounted, 2 men.		

4TH REGIMENT of SEIKH IRREGULAR CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859	1	–	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	500	588
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859	1	–	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	420	508

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.		Men.	Horses.
1858: On 1 May	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The raising of the Regiment was commenced in April 1858.	—	—
									On remount duty	120	2
On 15 May	262	17	120	399	202	23	2	227	Short of complement, 189 men and 361 horses. Dismounted, 172 men.		
									On remount duty	115	2
									On escort duty	2	2
									On leave	3	3
On 1 June	311	29	120	460	271	18	7	296		120	7
									Short of complement, 128 men, 292 horses. Dismounted, 164 men.		
									On remount duty	92	1
									On leave	5	4
									On command	2	2
									Appointed, not joined	1	1
On 15 June	357	28	100	485	326	24	8	358		100	8
									Short of complement, 103 men and 230 horses. Dismounted, 127 men.		
									On command	44	2
									On leave	5	5
On 1 July	446	29	49	524	401	26	7	434		49	7
									Short of complement, 64 men and 154 horses. Dismounted, 90 men.		
									On command	23	1
									On leave	6	6
On 15 July	470	33	29	532	421	32	7	460		29	7
									Short of complement, 56 men and 128 horses. Dismounted, 72 men.		

4th Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops or Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:											
									On command - - - -	22	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	8	8
On 1 Aug. -	491	34	30	555	424	43	9	476		30	9
									Short of complement, 33 men and 112 horses. Dismounted, 79 men.		
									On leave - - - -	10	8
									Appointed, not joined - -	2	2
On 15 Aug. -	521	31	12	564	450	54	10	514		12	10
									Short of complement, 24 men and 74 horses. Dismounted, 50 men.		
									On command - - - -	30	2
									On leave - - - -	3	2
On 1 Sept. -	511	22	33	566	467	50	4	521		33	4
									Short of complement, 22 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 45 men.		
									On command - - - -	81	53
									On leave - - - -	12	6
On 15 Sept. -	453	11	93	557	414	46	59	519		93	59
									Short of complement, 31 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 38 men.		
									On command - - - -	393	364
									On leave - - - -	3	2
On 1 Oct. -	159	11	396	566	138	24	366	528		396	366
									Short of complement, 22 men and 60 horses. Dismounted, 38 men.		
									On command - - - -	266	265
									On leave - - - -	1	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	3	3
On 15 Oct. -	287	12	270	569	272	22	269	563		270	269
									Short of complement, 19 men and 25 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - - -	264	263
									On leave - - - -	7	7
									Appointed, not joined - -	8	8
On 1 Nov. -	283	12	279	574	269	12	278	559		279	278
									Short of complement, 14 men and 29 horses. Dismounted, 15 men.		
									On command - - - -	264	263
									On leave - - - -	5	4
									Appointed, not joined - -	8	8
On 15 Nov. -	294	9	277	580	282	16	275	573		277	275
									Short of complement, 8 men and 15 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		

4th Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops of Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1858:									On leave - -	2	2
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
										7	7
On 1 Dec. -	557	19	7	583	532	40	7	579	Short of complement, 5 men and 9 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On leave - - - -	11	9
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
										16	14
On 15 Dec. -	549	18	16	583	524	40	14	578	Short of complement, 6 men and 10 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		
									On command - - -	72	72
1859:									On leave - - - -	5	4
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
										82	81
On 1 Jan. -	463	33	82	578	454	40	81	575	Short of complement, 10 men and 13 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	72	72
									At Delhi - - - -	208	207
									On leave - - - -	14	13
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
										299	297
On 15 Jan. -	280	–	299	579	279	–	297	576	Short of complement, 9 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	72	72
									At Delhi - - - -	79	81
									On leave - - - -	12	11
									Not joined, since appointed -	5	5
										168	169
On 1 Feb. -	408	3	168	579	400	7	169	576	Short of complement, 9 men and 12 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		
									On command - - -	72	72
									At Delhi - - - -	100	99
									On leave - - - -	8	7
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
										185	183
On 15 Feb. -	379	14	185	578	325	63	183	571	Short of complement, 10 men and 17 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									At Delhi - - - -	198	196
									On leave - - - -	6	5
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
										209	206
On 1 March -	357	12	209	578	271	89	206	566	Short of complement, 10 men and 22 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		

4th Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops of Rassallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859.									At Delhi - - - -	198	196
									On leave - - - -	6	5
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
On 15 Mar. -	355	13	209	577	271	88	206	565		209	206
									Short of complement, 11 men and 23 horses. Dismounted, 12 men.		
									At Delhi - - - -	202	198
									On leave - - - -	4	3
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
On 1 April -	358	8	211	577	287	71	206	564		211	206
									Short of complement, 11 men and 24 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									At Delhi - - - -	205	201
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	5	5
On 15 April -	365	1	212	578	347	11	207	565		212	207
									Short of complement, 10 men and 23 horses. Dismounted, 13 men.		
									At Delhi - - - -	206	201
									On leave - - - -	2	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	6	6
On 1 May -	354	11	214	579	279	85	208	572		214	208
									Short of complement, 9 men and 16 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									At Delhi - - - -	206	201
									On leave - - - -	8	7
									Appointed, not joined - -	6	6
On 15 May -	350	9	220	579	293	67	214	574		220	214
									Short of complement, 9 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On leave - - - -	7	4
									Appointed, not joined - -	1	1
On 1 June -	555	17	8	580	497	72	5	574		8	5
									Short of complement 8 men and 14 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On furlough - - -	112	112
									On leave - - - -	14	10
									Appointed, not joined - -	1	1
On 15 June -	433	20	127	580	420	33	123	576		127	123
									In excess of complement 72 men and 68 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		

4th Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops of Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horse
1859:									On furlough - - - -	112	11
									On leave - - - -	6	
									On command - - -	16	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	1	
On 1 July -	414	33	135	582	414	17	133	564		135	13
									In excess of complement, 74 men and 56 horses. Dismounted, 18 men.		
									On furlough - - -	112	11
									On leave - - - -	14	
									Appointed, not joined - -	3	
On 15 July -	431	24	129	584	437	16	122	575		129	12
									In excess of complement, 76 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	9	
									On furlough - - - -	112	11
									On leave - - - -	7	
									Appointed, not joined - -	3	
On 1 August	418	35	131	584	435	13	127	575		131	12
									In excess of complement, 76 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	22	9
									On furlough - - -	112	11
									On leave - - - -	24	1
									Appointed, not joined - -	3	
On 15 August	400	22	161	583	407	14	154	575		161	15
									In excess of complement, 75 men and 67 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	38	3
									On furlough - - -	110	10
									On leave - - - -	8	
									Appointed, not joined - -	3	
On 1 Sept. -	403	23	159	585	398	24	155	577		159	13
									In excess of complement, 77 men and 69 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	29	
									On furlough - - - -	110	1
									On leave - - - -	21	
									Appointed, not joined - -	3	
On 15 Sept. -	391	29	163	583	400	20	159	579		163	1
									In excess of complement, 75 men and 71 horses. Dismounted, 4 men.		

4th Regiment of Seikh Irregular Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops of Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.		
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		Men.	Horses.
1859:									On command - - -	83	82
									On furlough - - - -	98	96
									On leave - - - -	6	6
									Appointed, not joined - -	2	2
On 1 Oct. -	364	28	189	581	375	15	186	576		189	186
									In excess of complement, 73 men and 68 horses. Dismounted, 5 men.		
									On command - - -	86	85
									On furlough - - - -	96	94
									On leave - - - -	17	16
On 15 Oct. -	357	25	199	581	360	19	195	574		199	195
									In excess of complement, 73 men and 66 horses. Dismounted, 7 men.		
									On command - - -	80	80
									On remount duty - - -	21	18
									On furlough - - - -	2	2
									On leave - - - -	7	7
On 1 Nov. -	447	23	110	580	451	16	107	574		110	107
									In excess of complement, 72 men and 66 horses. Dismounted, 6 men.		
									On command - - -	85	85
									On remount duty - - -	21	18
									On leave - - - -	34	35
On 15 Nov. -	416	21	140	577	405	25	138	568		140	138
									In excess of complement, 69 men and 60 horses. Dismounted, 9 men.		
									On command - - -	111	111
									On leave - - - -	9	9
On 1 Dec. -	421	32	120	573	419	26	120	565		120	120
									In excess of complement, 65 men and 57 horses. Dismounted, 8 men.		
									On command - - -	122	122
									On leave - - - -	23	23
On 15 Dec. -	403	21	145	569	397	24	145	566		145	145
									In excess of complement, 61 men and 58 horses. Dismounted, 3 men.		

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, 1 November 1860.

Seb. Becher, Major,
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General of Army.

(No. 356.—Military Department.)

From Major *G. Hutchinson*, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to Major General Sir *R. J. H. Birch*, K.C.B., Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.

No. 4096. Pro. Nov. 1860. No. 572.

Sir, Lahore, 19th July 1860.

As requested in your letter No. 13, dated 2d April last, I am desired by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor to forward returns from the Irregular Cavalry corps noted in the margin, showing their strength during the period of their employment on service.

Cavalry of the Guide Corps.
1st Punjab Cavalry.
2d - ditto.
Cureton's Mooltani Cavalry.
Lind's Mooltani Horse.

2. From the heading of the form which accompanied your despatch, it would appear that the requisition applies only to complete regiments, consisting of six resallahs or troops; the Guide cavalry and Lind's Mooltani corps, consisting of four and five troops respectively, fall short of the strength of entire regiments; but returns of those corps are sent for reference also.

3. In addition to the regiments above enumerated, several bodies of horse were raised in the Punjab during the mutiny, and were sent on service to Hindoostan; they were not formed into regiments, and as their services could be dispensed with in the provinces, they were gradually recalled to the Punjab and abolished; those who rendered good services and established special claims to consideration, were provided for by transfer to cavalry corps, the rest were discharged with gratuities; a list of these resallahs is forwarded.

4. I regret the delay that has occurred in furnishing these statements; it is in a great measure owing to the employment of some of the troops in the hills against the border tribes.

* Dated 13 May 1860.

5. Copy* of letter from the officer late in command of Souter's Towanna horse, explaining his inability to furnish the statement required, is annexed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Hutchinson*, Major,
Offcg. Secy. to Govt. Punjab, Mily. Dept.

LIST.

	Number of Men on the 1st January 1859.		Number of Men on the 1st January 1859.
Souter's Towanna Horse	633	Viviam's Horse	114
Archard's - - ditto	369	Mobarick Shah's Ressalla, attached to the 1st P. Infantry	72
Stokes' Pathan ditto	237	Musgrave's Huzara Horse	111*
Smith's ditto - ditto	169		

* This body was augmented to 400 men by transfers from local levies.

From Captain *T. H. Souter*, late Commanding Towanah Horse, to the Military Secretary, Punjab Government, Lahore.

Sir, Dhurrumsala, 13th May 1860.

I HAVE the honour to return the forms which accompanied your memorandum, No. 2236, dated 18th ultimo, and regret that it is altogether out of my power to furnish you with a correct statement of the strength of Towanah horse on the dates specified. I have endeavoured to obtain the necessary information from moonshees entertained in the ressallahs, but, unfortunately, the few vernacular papers that are now forthcoming will not render all the information required.

The strength of the ressalahs of Mullick's Sher Mahomed Khan and Sahib Khan, was, as nearly as possible, 600 native officers and men.

The ressalahs of Mullick Sher Mahomed Khan, after being detached from my command for a considerable time, was ordered to Lahore and disbanded, and I cannot say what became of the books.

The ressalah of Mullick Sahib Khan came under my command in December 1857, and from that period, until it was disbanded in October 1859, the monthly returns furnished to your office will show the strength, &c.; but I regret that my books being at present in the civil auditor's possession, I have not the means of filling up the return which has been called for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Souter*, Captain,
late commanding Towanah Horse.

ESTABLISHMENT of the GUIDES CAVALRY, consisting of Four Troops, dated Murdan, 3 May 1860.

	Woordie Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctor.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nargachies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.	Camel Sowars.	REMARKS.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	8	8	48	–	4	–	316	400	8	The Persian writer and native doctors are returned always in the establishment of the "Guides," and are not counted as especially part of the establishment of the Cavalry.
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 15 June 1859.	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	8	8	48	–	4	–	316	400	8	

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 May -	160	12	125	297	157	15	125	297	Short of complement, 3 sowars, 3 horses. Furlough, 60; S. C., 2; short leave, 6; command, 57. Total, 125.
On 15 May -	156	–	142	298	156	–	142	298	Short of complement, 2 sowars, 2 horses. Furlough, 60; S. C., 2; short leave, 2; command, 42; sick, Murdan, 36. Total, 142.
On 1 June -	196	10	94	300	175	30	94	299	Short of complement, 1 horse. Furlough, 26; S. C., 2; command, 32; absent, 22; sick, Murdan, 12. Total, 94.
On 15 June	192	12	89	293	172	29	89	290	Short of complement, 7 sowars, 10 horses. Furlough, 23; S. C., 2; command, 32; absent, 20; sick, Murdan, 12. Total, 89.
On 1 July -	203	14	85	302	183	27	85	295	Short of complement, 98 sowars, 105 horses. Furlough, 23; S. C., 13; command, 29; absent, 20. Total, 85.
On 15 July -	210	20	85	306	196	25	85	306	Short of complement, 94 sowars, 94 horses. Furlough, 13; S. C., 17; command, 28; absent, 27. Total, 85.
On 1 Aug. -	235	19	47	301	207	43	47	297	Short of complement, 99 men, 103 horses. Furlough, 12; S. C., 13; command, 19; absent, 3. Total, 47.
On 15 Aug. -	279	32	42	353	280	31	42	353	Short of complement, 47 men, 47 horses. Furlough, 12; S. C., 9; command, 18; absent, 3. Total, 42.
On 1 Sept. -	253	53	44	350	281	25	44	350	Short of complement, 50 men, 50 horses. Furlough, 7; S. C., 12; command, 18; absent, 7. Total, 44.
On 15 Sept. -	211	94	41	346	262	41	41	344	Short of complement, 54 men, 56 horses. Furlough, 6; S. C., 11; command, 18; absent, 6. Total, 41.
On 1 Oct. -	243	63	36	344	278	28	36	342	Short of complement, 56 sowars and 58 horses. Furlough, 6; S. C., 6; command, 18; absent, 6. Total, 36.

Establishment of the Guides Cavalry, consisting of Four Troops, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 15 Oct. -	228	79	38	345	270	32	38	340	Short of complement, 55 men, 60 horses. Furlough, 6; S. C., 8; command, 18; absent, 6. Total, 38.
On 1 Nov. -	266	44	35	345	274	17	35	326	Short of complement, 55 men, 74 horses. Furlough, 5; S. C., 11; command, 18; absent, 1. Total, 35.
On 15 Nov.	235	48	64	347	243	18	64	325	Short of complement, 53 men, 75 horses. Furlough, 5; S. C., 11; command, 47; absent, 1. Total, 64.
On 1 Dec. -	260	41	40	341	239	33	40	312	Short of complement, 59 men, 88 horses. Furlough, 5; S. C., 12; command, 22; absent, 1. Total, 40.
On 15 Dec. -	259	38	50	347	241	18	48	307	Short of complement, 53 sowars, 93 horses. Furlough, —; S. C., 19; week's leave, 2; command, 27; prisoners (mutineers), 2. Total, 50.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	186	17	143	346	147	18	143	308	Short of complement, 54 men, 92 horses. S. C., 10; week's leave, 50; command, 51; absent, 9; sick with regiment, 23. Total, 143.
On 15 Jan. -	175	8	164	347	123	18	164	305	Short of complement, 53 men, 95 horses. S. C., 10; week's leave, 66; command, 51; absent, 14; sick with regiment, 23. Total, 164.
On 1 Feb. -	268	8	69	345	225	1	75	301	Short of complement, 55 men, 99 horses. S. C., 12; command, 39; sick at Murdan, 13; absent, 5. Total, 69.
On 15 Feb. -	299	25	42	366	265	22	41	328	Short of complement, 34 men, 72 horses. S. C., 10; week's leave, 3; command, 24; absent, 5. Total, 42.
On 1 Mar. -	319	27	43	389	307	18	42	367	Short of complement, 11 men, 33 horses. S. C., 10; command, 31; absent, 2. Total, 43.
On 15 Mar. -	315	24	51	390	304	25	50	379	Short of complement, 10 men, 21 horses. S. C., 11; week's leave, 5; command, 29; absent, 6. Total, 51.
On 1 Apr. -	333	21	45	399	302	44	43	389	Short of complement, 1 man, 11 horses. Furlough, 1; S. C., 9; command, 32; absent, 3. Total, 45.
On 15 Apr. -	290	18	92	400	247	56	89	392	Short of complement, 8 horses. Furlough, 1; S. C., 10; week's leave, 32; command, 43; absent, 6. Total, 92.
On 1 May -	254	2	144	400	243	13	137	393	Short of complement, 7 horses. S. C., 9; command, 27; command, Murdan, 104; absent, 4. Total, 144.
On 15 May -	258	8	134	400	208	54	132	394	Short of complement, 6 horses. S. C., 7; week's leave, 98; command, 27; absent, 2. Total, 134.

Establishment of the Guides Cavalry, consisting of Four Troops, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quaters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 June -	332	12	56	400	305	37	54	396	Short of complement, 4 horses. Furlough, 24; S. C., 6; command, 23; absent, 3. Total, 56.
On 15 June -	246	12	140	398	227	30	138	395	Short of complement, 2 sowars, 5 horses. Furlough, 24; S. C., 6; week's leave, 14; command, 95; absent, 1. Total, 140.
On 1 July -	249	10	138	397	234	24	136	394	Short of complement, 3 men, 6 horses. Furlough, 24; S. C., 6; command, 106; absent, 2. Total, 138.
On 15 July -	245	8	146	399	223	31	144	398	Short of complement, 1 man, 2 horses. Furlough, 27; S. C., 9; week's leave, 26; command, 83; absent, 1. Total, 146.
On 1 Aug. -	268	11	120	399	253	26	118	397	Short of complement, 1 man, 3 horses. Furlough, 22; S. C., 9; command, 82; absent, 7. Total, 120.
On 15 Aug. -	188	13	198	399	278	23	196	397	Short of complement, 1 man, 3 horses. Furlough, 33; S. C., 7; week's leave, 61; command, 90; absent, 7. Total, 198.
On 1 Sept. -	262	11	124	397	254	19	122	395	Short of complement, 3 men, 5 horses. Furlough, 32; S. C., 5; command, 80; absent, 7. Total, 124.
On 15 Sept. -	222	13	159	394	215	19	158	392	Short of complement, 6 men, 8 horses. Furlough, 33; S. C., 5; week's leave, 26; command, 89; absent, 6. Total, 159.
On 1 Oct. -	232	8	155	395	225	12	155	392	Short of complement, 5 men, 8 horses. Furlough, 8; S. C., 6; command, 132; absent, 9. Total, 155.
On 15 Oct. -	185	8	202	395	177	15	202	394	Short of complement, 5 men, 6 horses. Furlough, 23; S. C., 5; week's leave, 18; command, 151; absent, 5. Total, 202.
On 1 Nov. -	240	10	147	397	225	23	147	395	Short of complement, 3 men, 5 horses. Furlough, 26; sick certificate, 3; command, 114; absent, 4. Total, 147.
On 15 Nov. -	188	14	195	397	184	18	195	397	Short of complement, 3 men, 3 horses. Furlough, 28; S. C., 4; week's leave, 20; command, 141; absent, 2. Total, 195.
On 1 Dec. -	243	20	133	396	247	17	133	397	Short of complement, 3 men, 4 horses. Furlough, 10; S. C., 3; command, 119; absent, 1. Total, 133.
On 15 Dec. -	248	16	133	397	245	19	133	397	Short of complement, 3 men, 3 horses. Furlough, 8; S. C., 2; week's leave, 5; command, 117; absent, 1. Total, 133.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	234	16	145	395	229	22	145	396	Short of complement, 1 man, 4 horses. S. C., 2; command, 142; absent 1. Total, 145.
On 15 Jan. -	193	10	187	390	189	15	187	391	Short of complement, 10 men, 9 horses. Furlough, 58; S. C., 2; week's leave, 1; command, 125; absent, 1. Total, 187.

(*continued*)

Establishment of the Guides Cavalry, consisting of Four Troops, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Feb. -	224	20	147	391	229	14	147	390	Short of complement, 9 men, 10 horses. Furlough, 33; S. C., 1; command, 112; absent, 1. Total, 147.
On 15 Feb. -	110	19	263	392	116	12	262	390	Short of complement, 8 men, 10 horses. Furlough, 60; S. C., 2; week's leave, 1; command, 200. Total, 263.
On 1 Mar. -	146	13	237	391	149	9	231	389	Short of complement, 9 men, 11 horses. Furlough, 40; command, 191; absent, 1. Total, 232.
On 15 Mar. -	112	9	273	394	107	12	272	391	Short of complement, 6 men, 9 horses. Furlough, 59; S. C., 2; week's leave, 6; command, 205; absent, 1. Total, 273.
On 1 Apr. -	139	11	243	393	136	13	243	392	Short of complement, 7 men, 8 horses. Furlough, 28; S. C., 1; command, 213; absent, 1. Total, 243.
On 15 Apr. -	123	7	268	398	119	10	267	396	Short of complement, 2 men, 4 horses, Furlough, 60; S. C., 1; week's leave, 4; command, 203. Total, 268.
On 1 May -	115	7	277	399	108	13	277	398	Short of complement, 1 man, 2 horses. Furlough, 35; S. C., 1; command, 241. Total, 277.
On 15 May -	118	10	168	396	212	15	168	395	Short of complement, 4 men, 5 horses. Furlough, 58; week's leave, 1; command, 102. Total, 168.
On 1 June -	279	12	119	400	269	12	119	400	Furlough, 36; command, 82; absent, 1. Total, 119.
On 15 June -	288	12	100	400	275	13	100	398	Short of complement, 2 horses. Furlough, 60; S. C., 1; week's leave, 18; command, 20; absent, 1. Total, 100.
On 1 July -	337	14	49	400	326	23	49	398	Short of complement, 2 horses. Furlough, 32; S. C., 1; command, 15; absent, 1. Total, 49.
On 15 July -	201	14	185	400	188	25	185	398	Short of complement, 2 horses. Furlough, 57; S. C., 1; week's leave, 116; command, 10; absent, 1. Total, 185.
On 1 Aug. -	251	12	137	400	227	34	137	398	Short of complement, 2 horses. Furlough, 32; S. C., 1; command, 102; absent, 2. Total, 137.
On 15 Aug. -	312	8	80	400	296	23	80	399	Short of complement, 1 horse. Furlough, 56; S. C., 2; week's leave, 10; command, 10; absent, 2. Total, 80.
On 1 Sept. -	346	15	38	399	329	31	38	398	Short of complement, 1 man, 2 horses. Furlough, 28; command, 9; absent, 1. Total, 38.
On 15 Sept. -	282	17	100	399	266	31	100	397	Short of complement, 1 man, 3 horses. Furlough, 55; S. C., 1; week's leave, 28; command, 14; absent, 2. Total, 100.

Establishment of the Guides Cavalry, consisting of Four Troops, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Oct. -	350	14	34	398	327	34	34	395	Short of complement, 2 men, 5 horses. Furlough, 21; S. C., 1; command, 10; absent, 2. Total, 34.
On 15 Oct. -	299	13	86	398	266	46	86	398	Short of complement, 2 men, 2 horses. Furlough, 56; S. C., 3; week's leave, 15; command, 10; absent, 2. Total, 86.
On 1 Nov. -	285	17	95	397	265	35	95	395	Short of complement, 3 men, 5 horses. Furlough, 29; S. C., 4; command, 59; absent, 3. Total, 95.
On 15 Nov. -	243	17	135	397	217	43	135	395	Short of complement, 3 men, 5 horses. Furlough, 56; S. C., 5; week's leave, 14; command, 59; absent, 1. Total, 135.

C. W. Hawes, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment of Guides at Murdan.

(Examined.)

H. C. E. Ward, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Detachment of Guides.

Establishment of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishanburdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	531	4	38	573	498	22	38	558	16 men wanting, 10 on leave with horses, 28 on command, and 31 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 April	482	8	82	572	459	22	82	563	17 men wanting, 53 on leave, 29 on command, and 26 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 May -	485	9	81	575	458	25	83	566	14 men wanting, 56 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 24 on command, 23 horses wanting to complete.

Establishment of 1st Regiment Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 15 May -	492	4	76	572	458	28	76	562	17 men wanting, 56 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 19 on command, and 27 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 June -	261	–	315	576	242	–	315	557	23 men wanting, 58 on leave, 257 on command, 32 wanting to complete.
On 15 June	485	8	76	569	413	80	57	550	20 men wanting, 56 on leave, 19 on command, 39 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 July -	459	9	87	555	381	81	87	549	34 men wanting, 56 on leave, 30 on command, 1 confined by civil power, 40 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 July -	236	16	301	553	236	48	263	547	36 men wanting, 36 on leave, 268 on command, 1 absent without leave, 1 confined by civil authorities, 42 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Aug. -	222	21	300	543	236	32	263	531	46 men wanting, 34 on leave, 263 on command, 2 absent without leave, 1 confined by civil authorities, 58 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Aug.	122	4	407	533	98	22	407	527	56 men wanting, 34 on leave, 2 absent without leave, 1 confined by civil authorities, 370 on command, 62 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Sept. -	116	6	406	228	109	10	406	525	61 men wanting to complete, 31 on leave, 2 absent without leave, 373 on command, 64 wanting to complete.
On 15 Sept.	168	7	370	545	198	10	338	546	44 men wanting, 30 on leave, 2 absent without leave, 338 on command, 43 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Oct. -	132	13	378	523	125	10	378	513	66 men wanting, 30 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 347 on command, 76 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Oct. -	152	11	358	521	144	10	358	512	68 men wanting, 28 on leave, 2 absent without leave, 328 men on command, 77 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Nov. -	155	4	350	509	159	–	350	509	80 men wanting to complete, 25 on leave, 2 absent without leave, 323 on command, 80 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Nov.	180	9	307	496	184	–	307	407	93 men wanting to complete, 300 on command, 6 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 98 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Dec. -	185	8	300	493	196	4	300	500	96 men wanting to complete, 3 on sick leave, 2 absent without leave, 295 on command, 89 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Dec.	177	10	306	493	183	4	306	493	96 men wanting to complete, 3 on sick leave, 2 absent without leave, 301 on command, 96 horses wanting to complete.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	198	6	285	489	182	12	285	479	100 men wanting to complete, 3 on sick leave, 282 on command, 110 wanting to complete.
On 15 Jan. -	174	7	313	494	162	17	310	489	95 men wanting to complete, 3 on sick leave, 310 on command, 100 horses wanting to complete.

Establishment of 1st Regiment Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Feb. -	159	4	327	490	153	10	327	490	99 men wanting, 3 on sick leave, 324 on command, 99 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Feb. -	190	4	298	492	183	10	298	491	97 men wanting, 3 on sick leave, 295 on command, 98 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 March	285	6	198	489	180	10	298	488	100 men wanting, 3 on sick leave, 195 on command, 101 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 March	221	6	260	487	207	20	260	487	102 men wanting to complete, 3 on sick leave, 257 on command, 102 horses wanting to complete
On 1 April -	291	8	188	487	283	15	188	486	102 men wanting to complete, 186 on command, 1 absent without leave, 1 on leave, 103 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 April	286	5	290	581	267	21	290	578	8 men wanting to complete, 2 on leave, 288 on command, 11 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 May -	271	6	304	581	262	12	302	576	8 men wanting to complete, 1 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 302 on command, 13 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 May -	318	10	254	582	302	21	254	577	7 men wanting to complete, 11 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 242 on command, 12 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 June -	431	9	143	583	437	7	143	587	6 men wanting to complete, 1 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 141 on command, 2 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 June	416	18	144	578	418	9	144	571	11 men wanting to complete, 8 men on leave, 136 on command, 18 wanting to complete.
On 1 July -	547	15	13	573	533	17	13	563	14 men wanting to complete, 1 on leave, 12 on command, 26 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 July -	502	23	53	578	494	19	53	566	11 men wanting to complete, 37 on leave, 16 on command, 23 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Aug. -	447	25	100	572	447	25	100	572	17 men wanting to complete, 86 on leave, 14 on command, 13 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Aug. -	446	27	102	575	438	39	102	579	14 men wanting to complete, 89 on leave, 13 on command, 10 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Sept. -	507	14	48	569	497	32	48	577	20 men wanting to complete, 9 left sick at Bijnore, 36 on leave, 3 on command, 12 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Sept.	533	18	21	572	493	51	21	565	17 men wanting to complete, 21 on leave, 24 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Oct. -	544	18	15	577	481	67	15	563	12 men wanting, 15 on leave, and 26 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Oct. -	505	16	62	583	457	62	62	581	6 men wanting, 9 on leave, 52 on command, 1 absent without leave, 8 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Nov. -	515	17	42	574	470	45	42	557	15 men wanting to complete, 9 on sick leave, 1 absent without leave, 32 on command, 32 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Nov.	536	22	9	567	499	42	9	550	22 men wanting, 8 on leave, 1 absent without leave, and 39 horses wanting to complete.

Establishment of 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Dec. -	306	19	239	564	255	50	239	544	25 men wanting, 10 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 228 on command, 45 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Dec. -	525	26	15	566	476	51	15	542	23 men wanting, 12 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 2 on command, 47 horses wanting to complete.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	369	20	178	567	299	60	178	537	22 wanting to complete, 12 on sick leave, 1 absent without leave, 165 on command, 52 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Jan. -	366	27	177	510	309	58	177	544	19 men wanting, 12 on sick leave, 165 on command, and 45 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 Feb. -	432	22	114	468	402	32	114	548	21 men wanting, 12 on sick leave, 102 on command, 41 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 Feb. -	409	23	137	569	427	7	137	571	20 men wanting to complete, 12 on sick leave, 125 on command, 18 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 March	409	11	145	565	403	22	145	570	24 men wanting to complete, 10 on leave, 135 on command, 19 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 March	505	16	40	561	499	25	40	564	28 men wanting, 7 on leave, 33 on command, 25 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 April -	318	23	224	565	322	19	224	565	24 men wanting to complete, 5 on leave, 219 on command, 24 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 April	292	12	262	566	276	24	262	562	23 men wanting to complete, 5 on leave, 257 on command, 27 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 May -	281	15	272	568	277	21	266	564	21 men wanting, 5 on leave, 1 absent without leave, 266 on command, 25 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 May -	214	24	334	572	209	21	334	564	17 men wanting, 5 on leave, 329 on command, 25 horses wanting to complete.
On 1 June -	188	24	369	581	194	16	369	579	8 men wanting, 12 on leave, 357 on command, 10 horses wanting to complete.
On 15 June -	207	12	362	581	207	14	362	583	72 men in excess of its complement, 12 on sick leave, 362 on command, 74 horses in excess.
On 1 July -	500	55	30	585	493	35	30	558	76 men in excess of its complement, 15 on leave, 15 on command, 49 horses in excess.
On 15 July -	352	29	189	570	336	32	189	551	61 men in excess, 104 on leave, 85 on command, 48 horses in excess.
On 1 Aug. -	276	30	270	576	225	32	270	557	67 men in excess, 105 on leave, 155 on command, 48 horses in excess.
On 15 Aug.	326	27	223	576	317	25	223	565	67 men in excess, 124 on leave, 99 on command, 56 horses in excess.
On 1 Sept. -	399	20	152	571	402	17	152	571	62 men in excess, 137 on leave, 15 on command, 62 horses in excess.
On 15 Sept.	383	15	173	571	375	23	173	571	62 men in excess, 158 on leave, 15 on command, 62 horses in excess.

Establishment of 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Oct. -	382	18	171	571	375	27	171	573	62 men in excess, 152 on leave, 19 on command, 64 horses in excess.
On 15 Oct. -	407	24	142	573	401	26	142	569	64 men in excess, 142 on leave, 16 on command, 60 horses in excess.
On 1 Nov. -	399	18	151	568	389	24	151	568	59 men in excess, 132 on leave, 19 on command, 59 horses in excess.
On 15 Nov. -	402	21	142	578	397	25	144	566	58 men in excess, 141 on leave, 3 on command, 57 horses in excess.
On 1 Dec. -	417	15	135	567	404	27	135	566	58 men in excess, 127 on leave, 8 on command, 57 horses in excess.
On 15 Dec. -	405	19	142	566	401	21	142	564	57 men in excess, 142 on leave, 55 horses in excess.

W. T. Hughes, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Regt. Punj. Cavalry.

(Examined.)

Robt. Clifford, Lieutenant,
Officiating Adjutant 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs.

	Woordie Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Negarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	500	589
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	–	420	509

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	195	21	362	578	191	26	355	572	The corps is 11 men short of its complement; 6 men are dismounted, 287 men have been detached on out-post duty, &c., and 75 men are absent on leave.
On 15 April -	315	48	216	579	313	52	209	574	The corps is 10 men short of its complement; 5 men are dismounted, 149 men have been detached on out-post duty, &c., and 67 men are absent on leave.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 May -	374	31	175	580	362	53	161	576	The corps is 9 men short of its complement; 4 men are dismounted, 116 men have been detached on out-post duty, &c., and 59 men are absent on leave.
On 15 May -	219	21	338	578	212	46	316	574	The corps is 11 men short of its complement; 4 men are dismounted, 279 men have been detached to Delhi and out-post duty; 69 men are absent on leave.
On 1 June -	246	1	332	579	250	4	319	573	The corps is 10 men short of its complement; 6 men are dismounted, 283 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty; 49 men are absent on leave.
On 15 June -	209	8	361	578	217	10	348	575	The corps is 11 men short of its complement; 3 men are dismounted, 221 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 40 men are absent on leave.
On 1 July -	195	23	362	580	215	9	349	573	The corps is 9 men short of its complement; 7 men are dismounted, 330 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 32 men are absent on leave.
On 15 July -	193	18	361	572	209	16	347	572	The corps is 17 men short of its complement; 329 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 32 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Aug. -	256	18	294	568	266	18	280	564	The corps is 21 men short of its complement; 4 men are dismounted, 260 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 34 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Aug. -	237	17	236	490	241	19	225	485	The corps is 99 men short of its complement; 5 men are dismounted, 205 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 31 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Sept. -	278	15	202	495	263	35	192	490	The corps is 94 men short of its complement; 5 men are dismounted, 172 men have been detached to Delhi and out-post duty, &c.; 30 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Sept. -	265	16	208	489	265	16	205	486	The corps is 100 men short of its complement; 3 men are dismounted, 183 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 25 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Oct. -	272	19	247	537	295	18	182	495	The corps is 52 men short of its complement; 42 men are dismounted, 224 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 23 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Oct. -	243	24	284	551	262	18	210	490	The corps is 38 men short of its complement; 61 men are dismounted, 271 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 13 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Nov. -	275	19	284	578	262	25	216	503	The corps is 11 men short of its complement; 75 men are dismounted, 280 men have been detached to Delhi and on out-post duty, &c.; 4 men are absent on leave.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 15 Nov. -	290	28	261	579	275	21	209	505	The corps is 10 men short of its complement; 74 men are dismounted; 252 men have been detached to Delhi, and on out-post duty, &c.; 9 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Dec. -	297	24	259	580	283	21	213	517	The corps is 9 men short of its complement; 63 men are dismounted; 255 men have been detached to Delhi, and on out-post duty, &c.; 4 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Dec. -	281	19	282	582	261	25	233	519	The corps is 7 men short of its complement; 63 men are dismounted; 272 men have been detached to Delhi, and on out-post duty, &c.; 10 men are absent on leave.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	391	1	322	724	395	15	282	692	The corps has 135 men in excess of its complement; 32 men are dismounted; 320 men have been detached to Delhi, and on out-post duty, &c.; 2 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Jan. -	391	11	322	724	395	15	282	692	
On 1 Feb. -	463	19	252	734	415	28	250	693	The corps has 145 men in excess of its complement; 249 men have been detached to Delhi and Kohat; 3 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Feb. -	459	20	256	735	456	21	250	727	The corps has 146 men in excess of its complement; 8 men are dismounted; 254 men have been detached to Delhi and Kohat; 2 men are absent on leave.
On 1 March	578	20	127	725	582	24	121	727	The corps has 136 men in excess of its complement; 126 men have been detached to Kohat, and one man is absent on leave.
On 15 March	577	24	126	727	553	45	125	723	The corps has 138 men in excess of its complement; 4 men are dismounted; 124 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 2 men are absent on leave.
On 1 April -	568	42	114	724	535	67	113	715	The corps has 135 men in excess of its complement; 9 men are dismounted; 114 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.
On 15 April	562	33	128	723	515	72	127	714	The corps has 134 men in excess of its complement; 9 men are dismounted; 128 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.
On 1 May -	554	41	127	722	519	71	126	716	The corps has 133 men in excess of its complement; 6 men are dismounted; 127 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.
On 15 May -	548	41	128	717	528	68	127	723	The corps has 128 men in excess of its complement; 128 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.
On 1 June -	475	47	194	716	466	60	195	721	The corps has 127 men in excess of its complement; 194 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet.
On 15 June -	477	50	189	716	484	49	187	720	The corps has 127 men in excess of its complement; 188 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet; 1 man is absent on leave.
On 1 July -	539	41	139	719	501	82	138	721	The corps has 130 men in excess of its complement; 138 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet; 1 man is absent on leave.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 15 July -	382	36	307	725	352	65	305	722	The corps has 136 men in excess of its complement, 3 men are dismounted, 306 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, 1 man is absent on leave.
On 1 Aug. -	294	–	431	725	293	–	427	720	The corps has 136 men in excess of its complement, 5 men are dismounted, 430 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c., 1 man is absent on leave.
On 15 Aug.	349	20	352	721	343	25	347	715	The corps has 132 men in excess of its complement, 6 men are dismounted, 345 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c., 7 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Sept. -	335	37	345	717	286	76	341	703	The corps has 128 men in excess of its complement, 14 men are dismounted, 344 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c., 1 man is absent on leave.
On 15 Sept. -	346	22	347	715	316	41	344	701	The corps has 126 men in excess of its complement, 14 men are dismounted, 335 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c., 12 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Oct. -	349	27	339	715	356	21	336	713	The corps has 126 men in excess of its complement, 2 men are dismounted, 339 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c.
On 15 Oct. -	344	21	356	721	344	20	354	718	The corps has 132 men in excess of its complement, 3 men are dismounted, 356 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c.
On 1 Nov. -	349	24	350	725	345	27	348	720	The corps has 134 men in excess of its complement, 3 men are dismounted, 350 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c.
On 15 Nov. -	344	19	354	717	342	20	354	716	The corps has 128 men in excess of its complement, 1 man is dismounted, 354 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c.
On 1 Dec. -	251	[illegible]	454	714	255	7	452	714	The corps has 125 men in excess of its complement, 454 men have been detached to Kohat and Bareilly, &c.
On 15 Dec. -	225	10	480	715	224	9	488	711	The corps has 126 men in excess of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 471 men have been detached to Kohat, Bareilly and Pillibheet, and also detachment with a separate column.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	218	10	486	714	220	7	483	710	The corps has 125 men in excess of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 486 men have been detached to Kohat, Bareilly and Pillibheet, &c., also detachment with a separate column.
On 15 Jan. -	231	8	477	716	228	8	473	709	The corps has 127 men in excess of its complement, 7 men are dismounted, 475 men have been detached to Kohat, Bareilly and Pillibheet, and also detachment with a separate column; 2 men are absent on leave.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Feb. -	176	15	522	713	179	9	519	707	The corps has 124 men in excess of its complement, 6 men are dismounted, 508 men have been detached to Kohat, Bareilly and Pillibheet, and also detachment with a separate column; 14 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Feb. -	212	10	492	714	213	7	484	704	The corps has 125 men in excess of its complement, 10 men are dismounted, 492 men have been detached to Kohat, Bareilly and Pillibheet, and also detachment with a separate column.
On 1 March	243	7	463	713	235	13	457	705	The corps has 124 men in excess of its complement, 8 men dismounted, 447 men have been detached to Kohat, Bareilly and Pillibheet, &c.; 16 men are absent on leave.
On 15 March	413	16	283	712	402	24	279	705	The corps has 123 men in excess of its complement, 7 men are dismounted, 257 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet, &c.; 26 men have been absent on leave.
On 1 April -	386	18	307	711	376	26	307	709	The corps has 122 men in excess of its complement, 2 men are dismounted, 288 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet, &c.; 19 men have been absent on leave.
On 15 April	379	17	316	712	378	17	315	710	The corps has 123 men in excess of its complement, 2 men are dismounted, 196 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet, &c.; 120 men are absent on leave.
On 1 May -	300	22	390	712	308	11	389	708	The corps has 123 men in excess of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 267 men have been detached to Kohat and Pillibheet, &c.; 123 men are absent on leave.
On 15 May -	458	21	224	703	459	17	224	700	The corps has 114 men in excess of its complement, 3 men are dismounted, 105 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 119 men are absent on leave.
On 1 June -	377	19	259	655	368	31	259	658	The corps has 66 men in excess of its complement, 143 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 116 men are absent on leave.
On 15 June	366	28	261	655	374	20	260	654	The corps has 146 men in excess of its complement, 1 man is dismounted, 145 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 116 men are absent on leave.
On 1 July -	368	25	264	657	366	19	270	655	The corps has 148 men in excess of its complement, 2 men are dismounted, 143 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 121 men are absent on leave.
On 15 July -	235	27	395	657	243	18	393	654	The corps has 148 men in excess of its complement, 3 men are dismounted, 263 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 132 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Aug. -	230	18	408	656	230	16	407	653	The corps has 147 men in excess of its complement, 3 men are dismounted, 280 men have been detached to Kohat and Moradabad, &c.; 128 men are absent on leave.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry, consisting of Six Ressallahs—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 15 Aug. -	208	18	429	655	208	16	427	651	The corps has 146 men in excess of its complement; 4 men are dismounted; 303 men have been detached to Kohat and Moradabad, &c.; 126 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Sept. -	243	10	399	652	242	10	397	649	The corps has 143 men in excess of its complement; 3 men are dismounted; 274 men have been detached to Kohat and Moradabad, &c.; 125 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Sept. -	309	17	325	651	299	23	324	646	The corps has 142 men in excess of its complement; 165 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 160 men are absent on leave.
On 1 Oct. -	363	20	268	651	381	19	246	646	The corps has 142 men in excess of its complement; 5 men are dismounted; 146 men have been detached to Kohat, and 122 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Oct. -	236	17	398	651	233	17	396	646	The corps has 142 men in excess of its complement; 148 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 250 men are absent on leave, &c.; 5 men are dismounted.
On 1 Nov. -	509	–	144	653	513	–	136	649	The corps has 144 men in excess of its complement; 4 men are dismounted; 122 men have been detached to Kohat, and 22 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Nov. -	309	12	331	652	301	16	333	650	The corps has 143 men in excess of its complement; 129 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 202 men are absent on leave; 2 men are dismounted.
On 1 Dec. -	385	26	243	654	390	17	241	648	The corps has 145 men in excess of its complement; 6 men are dismounted; 32 men have been detached on convoy duty; 211 men are absent on leave.
On 15 Dec. -	285	–	370	655	281	–	369	650	The corps has 146 men in excess of its complement; 183 men have been detached to Kohat, &c.; 187 men are absent on leave.

F. J. Ceriqui, Lieutenant,
Officiating Commandant 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

(Examined.)

R. B. Campbell, Lieutenant,
Officiating Adjutant 2d Regiment Punjab Cavalry.

ESTABLISHMENT of CURETON'S MOOLTANEE REGIMENT of CAVALRY, of six Ressallahs or Troops.

	Native Commandant.	Woordie Major.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Resaldars.	Ressidars.	Naib Resaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nigarchies.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	6	2	6	–	–	12	–	48	6	–	6	600	688
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, of 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	2	3	3	–	6	6	48	6	3	3	420	503

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1858:									
On 1 Feb.	416	12	260	688	428	–	260	688	100 Sowars on escort duty with Chief Commissioner; 160 with magazine stores.
On 15 Feb.	418	10	260	688	428	–	260	688	
On 1 Mar.	670	18	–	688	669	19	–	688	
On 15 Mar.	674	14	–	688	668	20	–	688	
On 1 April	675	13	–	688	667	21	–	688	On the 17th and 21st April, 1 European officer, 3 men, and 17 horses were killed in action, and 2 European officers, 49 men, and 57 horses wounded. The vacancies were filled at once.
On 15 April	685	3	–	688	677	11	–	688	
On 1 May	621	67	–	688	583	105	–	688	On the 6th, 11th, 24th and 25th, 6 men were killed, and 15 horses in action, and 20 men and 27 horses wounded. Vacancies were at once filled.
On 15 May	624	64	–	688	586	102	–	688	
On 1 June	623	65	–	688	585	103	–	688	
On 15 June	625	63	–	688	587	101	–	688	
On 1 July	629	59	–	688	587	101	–	688	
On 15 July	621	67	–	688	600	88	–	688	
On 1 Aug.	635	53	–	688	612	76	–	688	
On 15 Aug.	639	49	–	688	614	74	–	688	
On 1 Sept.	638	50	–	688	616	72	–	688	
On 15 Sept.	645	43	–	688	620	68	–	688	
On 1 Oct.	625	63	–	688	618	70	–	688	In October, 2 men and 4 horses were killed by the enemy, and 20 men and 13 horses wounded.
On 15 Oct.	620	68	–	688	605	83	–	688	
On 1 Nov.	628	60	–	688	594	94	–	688	In November, 4 men wounded.
On 15 Nov.	629	59	–	688	600	88	–	688	
On 1 Dec.	608	80	–	688	580	108	–	688	In December, 1 European officer and 3 men were killed, and 22 men and 19 horses wounded.
On 15 Dec.	613	75	–	688	577	111	–	688	
1859:									
On 1 Jan.	308	80	300	688	279	109	300	688	In January, 2 men and 12 horses killed, and 5 men and 6 horses wounded.
On 15 Jan.	303	85	300	688	284	114	300	688	
On 1 Feb.	623	65	–	688	584	104	–	688	
On 15 Feb.	640	48	–	688	613	75	–	688	
On 1 Mar.	644	44	–	688	622	66	–	688	Returned to quarters.
On 15 Mar.	629	59	–	688	630	58	–	688	

Charles Cureton, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commandant, Cureton's Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry.

ESTABLISHMENT of "LIND'S MOOLTIAN HORSE," consisting of Four (and afterwards Five) Ressallahs or Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaidars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishán Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nigarchies.	Sowárs.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No 844, dated 13 June 1859.	–	–	5	1	5	–	–	10	–	40	5	–	5	500	571
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, of 13 June 1859.	–	–	4	1	4	–	–	8	–	32	4	–	4	400	457

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 July -	444	–	23	467	444	–	23	467	"Lind's Mooltani Horse," raised 24th June 1857, consisted of four ressallahs or troops. Marched from Peshawur to Raurelpinde; 23 men and horses on command on the frontier.
On 15 July -	404	–	56	460	391	13	56	460	Killed in action, 7 men and 32 horses; left at Jheelum, wounded, 22 men and 30 horses; attending wounded, 4 men and horses. All casualties amongst the horses were filled up by General Nicholson.
On 1 Aug. -	303	18	56	377	297	24	56	377	Marched to Loodeeana. 83 men and horses discharged as unfit, by General Nicholson.
On 15 Aug. -	291	25	58	374	295	21	58	374	3 men deceased; 2 men and horses on sick leave; 8 horses died, and 5 entertained. Arrived at Delhi.
On 1 Sept. -	289	27	58	374	286	30	58	374	1 man died, 1 entertained; 4 horses killed, 4 entertained.
On 15 Sept. -	287	29	58	374	279	37	58	374	2 men and 3 horses killed; 2 men and 3 horses entertained.
On 1 Oct. -	296	20	58	374	277	39	58	374	2 men died, and 2 entertained. Marched to Rohtuk.
On 15 Oct. -	- -	Records lost		- -	- -	Records lost.			
On 1 Nov. -	- -	Records lost		- -	- -	Records lost		- -	Marched to Narnool, and were engaged in that action, when 12 men and 24 horses were killed and wounded.
On 15 Nov. -	- -	Records lost		- -	- -	Records lost		- -	Returned to Rohtuk.
On 1 Dec. -	319	8	60	387	252	11	60	323	64 horses sent to Lahore to mount the 7th Dragoon Guards.
On 15 Dec. -	318	8	60	386	274	9	60	343	1 man died; entertained 20 horses. At Rohtuk.

Establishment of "Lind's Mooltani Horse," &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	345	7	51	403	296	10	51	347	Transferred to regiment from police, 17 men and horses; joined from frontier, 9 men and horses; cast, 3 horses.
On 15 Jan. -	342	6	51	399	314	10	51	375	Transferred from regiment to 3d Sikh Cavalry, 4 men and horses; entertained 28 horses; received 4 horses. At Rohtuk.
On 1 Feb. -	342	6	51	399	321	10	51	382	Entertained 7 horses. At Rohtuk.
On 15 Feb. -	340	3	56	399	327	10	56	393	5 men and horses sent to the frontier sick; 11 horses entertained. Marched to Meerut.
On 1 Mar. -	332	5	60	397	328	8	60	396	4 men and horses sent to the frontier sick; 2 men died, and 3 horses; entertained 4 horses.
On 15 Mar. -	329	8	60	397	325	8	60	393	3 horses died. Marched with General Penny's column.
On 1 April -	358	10	61	429	357	8	61	426	32 men and horses received from Hurriana Field Force. 1 man and horse supposed to have been captured by the enemy; 1 horse entertained.
On 15 April	356	12	61	429	356	12	61	429	3 horses entertained.
On 1 May -	350	17	60	427	342	22	60	424	2 men and 3 horses killed in action; 2 horses missing; 1 man and horse rejoined; crossed to Rohilkund and fought action of Kuteraoli.
On 15 May -	345	22	60	427	332	29	60	421	3 horses killed in action; joined Commander in Chief's army, and fought at Barrielly; advance on Philliebeet.
On 1 June -	369	20	29	418	365	21	29	415	4 men killed, and 1 died on the frontier; 29 men and horses discharged on the frontier; 1 man and horse joined from frontier; 24 men and horses entertained. Marched to Shahjehunpoor, and fought actions at Bumaye and Mohumdi.
On 15 June -	371	17	29	417	366	22	29	417	1 man and horse discharged; 3 horses died and 6 entertained with Coke's column.
On 1 July -	370	16	55	441	374	12	55	441	1 man and 4 horses died; 1 man and horse on leave; 25 men and horses entertained on frontier; 4 horses entertained. Arrived at Moradabad.
On 15 July -	375	10	56	441	373	12	56	441	1 man and horse went on leave.
On 1 Aug. -	380	8	62	450	379	9	62	450	6 men and horses entertained on frontier; 3 men and horses entertained at regimental head quarters.
On 15 Aug. -	384	2	67	453	377	9	67	453	Entertained on frontier, 3 men and horses; went on leave, 2 men and horses. At Moradabad.

Establishment of "Lind's Mooltani Horse," &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Sept. -	390	6	65	461	379	17	65	461	Entertained 8 men and horses; rejoined from leave, 2 men and horses; 3 horses died, and 3 entertained. Escorting invalids from Barrielly.
On 15 Sept. -	409	7	65	481	399	17	65	481	21 men and horses entertained; 1 man and horse died.
On 1 Oct. -	449	4	65	518	443	10	65	518	37 men and horses entertained.
On 15 Oct. -	467	3	91	561	461	9	91	561	44 men and horses entertained; 1 man and horse discharged; went on sick leave, 26 men and horses; 2 horses died, and 2 bought. Marched *en route* to Shahjehanpoor.
On 1 Nov. -	462	8	91	561	454	16	91	561	With Shahjehanpoor field force at Mohumdi.
On 15 Nov. -	460	11	91	562	451	21	91	562	1 man and horse discharged; 2 men and horses entertained; 2 horses died, and 2 bought.
On 1 Dec. -	460	9	93	562	450	19	93	562	2 men and horses on sick leave. The regiment forms a cordon of outposts, extending nearly 70 miles.
On 15 Dec. -	463	6	93	562	452	17	93	562	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	462	5	96	563	452	15	96	563	1 man and horse discharged; 2 men and horses entertained; 3 men and horses on sick leave.
On 15 Jan. -	463	4	96	563	459	8	96	563	7 horses cast, and 7 bought; outposts recalled to Mohumdi.
On 1 Feb. -	463	4	96	563	457	10	96	563	3 men and horses died and discharged; 3 men and horses entertained. Returned to Shahjehanpoor.
On 15 Feb. -	466	5	96	567	460	11	96	567	1 man died; 5 men and 4 horses entertained.
On 1 Mar. -	460	4	103	567	453	11	103	567	7 men and horses went on sick certificate.
On 15 Mar. -	456	–	111	567	449	7	111	567	9 men and horses went on sick leave, and 1 man and horse rejoined regiment on escort with his Excellency the Commander in Chief.
On 1 Apr. -	450	6	111	567	443	8	111	562	5 horses died. Marched to Agra and Allyghur.
On 15 Apr. -	450	5	111	566	439	10	111	560	1 man discharged; 1 man entertained; 1 man and horse deserted; 1 horse died. Two marches beyond Umballa.
On 1 May -	456	2	108	566	442	13	108	563	1 man died; 1 man and 3 horses entertained; 3 men and horses rejoined from leave. Arrived at Lahore.
On 15 May -	449	8	108	565	443	13	108	564	1 man died; 1 horse entertained. Stationed at Meean Meer.

Establishment of "Lind's Mooltani Horse," &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 June -	360	6	88	454	350	14	88	452	Transferred to Mooltani Regiment of Cavalry, 112 men and horses; joined from frontier, 20 men and horses; discharged 6, and entertained 7 men.
On 15 June	355	9	88	452	346	16	88	450	2 men and horses deserted.
On 1 July -	355	10	87	452	344	19	87	450	1 man and horse rejoined from leave.
On 15 July -	193	6	253	452	196	3	253	452	166 men and horses proceeded on furlough; 2 horses bought.
On 1 Aug. -	193	6	253	452	194	5	253	452	
On 15 Aug. -	189	10	253	452	196	3	253	452	3 men and horses rejoined, and 3 men and horses left on furlough.
On 1 Sept. -	191	10	251	452	197	4	251	452	2 men and horses rejoined from furlough; 1 man died in hospital; 1 man and horse discharged.
On 15 Sept.	210	9	209	428	212	8	209	429	22 men and horses discharged on frontier; 20 men and horses rejoined from furlough.
On 1 Oct. -	130	–	298	428	126	4	298	428	1 horse died; 89 men and horses proceeded on command, with treasure, to Rawulpinde; 1 man died; 1 man and horse discharged; 3 horses died.
On 15 Oct. -	251	13	162	426	249	15	16	426	2 horses bought; 166 men and horses rejoined from furlough; 30 men and horses sent with baggage to frontier.

On the 1st November 1859, "Lind's Mooltani Horse" were broken up and disposed of as under:—

Entertained in the Pathan Cavalry Regiment - -	97 men and horses.
Transferred to the Mooltani Cavalry Regiment - -	91 men and horses.
„ to Dera Ishmael Khan Police - - -	95 men and horses.
Discharged - - - - - - - - - -	143 men and horses.
Total of Corps - - -	426 men and horses.

J. B. Lind, Lieutenant,
Late Commandant "Lind's Mooltani Horse."

(No. 76.—Military Department.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Davidson*, Resident at Hyderabad, to Major General *R. J. H. Birch*, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India.—Military Department, Fort William.

Hyderabad Residency,
6 June 1860.

Sir,

Pro. Nov. 1860.
No. 566.
1st Cavalry, H. C.
2d " "
4th " "

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d April last, and to forward, as therein requested, returns of the regiments of the Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent (noted in the margin) employed in the field from April 1857 to December 1859, agreeably with the prescribed form.

2. The return of the 3d Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent shall be forwarded when received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Davidson*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Resident at Hyderabad.

RETURN showing the fixed Establishment of MEN and HORSES of the FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT; also, the Number of Men and Horses present for Duty on the 1st and 15th day of every Month between the Months of April 1857 and December 1859 inclusive; together with the Number of Men and Horses Sick, Present, and of Absentees from Regimental Head Quarters on the same Date.

ESTABLISHMENT of the FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, consisting of Six Ressalahs or Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writers.	Native Doctors.	Assistant Apothecary.	Native Dresser.	Rissaldar Major.	Rissaldars.	Rissaidars.	Naib Rissaldar.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishun Bardars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Nekarchies.	Camel Gunners.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.	Camels.
Establishment prior to G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859 - - -	–	–	7	–	1	1	1	–	6	–	12	–	48	–	1	6	–	4	500	601	4
Establishment subsequent to G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859 -																					

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.					REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Camels.	
1857:										
On 1 April -	505	14	101	620	497	21	90	608	5	92 men on escort duty, 9 on leave; wanting, 1 sowar.
On 15 April -	511	8	101	620	507	12	89	608	5	92 men on escort duty, 9 on leave; wanting, 1 sowar.
On 1 May -	265	4	151	620	499	20	89	608	5	82 men on escort duty, 65 on leave, 4 on sick leave; wanting, 1 sowar.
On 15 May -	463	6	151	620	507	12	89	608	5	82 men on escort duty, 65 on leave, 4 on sick leave; wanting, 1 sowar.

Establishment of the First Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Camels.	REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		
1857:										
On 1 June -	455	8	150	613	514	7	81	602	5	74 men on escort duty, 72 on leave, 4 on sick leave; wanting, 4 men and 2 horses.
On 15 June	342	5	268	615	332	10	260	602	5	74 men on escort duty, 72 on leave, 4 on sick leave, 118 at Morninabad; wanting, 4 men and 2 horses.
On 1 July -	237	5	304	546	230	11	298	539	5	119 men on escort duty, 118 at Morninabad, 63 on leave, 4 on sick leave.
On 15 July -	179	5	293	477	230	11	287	528	5	112 men on escort duty, 119 at Morninabad, 60 on leave, 2 on sick leave; wanting, 61 men and 54 horses.
On 1 Aug. -	135	5	424	564	149	10	397	556	5	106 men on escort duty, 60 on leave, 2 on sick leave, 124 at Morninabad, 45 at Aurungabad, 9 at Hyderabad, 13 prisoners to Hyderabad, 65 appointed, not joined; wanting, 51 men and 45 horses.
On 15 Aug. -	153	5	424	582	152	10	397	559	5	
On 1 Sept. -	231	1	352	584	211	9	343	563	5	99 men on escort duty, 43 on leave, 4 on sick leave, 123 at Morninabad, 57 at Aurungabad, 12 appointed, not joined, 13 prisoners to Hyderabad, 1 without leave; wanting, 30 men and 39 horses.
On 15 Sept. -	240	1	352	593	211	9	343	563	5	
On 1 Oct. -	262	9	335	606	241	13	313	567	5	122 men on escort duty, 97 at Morninabad, 60 at Aurungabad, 40 on leave, 5 on sick leave, 11 appointed, not joined; wanting, 3 men and 39 horses.
On 15 Oct. -	262	9	335	606	241	13	313	575	5	
On 1 Nov. -	79	4	523	606	73	2	501	576	5	109 men on escort duty, 97 at Morninabad, 59 at Aurungabad, 89 at Yedlabad, 62 at Mhow, 61 at Dungham, 40 on leave, 5 on sick leave, 1 appointed, not joined; wanting, 3 men and 20 horses.
On 15 Nov. -	78	4	523	605	72	2	501	576	5	
On 1 Dec. -	192	15	397	604	186	13	372	571	5	98 men on escort duty, 108 at Morninabad, 60 at Aurungabad, 83 at Yedlabad, 1 sick at Mhow, 43 on leave, 3 on sick leave, 1 appointed, not joined; wanting, 4 men and 25 horses.
On 15 Dec. -	192	15	397	604	186	13	372	571	5	
1858:										
On 1 Jan. -	219	11	373	603	211	15	347	573	5	73 men on escort duty, 109 at Morninabad, 59 at Aurungabad, 87 at Mhow, 3 on sick leave, 42 without leave; wanting, 5 men and 23 horses.
On 15 Jan. -	219	11	373	603	211	15	347	573	5	
On 1 Feb, -	216	10	380	606	198	13	337	548	5	85 men on escort duty, 111 at Morninabad, 54 at Aurungabad, 90 on field force at Nurbadah, 6 on sick leave, 34 without leave; wanting, 6 men and 27 horses.
On 15 Feb. -	218	8	380	606	198	13	337	548	5	
On 1 March	239	4	365	608	215	14	341	570	5	73 men on escort duty, 110 at Morninabad, 55 at Aurungabad, 88 on field force at Nurbadah, 8 on sick leave, 34 without leave; wanting, 4 men and 29 horses.
On 15 March	239	4	333	576	215	14	340	569	5	
On 1 April -	304	15	253	572	260	25	257	542	5	73 men on escort duty, 110 at Morninabad, 59 at Aurungabad, 6 on sick leave, 5 sick at Saugur; wanting, 34 men and 51 horses.
On 15 April -	304	15	253	572	260	25	257	542	5	
On 1 May -	186	9	379	574	165	19	367	551	5	69 men on escort duty, 114 at Morninabad, 59 at Aurungabad, 105 at Jhansi, 22 at Seccua Nuddee, 5 on sick leave, 1 on leave, 4 sick at Saugur; wanting, 33 men and 43 horses.
On 15 May -	186	9	379	574	165	19	367	551	5	

Establishment of the First Regiment Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Camels.	REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		
1858:										
On 1 June -	141	12	424	577	120	26	418	564	5	69 men on escort duty, 108 at Jhansi, 59 at Aurungabad, 71 on field force at Nurbadah, 5 on sick leave, 4 sick at Saugur, 108 at Morninabad; wanting, 30 men and 30 horses.
On 15 June -	141	12	424	577	120	26	418	564	5	
On 1 July -	177	5	396	578	163	22	381	566	5	69 men on escort duty, 109 at Morninabad, 58 at Aurungabad, 106 at Jhansi, 36 on field force, 4 sick at Saugur, 8 on leave, 6 on sick leave; wanting, 29 men and 28 horses.
On 15 July -	177	5	396	578	163	22	381	566	5	
On 1 Aug. -	219	5	351	575	217	18	334	569	5	69 men on escort duty, 102 at Jhansi, 109 at Morninabad, 55 at Aurungabad, 2 sick at Saugur, 8 on leave, 6 on sick leave; wanting, 25 men and 31 horses.
On 15 Aug. -	219	5	351	575	217	18	334	569	5	
On 1 Sept. -	228	3	355	586	203	25	339	567	5	73 men on escort duty, 99 at Jhansi, 170 at Morninabad, 7 on leave, 6 on sick leave.
On 15 Sept. -	398	3	185	586	370	25	172	567	5	73 men on escort duty, 99 at Jhansi, 7 on leave, 6 on sick leave; wanting, 25 men and 31 horses.
On 1 Oct. -	470	20	104	594	451	39	84	574	5	77 men on escort duty, 22 on leave, 5 on sick leave, 1 sick at Indore, 1 without leave; wanting, 17 men and 24 horses.
On 15 Oct. -	484	20	104	608	451	39	84	574	5	
On 1 Nov. -	499	21	87	607	492	22	74	588	5	73 men on escort duty, 8 on leave, 5 on sick leave, 1 sick at Indore; wanting, 4 men and 10 horses.
On 15 Nov. -	220	5	389	619	225	22	363	588	5	302 men on escort duty at Morninabad, 73 on command, 8 on leave, 5 on sick leave, 1 sick at Indore; wanting, 4 men and 10 horses.
On 1 Dec. -	214	5	391	610	194	12	382	588	5	142 men on escort duty, 168 at Morninabad, 69 on detachment duty, 2 on leave, 6 on sick leave, 2 without leave, 1 appointed, not joined, 1 sick at Indore; wanting, 5 men and 15 horses.
On 15 Dec. -	214	5	391	610	194	12	382	588	5	
1859:										
On 1 Jan. -	112	5	497	614	87	21	484	592	5	314 men on escort duty, 176 at Morninabad, 1 appointed, not joined, 1 without leave, 5 on sick leave; wanting, 2 men and 11 horses.
On 15 Jan. -	112	5	497	614	87	21	484	592	5	
On 1 Feb. -	155	1	460	616	146	5	448	599	5	283 men on escort duty, 174 at Morninabad, 3 on sick leave; wanting, 5 horses.
On 15 Feb. -	155	1	460	616	146	5	448	599	5	283 men on escort duty, 174 at Morninabad, 3 on sick leave; wanting, 5 horses.
On 1 March -	239	3	376	618	225	7	371	603	5	205 men on escort duty, 170 at Morninabad, 1 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 4 horses.
On 15 March	239	3	376	618	225	7	371	603	5	205 men on escort duty, 170 at Morninabad, 1 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 4 horses.
On 1 April -	487	16	115	618	449	32	115	596	5	114 men on escort duty, 1 on leave; wanting, 1 man and 11 horses.
On 15 April	487	16	115	618	449	32	115	596	5	114 men on escort duty, 1 on leave; wanting, 1 man and 11 horses.
On 1 May -	452	17	148	617	438	30	131	599	5	122 men on escort duty, 21 at Aurungabad, 5 on leave; wanting, 5 horses.
On 15 May -	452	17	148	617	438	30	131	599	5	122 men on escort duty, 21 at Aurungabad, 5 on leave; wanting, 5 horses.

Establishment of the First Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Camels.	REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.		
1859:										
On 1 June -	467	11	138	616	457	18	128	603	5	128 men on escort duty, 8 on leave, 2 on sick leave; wanting, 2 men and 2 horses.
On 15 June -	467	11	138	616	457	18	128	603	5	128 men on escort duty, 8 on leave, 2 on sick leave; wanting, 2 men and 2 horses.
On 1 July -	416	16	185	617	460	15	129	604	5	114 men on escort duty, 70 on leave, 1 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 1 horse.
On 15 July -	416	16	185	617	460	15	129	604	5	114 men on escort duty, 70 on leave, 1 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 1 horse.
On 1 August	410	19	188	617	461	13	129	603	5	115 men on escort duty, 70 on leave, 2 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 2 horses.
On 15 August	410	19	188	617	461	13	129	603	5	115 men on escort duty, 70 on leave, 2 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 2 horses.
On 1 Sept. -	419	11	172	602	466	12	120	598	5	106 men on escort duty, 63 on leave, 2 on sick leave, 1 sick at Lingsoogoor; wanting, 11 men and 2 horses.
On 15 Sept. -	419	11	172	602	466	12	120	598	5	106 men on escort duty, 63 on leave, 2 on sick leave, 1 sick at Lingsoogoor; wanting, 11 men and 2 horses.
On 1 Oct. -	417	8	189	614	431	8	162	601	5	156 men on escort duty, 30 on leave, 3 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 1 horse.
On 15 Oct. -	417	8	189	614	431	8	162	601	5	156 men on escort duty, 30 on leave, 3 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 1 horse.
On 1 Nov. -	379	7	228	614	383	12	205	600	5	117 men on escort duty, 84 detachment duty, 24 on leave, 3 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 2 horses.
On 15 Nov. -	379	7	228	614	383	12	205	600	5	117 men on escort duty, 84 detachment duty, 24 on leave, 3 on sick leave; wanting, 1 man and 2 horses.
On 1 Dec. -	252	7	354	613	255	9	335	599	5	245 men on escort duty, 83 at Mominabad, 20 on leave, 3 on sick leave, 2 without leave, 1 appointed, not joined; wanting, 2 men and 3 horses.
On 15 Dec. -	252	7	354	613	255	9	335	599	5	

W. Tweedie,
Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1st Cavalry,
Hyderabad Contingent.

Herbert Clogstôun,
Major, V. C., Commanding 1st Cavalry,
Hyderabad Contingent.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 2D CAVALRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, consisting of Six Resallahs or Troops.

	Rissaldar Major.	Regiuental Mootsuddies.	Assistant Apothecary.	Native Dresser.	Troop Moot-suddies.	Trumpet Major.	Camel Gunners.	Wurdee Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Rissaldars.	Rissardars.	Naib Rissardars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchees.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	1	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	12	–	48	–	6	–	500	575
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	1	1	1	1	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	12	–	48	–	6	–	500	575

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 15 Sept.	306	16	292	614	310	18	272	600	The corps had 27 men and 25 horses in excess of its complement, and 268 men and 266 horses were on duty at the Residency, Lingsoogoor and Jalnah; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 1 Oct. -	197	1	414	612	202	5	393	600	The corps had 25 men and 25 horses in excess of its complement, and 389 men and 388 horses were on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor and Jalnah; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Oct. -	197	1	414	612	202	5	393	600	
On 1 Nov. -	194	6	408	608	194	16	391	601	The corps had 21 men and 26 horses in excess of its complement, and 384 men and 386 horses were on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Nov. -	194	6	408	608	194	16	391	601	
On 1 Dec. -	56	4	549	609	52	10	538	600	The corps had 22 men and 25 horses in excess of its complement, and 387 men and 386 horses were on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 140 men and 149 horses on detached duty at Nursingpoor, Burgee, and Bunjaree; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Dec. -	56	4	549	609	52	10	538	600	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	98	6	507	611	108	2	490	600	The corps had 24 men and 25 horses in excess of its complement, and 402 men and 387 horses on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 96 men and 101 horses on detached duty at Nursingpoor; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Jan. -	98	6	507	611	108	2	490	600	
On 1 Feb. -	196	8	407	611	202	9	388	599	The corps had 24 men and 24 horses in excess of its complement, and 392 men and 387 horses on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 1 man and horse on detached duty from head-quarters; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Feb. -	196	8	407	611	202	9	388	599	
On 1 March	167	4	440	611	171	3	421	595	The corps had 24 men and 20 horses in excess of its complement, and 391 men and 383 horses were on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 34 men and 37 horses on detached duty to Jubbulpoor; the remainder of the men absent were on leave.
On 15 March	167	4	440	611	171	3	421	595	
On 1 April -	168	3	432	603	172	4	420	596	The corps had 16 men and 21 horses in excess of its complement, and 392 men and 382 horses were on outpost duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 34 men and 37 horses on detached duty to Jubbulpoor; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 April	168	3	432	603	172	4	420	596	
On 1 May -	108	20	474	602	115	15	461	591	The corps had 15 men and 16 horses in excess of its complement, and 396 men and 384 horses were on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 73 men and 76 horses on detached duty to Chirkarree, &c.; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 May -	108	20	474	602	115	15	461	591	
On 1 June -	191	9	398	598	198	7	384	589	The corps had 11 men and 14 horses in excess of its complement, and 393 men and 382 horses were on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 1 man and 1 horse on detached duty from head-quarters; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 June	191	9	398	598	198	7	384	589	

Establishment of the 2d Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, consisting of Six Resallahs or Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 July -	79	12	504	595	86	8	497	591	The corps had 8 men and 16 horses in excess of its complement, and 391 men and 383 horses on outpost duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah, and 109 men and 113 horses on detached duty to Humeerpoor and Futteypoor; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 July -	79	12	504	595	86	8	497	591	
On 1 Aug. -	185	15	395	595	200	7	383	590	The corps had 8 men and 15 horses in excess of its complement, and 386 men and 381 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and one man and one horse on detached duty from head-quarters; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Aug. -	185	15	395	595	200	7	383	590	
On 1 Sept. -	95	4	498	597	97	1	492	590	The corps had 10 men and 15 horses in excess of its complement, and 386 men and 381 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 103 men and 109 horses on detached duty at Banda; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Sept. -	95	4	498	597	97	1	492	590	
On 1 Oct. -	96	14	490	600	107	4	478	589	The corps had 13 men and 14 horses in excess of its complement, and 386 men and 383 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 91 men and 93 horses on detached duty at Banda; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Oct. -	96	14	490	600	107	4	478	589	
On 1 Nov. -	116	7	481	604	118	6	463	587	The corps had 17 men and 12 horses in excess of its complement, and 392 men and 381 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 78 men and 80 horses on detached duty with Brigadier Munsey's and Colonel Carpenter's detachments; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Nov. -	116	7	481	604	118	6	463	587	
On 1 Dec. -	106	- -	502	608	107	1	481	589	The corps had 21 men and 14 horses in excess of its complement, and 402 men and 383 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 94 men and 96 horses on detached duty with General Whitlock's force; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Dec. -	106	- -	502	608	107	1	481	589	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	97	7	501	605	97	10	482	589	The corps had 18 men and 14 horses in excess of its complement, and 395 men and 380 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 95 men and 97 horses on detached duty with Brigadier Munsey's column; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Jan. -	97	7	501	605	97	10	482	589	
On 1 Feb. -	98	5	499	602	103	5	481	589	The corps had 15 men and 14 horses in excess of its complement, and 401 men and 381 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 88 men and 96 horses on detached duty with Brigadier Munsey's column; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 Feb. -	98	5	499	602	103	5	481	589	
On 1 March	93	10	499	602	105	3	481	589	The corps had 15 men and 14 horses in excess of its complement, and 394 men and 381 horses on duty at Bolarum and Lingsoogoor, and 94 men and 96 horses on detached duty with Brigadier Munsey's column; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 March	93	10	499	602	105	3	481	589	
On 1 April -	164	9	425	598	178	11	399	588	The corps had 11 men and 13 horses in excess of its complement, and 393 men and 385 horses on duty at Bolarum, Lingsoogoor, and Jalnah; the remainder of the absent men were on leave.
On 15 April	164	9	425	598	178	11	399	588	

The extra horses with head-quarters in the field were in order to have the men as effective as possible in case of horses dying, falling sick, or being killed.

Ellichpoor,
15 May 1860.

A. W. Macintire, Major,
Commanding 2d Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 4TH REGIMENT CAVALRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, consisting of Six Ressallahs or Troops.

—	Risaldar Major.	Woordee Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Risaldars.	Russaidars.	Naib Risaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nisham Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Nagarchees.	Camel Gunners.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.	Camels.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844 of 13 June 1859 - - - - -	1	–	–	1	1	–	6	–	12	–	48	–	7	–	4	500	575	4
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844 of 13 June 1859 - - -	1	–	–	1	1	–	6	–	12	–	48	–	7	–	4	500	575	4

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857;									
On 1 April -	215	8	386	607	244	8	355	607	The corps is 3 sowars short of its complement, and 32 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement. A wing of 302 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 47 men and horses on outpost duty, 29 men * without horses, and 8 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 April -	215	8	386	607	244	8	355	607	
On 1 May -	22	9	378	608	258	3	345	606	The corps is 1 sowar short of its complement, and 32 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement. A wing of 302 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 36 men and horses on outpost duty, 30 men on leave without horses, and 11 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 May -	221	9	378	608	258	3	345	606	
On 1 June -	218	18	373	609	262	4	340	606	The corps has 31 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement. A wing of 301 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 34 men and horses on outpost duty, 30 men on leave without horses, and 8 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 June -	218	18	373	609	262	4	340	606	
On 1 July -	265	18	326	609	258	5	343	606	The corps has 31 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement; 106 men and 131 horses left at Hingolee, 75 men and 105 horses left at Ellichpoor, 104 men and horses on outpost duty, 44 men on leave without horses, and 5 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 July -	265	18	326	609	258	5	343	606	
On 1 Aug. -	265	16	326	607	258	3	343	604	The corps has 29 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement; 106 men and 131 horses left at Hingolee, 75 men and 104 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 104 men and horses on outpost duty, 44 men on leave without horses, and 5 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Aug. -	265	16	326	607	258	3	343	604	
On 1 Sept. -	269	12	326	607	258	3	343	604	The corps has 29 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement; 106 men and 131 horses left at Hingolee, 75 men, and 104 horses are left at Ellichpoor for duty, 104 men and horses on outpost duty, 44 men on leave without horses, and 5 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Sept. -	269	12	326	607	258	3	343	604	
On 1 Oct. -	253	8	346	607	250	11	342	603	The corps is 1 horse short of its complement, and 29 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement; 104 men and 129 horses left at Hingolee, 92 men and 104 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 104 men and horses on outpost duty, * mounted, 39 men on leave without horses, and 5 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Oct. -	253	8	346	607	250	11	342	603	

* Words obliterated in Manuscript.

Establishment of the 4th Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
18									
On 1 Nov. -	195	15	395	605	200	8	382	600	The corps is 5 horses short of its complement, and 27 native non-commissioned officers, 51 men and horses have been detached on convoy duty, 104 men and horses on outpost duty, 104 men and 128 horses left at Hingolee, 92 men and 104 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 2 men dismounted, and 39 men on leave without horses, and 5 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Nov. -	195	15	395	605	200	8	382	600	
On 1 Dec. -	206	9	390	605	215	3	384	602	The corps has 27 native non-commissioned officers in excess of its complement, 51 men and * horses have been detached on convoy duty, 103 men and horses on outpost duty, 142 men and 130 horses left at Hingolee, 90 men and 97 horses left at Ellichpoor, 31 men on leave without horses, and 2 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Dec. -	206	9	390	605	215	3	384	602	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	234	8	365	607	240	4	355	599	The corps is 1 man and 6 horses short of its complement, and 30 native officers and non-commissioned rank and file, in excess of its complement; 27 men and horses have been detached on convoy duty 102 men and horses on outpost duty, and 120 men and 130 horses left at Hingolee, 92 men and 95 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 6 men dismounted, 24 men on leave without horses, and 1 man on leave with horse.
On 15 Jan. -	234	8	365	607	240	4	355	599	
On 1 Feb. -	260	10	337	607	268	5	329	602	The corps is 1 man and 3 horses short of its complement, 102 men and horses, 121 men and 130 horses left at Hingolee, 94 men and 96 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 2 men dismounted, and 20 men on leave without horses, and 1 man on leave with horse.
On 15 Feb. -	260	10	337	607	268	5	329	602	
On 1 March	156	7	439	602	147	6	444	597	The corps is 2 horses short of its complement, and 24 men in excess of its complement, 111 men and 114 horses have been detached on convoy duty, 102 men and horses on outpost duty, 128 men and 130 horses left at Hingolee, 98 men and horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 2 men dismounted, and 1 man absent on leave with his horse.
On 15 March	156	7	439	602	147	6	444	597	
On 1 April -	241	10	347	598	239	5	351	595	The corps is 2 men and horses short of its complement, 102 men and horses on outpost duty, 13 men and horses have been detached on convoy duty, 130 men and horses left at Hingolee, 103 men and 96 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, and 2 men dismounted.
On 15 April -	241	10	347	598	239	5	351	595	
On 1 May -	171	15	413	599	146	22	421	589	The corps is 1 man and horse short of its complement, 176 men and horses on outpost duty, and 12 men and horses left at Jhansie, 131 men and 134 horses left at Hingolee, and * men and 97 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty, 1 man dismounted, * absent on leave with their horses.
On 15 May -	171	15	413	599	146	22	421	589	
On 1 June -	235	9	355	599	214	27	347	588	The corps is 1 man and 7 horses short of its complement, and 22 men in excess of its complement; 118 men and horses on outpost duty, 9 men and horses left at Jhansie, 130 men and horses left at Hingolee, 99 men and 90 horses are left at Ellichpoor for duty, and 9 men dismounted.
On 15 June -	235	9	355	599	214	27	347	588	

* Words obliterated in Manuscript.

Establishment of the 4th Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 July -	130	–	469	599	131	–	453	584	The corps is 6 men and * horses short of its complement, and 22 men in excess of its complement; 102 men and horses on outpost duty; 92 men and 96 horses left at Ellichpoor for duty; 266 men and 255 horses are employed in field duty in Central India, and 17 men dismounted.
On 15 July -	130	–	469	599	131	–	453	584	
On 1 Aug. -	205	9	384	598	192	16	378	586	The corps is 6 men and * horses short of its complement, and 25 men in excess of its complement; * men and horses on outpost duty; a wing of 300 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor; 16 men dismounted, and 1 man with his horse on leave.
On 15 Aug. -	205	9	384	598	192	16	378	586	
On 1 Sept. -	176	12	409	597	199	9	489	597	There are 9 men and 5 horses short of its complement, and 26 men in excess of its complement; 19 men and horses on outpost duty. A wing of 300 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 5 men dismounted, and 16 men on leave without horses, and 3 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Sept. -	176	12	409	597	199	9	489	597	
On 1 Oct. -	173	8	422	603	183	7	406	596	The corps is 4 horses short of its complement, and 25 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 300 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor for duty, 105 men and horses on outpost duty, 4 men dismounted, 10 men on leave without horses, and 6 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Oct. -	173	8	422	603	183	7	406	596	
On 1 Nov. -	104	5	493	602	108	4	487	599	The corps is 1 man short of its complement, and 25 men in excess of its complement, 16 men and horses remained behind at Sarpoor, 75 men and horses on outpost duty, 94 men and horses left at Hingolee, and a wing of 300 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, and 1 man on leave with his horse.
On 15 Nov. -	104	5	493	602	108	4	487	599	
On 1 Dec. -	79	5	515	599	78	12	506	596	The corps is 4 men and horses short of its complement, and 25 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 300 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 37 sowars on patrole duty, 76 men and horses on outpost duty, 97 men and 92 horses left at Hingolee, 4 men dismounted, and 1 man on leave with horse.
On 15 Dec. -	79	5	515	599	78	12	506	596	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	117	4	481	602	120	5	472	597	The corps is 1 man and 4 horses short of its complement, 26 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 302 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 75 men and horses on outpost duty, 101 men and horses left at Hingolee, 4 men dismounted, and 4 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Jan. -	117	4	481	602	120	5	472	597	
On 1 Feb. -	48	1	556	605	45	–	555	600	The corps is 1 man and 3 horses short of its complement, and 28 men in excess of its complement. A wing of * men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 77 men and horses on outpost duty, * men and horses on post duty, 106 men and horses left at Hingolee, * men dismounted, and 1 man on leave with his horse.
On 15 Feb. -	48	1	556	605	45	–	555	600	
On 1 March	206	23	388	607	191	26	386	603	The corps is 1 man short of its complement, and 28 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 302 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 85 men and horses on outpost duty, and 1 man on leave with his horse.
On 15 March	206	23	388	607	191	26	386	603	
On 1 April -	188	14	401	603	203	16	384	603	The corps is 3 men short of its complement, and 28 men in excess of its complement. A wing of * men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 86 men and horses on outpost duty, and 11 men on leave without their horses.
On 15 April -	188	14	401	603	203	16	384	603	

* Words obliterated in Manuscript.

Establishment of the 4th Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 May -	200	13	391	604	212	13	378	603	The corps is 2 men short of its complement, and 28 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 302 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 75 men and horses on outpost duty, 7 men on leave without horses, and 2 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 May -	200	13	391	604	212	13	378	603	
On 1 June -	136	9	458	603	175	9	417	601	The corps is 1 short of its complement, and 26 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 300 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 47 men and 43 horses on outpost duty, 68 men and horses on special duty, 36 men on leave without their horses, and * men on leave with their horses.
On 15 June -	136	9	458	603	175	9	417	601	
On 1 July -	183	21	396	600	237	7	356	600	The corps is 4 men short of its complement, and 26 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 300 sowars has been detached to Ellichpoor, 50 men and horses on outpost duty, 36 men on leave without their horses, and 9 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 July -	183	21	396	600	237	7	356	600	
On 1 Aug. -	180	11	390	581	230	6	354	590	The corps is 16 men and 4 horses short of its complement, and 19 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 299 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 52 men and 48 horses on outpost duty, 4 men dismounted, and 39 men on leave without their horses, 8 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Aug. -	180	11	390	581	230	6	354	590	
On 1 Sept. -	176	12	393	581	213	6	372	591	The corps is 14 men and 1 horse short of its complement, and 17 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 29 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 21 men and horses on special duty, * 3 men and 49 horses on outpost duty, 22 men on leave without horses, and 6 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Sept. -	176	12	393	581	213	6	372	591	
On 1 Oct. -	108	–	479	587	108	–	480	588	The corps is 7 men and 6 horses short of its complement, and 16 men in excess of its complement. A wing of 299 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor, 35 men and horses on special duty, 63 men and 59 horses on out-post duty, 70 men and 90 horses left at Hingolee, 3 men dismounted, and 20 men on leave without horses, and 2 men on leave with their horses.
On 15 Oct. -	108	–	479	587	108	–	480	588	
On 1 Nov. -	209	11	367	587	235	10	344	589	The corps is 7 men and 2 horses short of its complement, and 16 native and non-commissioned rank and file, in excess of its complement. A wing of 299 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor; 54 men and 50 horses on outpost duty; 2 men dismounted; and 20 men on leave, without their horses.
On 15 Nov. -	209	11	367	587	235	10	344	589	
On 1 Dec. -	184	4	392	580	209	1	371	581	The corps is 5 men and 1 horse short of its complement; and 7 native and non-commissioned rank and file in excess of its complement. A wing of 290 men and horses has been detached to Ellichpoor; 83 men and horses on outpost duty; 1 man dismounted, and 19 men on leave without their horses.
On 15 Dec. -	184	4	392	580	209	1	371	581	

* Words obliterated in Manuscript.

H. D. Abbott, Major, Commanding 4th Cavalry, H. C.
R. C. Stewart, Lieutenant, Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, H. C.

Aurungabad, 16 May 1860.

(No. 81.—Military Department.)

From Lieut.-Colonel *C. Davidson*, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Fort William.

Sir, Hyderabad Residency, 15 June, 1860.

No. 76, stating that the return of the 3d Company, H. C. shall be sent when received.

With advertence to my letter of the 6th instant, para. 2, I have now the honour to forward the Return of the fixed establishment of men and horses present for duty, &c. &c., employed in the field between April 1857, and December 1859, of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, H. C., and beg to state that the officer commanding the regiment having been called upon to explain the cause of the delay in furnishing this Return, reported that it arose from the records of the 5th troop having been destroyed by rain on return of the regiment from field service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Davidson*, Lieut.-Colonel, Resident.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 3D REGIMENT CAVALRY, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, consisting of Six Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Resaldars.	Resaldar Major.	Ressaidars.	Naib Resaldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Negarchee.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.	Camel Gunners.	Camels.	Troop Mutsuddies.	Hurkarahs.	Bearers.	Armourer.	Bellows Boy.	School Master.	Assistant Apothecary.	Hospital Servants.	Native Dresser.
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, of 13 June 1859.	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	12	–	48	–	1	6	–	500	575	4	4	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	1
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, of 13 June 1859.	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	12	–	48	–	1	6	–	500	575	4	4	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	1

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:													
On 1 April - -	526	23	92	641	497	18	96	611	5	–	–	5	The corps has 38 men, 36 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 85 men absent on command with horses; 3 men absent on leave with their horses; 2 men absent on leave without horses; 1 camel gunner absent on leave without camel; 1 man and 8 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 April - -	463	23	155	641	501	10	100	611	5	–	–	5	The corps has 38 men, 36 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 64 men absent on leave without horses; 11 men absent on leave with their horses; 79 men absent on command with horses; 1 camel gunner absent on leave without camel; 7 horses absent on command without riders; 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:													
On 1 May - -	458	15	167	640	494	11	105	610	5	–	–	5	The corps has 37 men, 35 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 11 men absent on leave with their horses; 62 men absent on leave without horses; 85 men absent on command with horses; 6 men wanting to complete the establishment; 1 mutsuddy deserted; 2 camel gunners absent on leave without camels; 4 horses absent on command without riders; 4 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 May - -	476	7	157	640	499	12	99	610	5	–	–	5	The corps has 37 men, 35 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 82 men absent on command with horses; 11 men with their horses and 60 men without horses absent on leave; 1 man sick at Booldanah without horse; 1 man with horse and 2 men without horses absent on sick leave, 4 horses absent on command without riders; 1 horse wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 June - -	460	20	160	640	503	10	97	610	5	–	–	5	The corps has 37 men, 35 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 12 men absent on leave with their horses, 64 men absent on leave without horses; 82 men absent on command with horses; 2 camel gunners absent on leave without camels; 3 horses absent on command without riders.
On 15 June - -	406	4	230	640	383	1	226	610	5	–	–	5	The corps has 37 men, 35 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 10 men absent on leave with their horses; 67 men absent on leave without horses; 72 men absent on command with horses; 1 man absent on command without horse; 76 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 mutsuddy, 1 school master at Aurungabad; 2 camel gunners absent on leave without camels; 1 horse wanting to complete the establishment; 67 horses at Aurungabad without riders.
On 1 July - -	370	25	245	640	368	5	237	610	5	–	–	5	The corps has 37 men, 35 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 9 men absent on leave with their horses: 62 men absent on leave without horses; 73 men absent on command with horses; 93 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 man absent by sickness at Ellichpoor, with horse; 1 man sick at Booldanah, without horse; 1 man wanting to complete the establishment; 1 schoolmasfer, 1 mutsuddy, and 1 2d dresser at Aurungabad; 2 camel gunners absent on leave, without camels; 57 horses at Aurungabad, without riders: 1 horse wanting to complete the establishment; 3 horses absent on command, without riders.
On 15 July - -	409	16	213	638	407	7	194	608	5	–	–	5	The corps has 35 men, 33 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 8 men absent on leave, with their horses, 64 men absent on leave, without horses; 2 camel gunners absent on leave, without camels; 23 men absent on command, with horses; 112 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad, 1 man sick at Booldanah, without horse, 1 man absent without leave, without horse, 1 man wanting to complete the establishment; 50 horses at Aurungabad, without riders; 1 horse wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 August - -	171	3	456	630	155	2	443	600	5	–	–	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, 1 camel in excess of its complement; 5 men absent on leave, with their horses, 48 men absent on leave, without horses; 86 men at Aurungabad, with horses, 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 290 men absent on command, with horses; 1 man absent without leave, with horse; 13 men absent on leave without horses; 2 camel gunners absent on leave, without camel; 4 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, and 1 2d dresser, and 1 native dresser, absent on command; 1 man sick at Booldanah, without horse; 1 man wanting to complete the establishment; 47 horses at Aurungabad, without riders; 11 horses absent on command, without riders; 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:													
On 15 August -	166	12	452	630	159	7	434	600	5	–	–	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 302 men absent on command, with horses; 4 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, 1 2d dresser, 1 native dresser absent on command; 6 men absent on leave, with their horses, 45 men absent on leave, without horses; 1 camel gunner absent on leave, without camel; 77 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 1 schoolmaster and 1 camel gunner without camel at Aurungabad; 1 man sick at Booldanah, without horse; 8 men absent without leave, without horses, 2 men and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment: 35 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 11 horses absent on command without riders.
On 1 September -	167	17	446	630	166	5	429	600	4	1	–	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 45 men absent on leave without horses, 6 men absent on leave, with horses; 63 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 schoolmaster, and 1 camel gunner, without camel, at Aurungabad; 318 men absent on command, with horses; 4 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, 1 2d dresser, and 1 native dresser, absent on command; 1 man absent without leave, without horse; 1 man sick at Booldanah, without horse; 13 horses absent on command, without riders; 29 horses at Aurungabad, without riders; 2 men wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 September -	334	23	273	630	336	9	255	600	4	1	–	5	The corps has 27 men and 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 6 men absent on leave, with their horses, 45 men absent on leave, without horses, 147 men absent on command, with horses, 2 mutsuddies, 1 hurkarah and 1 native dresser absent on command; 63 men at Aurungabad, with horses, 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad, 1 man absent without leave, without horse; 11 horses absent on command, without riders; 26 horses at Aurungabad, without riders; 6 men and 2 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 October -	337	20	273	630	332	11	257	600	5	–	–	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 6 men absent on leave with horses; 45 men absent on leave without horses; 58 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 153 men absent on command with horses; 2 mutsuddies, 1 hurkarah, and 1 native dresser absent on command; 7 horses absent on command without riders; 31 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 6 men and 2 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 October -	304	19	307	630	299	10	291	600	5	–	–	5	The corps has 27 men and 25 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 5 men absent on leave, with their horses; 44 men absent on leave without horses; 192 men absent on command with horses; 4 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, and 2 dressers absent on command; 58 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 4 horses absent on command without riders; 32 horses at Aurungabad with riders.
On 1 November -	345	23	263	631	345	6	250	601	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 26 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 5 men absent on leave with horses; 45 men absent on leave without horses; 58 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 134 men absent on command with horses; 2 mutsuddies absent on command; 15 men at Mhow with horses; 1 camel gunner at Mhow without camel; 1 man missed with horse; 2 horses absent on command with riders; 30 horses at Aurungabad with riders; 2 horses of Mhow without riders; 1 man and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:													
On 15 November -	380	30	221	631	379	19	203	601	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 16 men absent on command with horses; 59 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 3 men absent on leave with their horses; 41 men absent on leave without horses; 76 men at Mhow with horses; 1 camel gunner at Mhow without camel; 4 men absent without leave without horses; 2 men absent without leave with horses; 13 men at Dhar with horses; 3 men at Mhow without horses; 9 horses absent on command with riders; 21 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 1 horse at Dhar without rider; 2 men and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 December -	387	35	208	630	371	32	197	600	5	–	–	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 1 man absent on leave without horse; 13 men at Dhar with horses; 60 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 81 men at Mhow with horses; 1 camel gunner at Mhow without camel; 43 men absent without leave without horses; 5 men absent without leave with horses; 1 horse at Dhar without rider; 29 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 1 horse at Mhow without rider; 3 men and 1 horse wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 December -	414	25	191	630	395	22	183	600	5	–	–	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 12 men absent on command with horses; 56 men at Aurungabad with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man absent on leave without horse; 77 men at Mhow with horses; 6 men at Mhow without horses; 1 camel gunner at Mhow without camel; 3 men absent without leave with horses; 31 men absent without leave without horses; 1 man sick at Hingolee without horse; 1 horse absent on command without rider; 30 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 1 horse at Dhar without rider; 2 men and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
1858:													
On 1 January -	245	9	376	630	206	39	355	600	2	1	2	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 1 man absent on leave without horse; 3 men absent without leave, with horses; 25 men absent without leave, without horses; 57 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 5 men at Mhow, with horses; 18 men at Mhow, without horses; 259 men on command with horses; 1 man sick at Hingolee, without horse; 2 mutsuddies, 2 camel gunners with camels, 1 2d dresser, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 28 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 January -	205	6	419	630	194	26	380	600	2	1	2	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 307 men absent on command, with horses; 58 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 2 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, 2 camel gunners with camels, and 1 2d dresser, absent on command; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man absent on leave, with horse; 2 men absent on leave, without horse; 3 men absent without leave, with horse; 19 men absent without leave, without horses; 3 men at Mhow, with horses; 17 men at Mhow, without horses; 1 man sick at Hingolee, without horse; 4 horses absent on command, without riders; 1 horse at Aurungabad, without rider; 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:													
On 1 February -	209	16	405	630	201	28	371	600	2	1	2	5	The corps has 27 men, 25 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 2 men absent on leave, with their horses; 5 men absent on sick leave, without horses; 1 man absent without leave, with horse; 13 men absent without leave, without horses; 54 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 7 men at Aurungabad, without horses; 313 men absent on command, with horses; 1 man sick at Hingolee, without horse; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 2 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, 2 camel gunners, with camels, and 1 2d dresser absent on command; 1 man and 1 horse wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 February -	238	7	389	634	222	14	368	604	2	1	2	5	The corps has 31 men, 29 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 299 men absent on command, with horses; 2 mutsuddies, 2 camel gunners with camels, 2 hurkarahs, and 1 2d dresser, absent on command; 56 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad, 2 men absent on leave, with horses; seven men absent on leave, without horses; 3 men at Aurungabad, without horses; 2 men absent without leave, without horses; 3 men at Mhow, without horses; 1 sick at Hingolee, without horse; 1 camel gunner at Aurungabad, without camel; 5 horses absent on command, without riders; 7 men and 6 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 March - -	262	9	363	634	244	22	338	604	2	1	2	5	The corps has 31 men, 29 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 2 men absent on sick leave, with their horses; 7 men absent on sick leave, without horses; 275 men absent on command, with horses; 54 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 6 men at Aurungabad, without horses; 1 camel gunner, without camel, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man sick at Hingolee, without horse; 3 men at Mhow, without horses: 2 mutsuddies, 2 hurkarahs, 2 camel gunners, with camels, and 1 2d dresser, absent on command; 6 men and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 March -	254	9	371	634	231	18	355	604	3	–	2	5	The corps has 31 men, 29 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 280 men absent on command, with horses; 2 mutsuddies, 2 camel gunners, with camels, and 1 2d dresser, absent on command; 58 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 8 men at Aurungabad, without horses; 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 2 men absent on leave, with horses; 7 men absent on leave, without horses; 1 man at Mhow, with horse; 3 men at Mhow, without horses; 8 horses absent on command, without riders; 6 men and 6 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 April - -	295	17	322	634	278	29	297	604	3	–	2	5	The corps has 31 men, 29 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 2 men absent on sick leave, with horses; 10 men absent on sick leave, without horses; 222 men absent on command, with horses; 2 mutsuddies, 2 camel gunners with camels, and 1 2d dresser absent on command; 64 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 6 men at Aurungabad, without horses; 1 camel gunner without camel, 2 hurkarahs, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man at Mhow, with horse; 1 man absent on leave, without horse; 1 man sick at Ellichpoor, without horse; 1 horse absent on command, without rider; 6 men and 7 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 April - -	501	12	118	631	486	13	102	601	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 26 horses, and 1 camel, in excess of its complement; 27 men absent on command, with horses; 61 men at Aurungabad, with horses; 6 men at Aurungabad, without horses; 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 hurkarah, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 9 men absent on leave, without horses; 3 men absent on leave with horses: 1 man sick at Ellichpoor; 2 horses absent on command, without riders; 8 men and 9 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:													
On 1 May - -	427	12	192	631	415	31	155	601	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 26 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 81 men absent on command with horses; 8 men at Jahnsi, with horses, 16 men at Jahnsi, without horses, and 1 hurkarah; 3 men with horses, and 9 men without horses, on sick leave; 55 men with horses, 6 men without horses, 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 hurkarah at Aurungabad; 1 man sick at Ellichpoor, without horse; 9 men and 8 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 May - -	460	14	157	631	464	15	122	601	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 26 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 48 men with horses, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 55 men with horses, 7 men without horses, 1 camel gunner without camel, and schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 3 men with horses, and 9 men without horses, absent on leave; 2 men with horses, and 17 men without horses, at Jahnsi; 1 man sick at Ellichpoor, without horse; 12 men and 14 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 June - -	469	19	144	632	429	62	111	602	5	–	–	5	The corps has 29 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 3 men with horses, and 9 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 37 men with horses, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 2 men with horses, and 16 men without horses, at Jahnsi; 8 men without horses, 56 men with horses, 1 camel gunner without camel, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man sick at Ellichpoor without horse; 8 men, 13 horses, and 1 hurkarah wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 June - -	506	11	115	632	462	64	76	602	5	–	–	5	The corps has 29 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 6 men with horses, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 48 men with horses, 11 men without horses, 1 camel gunner without camel, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 3 men with horses, and 9 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 2 men with horses, and 17 men without horses at Jahnsi; 15 men without horses, at Jahnsi; 15 men and 17 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 July - -	496	16	120	632	450	62	90	602	4	1	–	5	The corps has 29 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 3 men with horses, and 11 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 61 men with horses, 3 men without horses, 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 hurkarah at Aurungabad; 1 man without horse, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 2 men with horses, and 16 men without horses, at Jahnsi; 19 men and 24 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 July - -	508	20	103	631	423	87	92	602	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 1 man with horse, and and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 58 men with horses, 5 men without horses, 1 camel gunner without camel; 1 schoolmaster, and 1 hurkarah at Aurungabad; 3 men with horses, and 14 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 18 men and 30 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 August - -	492	22	117	631	375	103	124	602	4	1	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 2 men with horses, and 14 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 14 men with horses, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 62 men with horses, 1 man without horse, 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 schoolmaster, and 1 hurkarah at Aurungabad, 1 horse sick, absent without leave; 20 men and 45 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:													
On 15 August -	560	29	42	631	445	103	54	602	4	1	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 9 men absent on command, with horses; 3 men with horses, and 9 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 21 men and 42 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 September -	565	28	38	631	466	93	43	602	3	2	–	5	The corps has 28 men, and 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 1 man with horse, and 15 men without horses, absent on sick leave; 3 men without horses, and 6 men with horses, absent on command; 13 men and 36 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 September -	567	22	42	631	491	77	34	602	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 6 men with horses, 2 men without horses, and 1 hurkarah, absent on command; 2 men with horses, and 23 men without horses, absent on leave; 8 men and 26 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 October -	568	20	43	631	504	64	34	602	5	–	–	5	The corps has 28 men, 27 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 2 men with horses and 23 men without horses, absent on leave; 9 men with horses, 1 man without horse, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 7 men and 23 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 October -	579	16	33	628	512	57	30	599	4	–	1	5	The corps has 25 men, 24 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 7 men with horses, 1 man without horse, 1 camel gunner with camel, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 5 men with horses and 11 men without horses absent on leave; 7 men and 18 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 November -	579	25	24	628	524	54	21	599	4	–	1	5	The corps has 25 men, 24 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 5 men with horses and 10 men without horses absent on leave; 2 men with horses, 1 camel gunner with camel, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 1 man absent without leave without horse; 4 men and 14 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 November -	459	5	164	628	433	15	151	599	5	–	–	5	The corps has 25 men, 24 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 2 men with horses, 1 man without horse, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 136 men with horses, 2 men without horses, 1 schoolmaster, 1 hurkarah, 1 mutsuddy, and 1 camel gunner without, at Aurungabad; 5 men with horses and 6 men without horses absent on leave; 1 man with horse and 4 men without horses at Karunjah; 2 men and 7 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 December -	377	4	246	627	353	11	234	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 1 man with horse, and 2 men without horses, absent on leave; 2 men with horses and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 32 men with horses at Acote; 1 man with horse, and 4 men without horses, at Karunjah; 1 man without horse at Julgaon; 21 men with horses and 1 man without horse at Mulkapoor; 140 men with horses, 4 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 camel man without camel, 1 hurkarah, 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 15 men absent on command at Marole, with horses; 9 men absent on command at Palluppah, with horses; 3 men absent without leave with horses, 2 men absent without leave without horses; 3 men and 10 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3rd Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:													
On 15 December -	327	5	295	627	310	9	279	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 136 men with horses, 1 hurkarah, 1 mutsuddy absent on command; 134 men with horses. 10 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 hurkarah, 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man with horse and 1 man without horse absent on leave; 1 man at Karunjah with horse; 3 men without horses at Karunjah; 2 men at Ellichpoor without horses; 1 man and 7 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
1859:													
On 1 January -	362	6	259	627	349	3	246	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 1 man absent on leave with horse, 1 man absent on leave without horse; 134 men with horses, 11 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 hurkarah, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 102 men with horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 native dresser, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 2 men at Ellichpoor without horses; 1 horse absent on command without rider; 1 man and 8 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 January -	352	15	260	627	340	13	245	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 102 men with horses, 2 men without horses, and 1 mutsuddy absent on command; 134 men with horses, 10 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 camel gunner without camel, 2 hurkarahs, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 1 man with horse and 2 men without horses absent on leave; 2 men without horses at Ellichpoor; 1 man and 8 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 February -	435	14	178	627	430	15	153	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 2 men absent on leave without horses; 131 men with horses, 13 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 2 hurkarahs, 1 camel gunner without camel, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 2 men at Ellichpoor without horses, 11 men with horses, and 2 men without horses absent on command; 8 men with horses and 3 men without horses at Hingolee; 1 man and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 February -	453	6	168	627	442	9	147	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, 1 camel in excess of its complement; 1 man without horse absent on command; 136 men with horses, 10 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 2 hurkarahs, 1 camel gunner without camel, and 1 schoolmaster at Aurungabad; 2 men absent on leave without horses, 8 men with horses, and 1 man without horse at Hingolee; 2 men without horses at Ellichpoor; 3 men and 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 March - -	449	5	173	627	437	20	141	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, 1 camel in excess of its complement; 3 men absent on leave, without horses; 131 men with horses; 16 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 2 hurkarahs, 1 camel gunner without camel, 1 schoolmaster, at Aurungabad; 8 men with horses, and 3 men without horses, at Hingolee; 2 men at Ellichpoor without horses: 2 men absent on command without horses; 1 man, 2 horses, wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 March -	408	5	214	627	392	16	190	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel in excess of its complement; 33 men with horses absent on command; 136 men with horses, 10 men without horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 camel gunner without camel, 2 hurkarahs, and 1 schoolmaster, at Aurungabad; 8 men with their horses, and 8 men without horses, absent on leave; 8 men with horses, and 1 man without horse, at Hingolee; 2 men without horses, at Ellichpoor; 1 horse absent on command, with rider; 3 men and 4 horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:													
On 1 April -	590	15	24	629	539	39	20	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 26 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 4 men with th horses, and 8 men without horses, absent leave; 6 men with horses at Hingolee; 3 m with horses, and one man without horse, abs on command; 1 man and 7 horses wanting complete the establishment.
On 15 April -	493	17	117	527	485	21	92	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 78 men with hors and 5 men without horses, absent on comman 1 man with his horse, 26 men without hors absent on leave; 6 men with horses at Hingol 1 man and 7 horses wanting to complete establishment.
On 1 May -	509	18	100	627	497	17	84	598	5	–	–	5	The corps has 24 men, 23 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 1 man with horse, a 21 men without horses, absent on leave; 75 m with horses, and 1 man without horse, absent command; 2 men and 8 horses wanting to co plete the establishment.
On 15 May -	482	13	131	626	512	13	72	597	5	–	–	5	The corps has 23 men, 22 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 64 men with hors absent on command; 1 man with horse, and men without horses, absent on leave; 7 hors absent on command without riders; 11 m wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 June -	488	12	126	626	510	9	78	597	5	–	–	5	The corps has 23 men, 22 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 1 man with his hor and 41 men without horses, absent on leave; men with horses absent on command; 2 m absent without leave, without horses; 6 hors absent on command without riders; 14 men a 3 horses wanting to complete the establishment
On 15 June -	440	10	175	625	501	9	86	596	5	–	–	5	The corps has 22 men, 21 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 68 men absent command, with horses; 5 men with their hors and 92 men without horses, absent on leave; horses absent on command, and without rider 10 men and 2 horses wanting to complete t establishment.
On 1 July -	450	13	162	625	498	12	86	596	5	–	–	5	The corps has 22 men, 21 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 5 men with the horses, and 88 men without horses, absent o leave; 68 men absent on command, with horse 11 horses absent on command, without riders; man and 2 horses wanting to complete the est blishment.
On 15 July -	457	12	156	625	494	15	87	596	5	–	–	5	The corps has 22 men, 21 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 68 men absent o command, with horses; 6 men with their hors and 79 men without horses, absent on leave; horses absent on command, without riders; men and 2 horses wanting to complete the est blishment.
On 1 August -	461	12	152	625	504	6	86	596	5	–	–	5	The corps has 22 men, 21 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 6 men with their hors and 73 men without horses, absent on leave; men absent on command with horses; 8 hors absent on command without riders; 2 men and horse wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 August -	459	8	157	624	497	7	91	595	5	–	–	5	The corps has 21 men, 20 horses, and 1 camel excess of its complement; 73 men absent o command with horses; 6 men with their hors and 74 men without horses, absent on leave; native dresser appointed, not joined; 9 hors absent on command without riders; 3 men and horses wanting to complete the establishment.

Establishment of the 3d Regiment Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				Number of Camels.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:													
On 1 September -	444	12	157	613	476	12	97	585	4	–	–	4	The corps has 10 men and 10 horses in excess of its complement; 6 men with their horses, and 55 men without horses absent on leave; 78 men absent on command with horses; 7 horses absent on command without riders; 1 horse at Mominabad; 18 men and 5 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 September -	447	16	150	613	473	15	97	585	4	–	–	4	The corps has 10 men and 10 horses in excess of its complement; 85 men absent on command with horses; 6 men with horses, and 56 men without horses absent on leave; 1 man absent without leave with horse; 2 men and 5 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 October -	461	18	134	613	476	15	94	585	4	–	–	4	The corps has 10 men and 10 horses in excess of its complement; 5 men with their horses, 43 men without horses absent on leave; 84 men with horses absent on command; 2 men and 5 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 October -	449	19	154	612	464	14	106	584	4	–	–	4	The corps has 9 men and 9 horses in excess of its complement; 97 men absent on command with horses; 5 men with their horses, and 50 men without horses absent on leave; 2 men and 4 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 November -	451	7	150	608	463	14	103	580	4	–	–	4	The corps has 5 men and 5 horses in excess of its complement; 4 men with their horses, and 41 men without horses absent on leave; 95 men with horses, 1 man without horse, and 1 hurkarah absent on command; 1 man absent without leave, without horse; 7 men and 4 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 November -	364	9	235	608	362	10	208	580	4	–	–	4	The corps has 5 men and 5 horses in excess of its complement; 91 men with horses, and 1 man without horse absent on command; 4 men with their horses, and 40 men without horses absent on leave; 1 man absent without leave, without horse; 95 men with horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 camel gunner, with camel, at Aurungabad; 12 horses at Aurungabad without riders; 1 man and 6 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 1 December -	377	12	219	608	374	11	195	580	3	–	1	4	The corps has 5 men and 5 horses in excess of its complement; 3 men with their horses, and 39 men without horses, absent on leave; 79 men absent on command without horses; 1 mutsuddy, 1 camel gunner, with camel, and 94 men with horses at Aurungabad; 1 man absent without leave, without horse; 1 horse absent on command, without rider; 14 horses at Aurungabad, without riders; 1 man and 4 horses wanting to complete the establishment.
On 15 December -	197	9	402	608	193	9	378	580	3	–	1	4	The corps has 5 men and 5 horses in excess of its complement; 267 men absent on command, with horses; 3 men with their horses, and 38 men without horses, absent on leave; 91 men with horses, 1 mutsuddy, 1 hurkarah, and 1 camel gunner, with camel, at Aurungabad; 1 horse absent on command without rider; 13 horses at Aurungabad without riders.

(signed) *A. A. Johnson*, Lieut.
2d in Command Officiating Adjutant,
3d Cavalry, H. C.

Mominabad, 8 June 1860.

(signed) *G. Nightingale*, Captain,
Commandant 3d Cavalry, H.C.

(No. 40.)

From Major *E. K. Elliot*, Commissioner of Nagpore, to Major-General *R. J. H. Birch*, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

Nagpore, Commissioner's Office,
7 June 1860.

Sir,

Pro. No. 1860.
B. No. 568.

I HAVE the honor to forward the returns requested in your letter No. 16 A, dated 2d of April last.

2. It is not clear whether continuous returns from April 1857, to December 1859, are required, or only for the months or half-months during which Cavalry corps were actually employed on field service.

3. The Brigadier commanding at Kamptee is of opinion that returns are merely required for the periods during the years named, for which corps may have been actually on field service.

The enclosed General Order, however, received from the Adjutant General's Office at Madras on the subject, admits, in my opinion, of one reading; continuous returns are submitted accordingly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. K. Elliot*, Major,
Commissioner of Nagpore.

ESTABLISHMENT of the NAGPOOR IRREGULAR REGIMENT of CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops.

	Woordie Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaldars.	Naib Ressaidars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.	
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1857.	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	6	48	6	6	480	569	Persian writer and two native doctors have no horses.
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1857.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	491	8	70	569	477	33	55	565	46 men and 46 horses on command. 21 men and 7 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent, without leave. 1 man is dismounted.
On 15 April	440	13	116	569	460	26	79	565	48 men and 48 horses on command. 67 men and 30 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man is dismounted.
On 1 May -	443	12	93	548	462	28	74	564	The corps is 21 men short of its complement. 48 men and 48 horses on command. 43 men and 25 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse absent, without leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 May -	449	17	103	569	458	42	65	565	26 men and 26 horses on command. 75 men and 39 horses on leave. 1 man on sick leave. 1 man absent, without leave.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 June -	463	11	95	569	467	36	61	564	13 men and 13 horses on command. 81 men and 48 horses on leave. 1 man on sick leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 June -	473	13	82	568	475	39	50	564	The corps is one man short of its complement. 10 men and 10 horses on command. 70 men and 39 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 1 July -	498	20	48	566	494	31	35	560	The corps is 3 men and 3 horses short of its complement. 7 men and 7 horses on command. 38 men and 27 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man absent, without leave. 3 men are dismounted.
On 15 July -	444	18	104	566	448	22	91	561	The corps is 3 men and 3 horses short of its complement. 64 men and 64 horses on command. 38 men and 26 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 1 Aug. -	447	8	114	569	433	28	104	565	78 men and 78 horses on command. 34 men and 25 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man is dismounted.
On 15 Aug. -	404	10	110	524	413	17	90	520	The corps is 45 men and 45 horses short of its complement. 69 men and 69 horses on command. 39 men and 20 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man is dismounted.
On 1 Sept. -	401	13	114	528	401	18	103	522	The corps is 41 men and 41 horses short of its complement. 78 men and 78 horses on command. 34 men and 24 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 3 men are dismounted.
On 15 Sept. -	415	9	119	543	425	19	90	534	The corps is 26 men and 26 horses short of its complement. 70 men and 70 horses on command. 46 men and 18 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent, without leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 1 Oct. -	429	7	111	547	420	15	103	538	The corps is 22 men and 22 horses short of its complement. 79 men and 79 horses on command. 29 men and 22 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent, without leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 15 Oct. -	413	10	127	550	430	14	101	545	The corps is 19 men and 21 horses short of its complement. 81 men and 81 horses on command. 43 men and 19 horses on leave. 1 man on sick leave. 2 men and 1 horse absent, without leave. 2 men are dismounted.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 Nov. -	433	7	111	551	425	14	107	546	The corps is 18 men and 18 horses short of its complement. 85 men and 85 horses on command. 23 men and 19 horses on leave. 2 men and 2 horses on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent, without leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 Nov. -	412	6	135	553	420	19	108	547	The corps is 16 men and 16 horses short of its complement. 86 men and 86 horses on command. 46 men and 19 horses on leave. 2 men and 2 horses on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent, without leave. 3 men are dismounted.
On 1 Dec. -	447	7	109	563	424	26	105	555	The corps is 6 men and 6 horses short of its complement. 86 men and 86 horses on command. 19 men and 16 horses on leave. 2 men and 2 horses on sick leave. 2 men and 1 horse absent without leave. 5 men are dismounted.
On 15 Dec -	218	4	341	563	207	6	341	554	The regiment marched on field service, 7 December 1857. The corps is 6 men and 6 horses short of its complement. 320 men and 320 horses on command. 2 men and 2 horses on sick leave. 19 men and 19 horses absent without leave. 6 men are dismounted.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	184	2	378	564	161	13	378	552	The corps is 5 men and 5 horses short of its complement. 357 men and 357 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on leave. 2 men and 2 horses on sick leave. 18 men and 18 horses absent without leave. 9 men are dismounted.
On 15 Jan. -	189	6	367	562	180	9	364	553	The corps is 7 men and 7 horses short of its complement. 351 men and 349 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on leave. 15 men and 14 horses absent without leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 1 Feb. -	184	8	374	566	150	26	374	550	The corps is 3 men and 3 horses short of its complement. 356 men and 356 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 17 men and 17 horses absent without leave. 13 men are dismounted.
On 15 Feb. -	177	7	370	554	153	23	362	538	The corps is 15 men and 15 horses short of its complement. 361 men and 356 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 3 men on leave. 5 men and 5 horses absent without leave. 13 men are dismounted.
On 1 Mar. -	159	7	383	549	129	25	381	535	The corps is 20 men and 20 horses short of its complement. 377 men and 377 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 5 men and 3 horses on leave. 11 men are dismounted.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 15 March	330	7	217	554	272	64	208	544	The corps is 15 men and 15 horses short of its complement. 207 men and 204 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 9 men and 3 horses on leave. 7 men are dismounted.
On 1 April -	294	9	247	550	226	59	245	530	The corps is 19 men and 19 horses short of its complement. 241 men and 241 horses on command. 5 men and 3 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 17 men are dismounted. The regiment returned from field service on the 14th April 1860.
On 15 April	414	11	122	547	318	99	116	533	The corps is 22 men and 22 horses short of its complement. 96 men and 96 horses on command. 25 men and 19 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 11 men are dismounted.
On 1 May -	422	10	108	540	311	113	101	525	The corps is 29 men and 29 horses short of its complement. 87 men and 84 horses on command. 20 men and 16 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 12 men are dismounted.
On 15 May	307	1	242	550	294	11	240	545	The regiment marched on field service on the 7th May 1858. The corps is 19 men and 19 horses short of its complement. 239 men and 237 horses on command. 3 men and 3 horses on leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 1 June -	134	7	395	536	122	16	389	527	The corps is 33 men and 33 horses short of its complement. 378 and 375 men on command. 17 men and 14 horses on leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 15 June	257	4	283	544	224	35	275	534	The regiment returned from field service on the 16th June 1858. The corps is 25 men and 25 horses short of its complement. 247 men and 243 horses on command. 36 men and 32 horses on leave. 7 men are dismounted.
On 1 July -	434	13	98	545	347	90	95	532	The corps is 24 men and 24 horses short of its complement. 92 men and 90 horses on command. 4 men and 4 horses on leave. 2 men and 1 horse absent without leave. 10 men are dismounted.
On 15 July -	415	12	116	543	330	104	99	533	The corps is 26 men and 26 horses short of its complement. 75 men and 75 horses on command. 41 men and 24 horses on leave. 7 men are dismounted.
On 1 Aug. -	508	17	20	545	437	77	18	532	The corps is 24 men and 24 horses short of its complement. 8 men and 8 horses on command. 11 men and 10 horses on leave. 1 man appointed, but not joined. 10 men are dismounted.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 15 Aug. -	462	12	70	544	422	67	46	535	The corps is 25 men and 25 horses short of its complement. 10 men and 10 horses on command. 60 men and 36 horses on leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 1 Sept. -	496	18	32	546	437	62	28	527	The corps is 23 men and 23 horses short of its complement. 12 men and 11 horses on command. 19 men and 16 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 16 men are dismounted.
On 15 Sept. -	475	11	62	548	428	57	53	538	The corps is 21 men and 21 horses short of its complement. 13 men and 13 horses on command. 48 men and 39 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 7 men are dismounted.
On 1 Oct. -	510	11	26	547	484	25	24	533	The corps is 22 men and 22 horses short of its complement. 9 men and 7 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 15 men and 15 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 11 men are dismounted.
On 15 Oct. -	488	17	40	545	459	39	33	531	The corps is 24 men and 24 horses short of its complement. 13 men and 13 horses on command. 25 men and 19 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 1 man absent without leave. 11 men are dismounted.
On 1 Nov. -	514	15	16	545	499	20	16	535	The corps is 24 men and 24 horses short of its complement. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 14 men and 14 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 7 men are dismounted.
On 15 Nov. -	377	4	168	549	374	1	165	540	The regiment marched on field service on the 6th November 1858. The corps is 20 men and 20 horses short of its complement. 166 men and 163 horses on command. 2 men and 2 horses on leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 1 Dec. -	349	3	194	546	317	31	189	537	The corps is 23 men and 23 horses short of its complement. 193 men and 188 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 15 Dec. -	338	3	205	546	317	22	198	537	The corps is 23 men and 23 horses short of its complement. 203 men and 196 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 6 men are dismounted.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	334	1	211	546	297	35	204	536	The corps is 23 men and 23 horses short of its complement. 2 men and 2 horses on leave. 208 men and 201 horse on command. 1 man and 1 horses absent without leave. 7 men are dismounted.
On 15 Jan. -	382	3	162	547	350	27	161	538	The corps is 22 men and 22 horses short of its complement. 155 men and 154 horses on command. 7 men and 7 horses on leave. 6 men are dismounted. The regiment returned from field service on the 22d January 1859.
On 1 Feb. -	509	7	32	548	484	26	32	542	The corps is 21 men and 21 horses short of its complement. 2 men and 2 horses on leave. 2 men and 2 horses absent without leave. 28 men and 28 horses on command. 3 men are dismounted.
On 15 Feb. -	441	12	95	548	412	43	86	541	The corps is 21 men and 21 horses short of its complement. 80 men and 79 horses on command. 15 men and 7 horses on leave. 4 men are dismounted.
On 1 Mar. -	451	16	87	554	433	28	85	546	The corps is 15 men and 15 horses short of its complement. 1 man and 1 horse on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 1 man on sick leave. 84 men and 83 horses on command. 5 men are dismounted.
On 15 Mar. -	247	2	309	558	238	7	304	549	The regiment marched on field service 2 March 1859. The corps is 11 men and 11 horses short of its complement. 307 men and 302 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 6 men are dismounted.
On 1 April -	219	1	338	558	211	6	332	549	The corps is 11 men and 11 horses short of its complement. 1 man and 1 horse on sick leave. 337 men and 331 horses on command. 6 men are dismounted.
On 15 April -	358	2	201	561	346	11	198	555	The corps is 8 men and 8 horses short of its complement. 183 men and 182 horses on command. 17 men and 15 horses on leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 3 men are dismounted.
On 1 May -	320	2	237	559	313	6	234	553	The corps is 10 men and 10 horses short of its complement. 1 man on sick leave. 14 men and 12 horses absent without leave. 222 men and 222 horses on command. 3 men are dismounted.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 15 May -	397	12	150	559	373	35	146	554	The regiment returned from field service on the 14th May 1859. The corps is 10 men and 10 horses short of its complement. 127 men and 127 horses on command. 23 men and 19 horses on leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 1 June -	429	19	115	563	421	37	100	558	The corps is 6 men and 6 horses short of its complement. 54 men and 39 horses on leave. 60 men and 60 horses on command. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 June -	485	9	71	565	445	63	53	561	The corps is 4 men and 4 horses short of its complement. 17 men and 17 horses on command. 54 men and 36 horses on leave. 1 man is dismounted.
On 1 July -	498	12	56	566	478	40	45	563	The corps is 3 men and 3 horses short of its complement. 41 men and 30 horses on leave. 15 men and 15 horses on command.
On 15 July -	484	12	71	567	476	26	58	560	The corps is 2 men and 2 horses short of its complement. 14 men and 14 horses on command. 57 men and 44 horses on leave. 4 men are dismounted.
On 1 Aug. -	510	14	45	569	495	34	33	562	32 men and 20 horses on leave. 13 men and 13 horses on command. 4 men are dismounted.
On 15 Aug. -	498	14	56	568	483	31	47	561	The corps is 1 man and 1 horse short of its complement. 15 men and 15 horses on command. 41 men and 32 horses on leave. 4 men are dismounted.
On 1 Sept. -	508	20	40	568	505	26	32	563	The corps is 1 man and 1 horse short of its complement. 25 men and 17 horses on leave. 15 men and 15 horses on command. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 Sept. -	490	12	65	567	470	37	55	562	The corps is 2 men and 2 horses short of its complement. 15 men and 15 horses on command. 50 men and 40 horses on leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 1 Oct. -	524	10	35	569	493	39	32	564	18 men and 15 horses on leave. 15 men and 15 horses on command. 2 men and 2 horses absent without leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 Oct. -	517	10	42	569	480	51	33	564	15 men and 15 horses on command. 22 men and 14 horses on leave. 1 man on sick leave. 4 men and 4 horses absent without leave. 2 men are dismounted.

Establishment of the Nagpoor Irregular Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Nov. -	524	6	39	569	498	32	32	562	19 men and 18 horses on command. 18 men and 13 horses on leave. 1 man on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave. 4 men are dismounted.
On 15 Nov. -	413	13	143	569	391	35	140	566	124 men and 124 horses on command. 17 men and 15 horses on leave. 1 man on sick leave. 1 man and 1 horse absent without leave.
On 1 Dec. -	419	15	133	567	414	21	128	563	The corps is 2 men and 1 horse short of its complement. 122 men and 119 horses on command. 11 men and 9 horses on leave. 2 men are dismounted.
On 15 Dec. -	420	14	135	569	409	23	132	564	121 men and 121 horses on command. 14 men and 11 horses on leave. 2 men are dismounted.

(signed) *Henry Shakespear*, Captain,
Commanding Regiment In. Cavalry.

Seetahuldee,
18 May 1860.

Henry Shakespear, Captain,
Commanding N. I. F.

E. K. Elliot, Commissioner.
7 June 1860.

Examined,

(signed) *Henry Alex. Walford*, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant N. I. Cavalry.

(No. 2232.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Pro. Nov. 1860, No. 569.

Sir, Fort St. George, 16 June 1860.

With reference to your letter of the 2d April 1860, No. 12, I am directed to forward returns* as per margin, of the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry which have been employed on field service from April 1857 to December 1859.

* 1st Regt. M.L.C.
4th ditto ditto.
6th ditto ditto.
2d ditto Mysore Silladar horse.
6th ditto ditto.
7th ditto ditto.

2. Further returns will be transmitted hereafter.

3. I am instructed to state, that the Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad has reported to the Commander in Chief, that originals of returns for the cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent have already been transmitted to you in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India.

1st Regiment.
2d ditto.
4th ditto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ESTABLISHMENT of the FIRST REGIMENT of MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops.

	Subadar Major.	Subadars.	Jemadar Adjutant.	Jemadars.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Regiment Havildar Major.	Troop Havildar Majors.	Havildars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Naiques.	Privates.	Assistant Apothecary.	Second Dresser.	Total Number of Men.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment - - - - -	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	6	24	1	6	1	12	24	300	1	1	391	391
Supernumeraries received from the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, 10 December 1857, to be absorbed by casualties - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	2	3	33	–	–	44	–

The head quarters of the regiment was stationed at Luchimpore, from 1 April 1857 to 11 November 1858.
Ditto - ditto - was en route from Trichinopoly to Cuddapah, from 12 November to 22 December 1858.
Ditto - ditto - was encamped at Cuddapah, from 23 December 1858 to 30 March 1859.
Ditto - ditto - was en route from Cuddapah to Trichinopoly, from 31 March to 1 May 1859.
Ditto - ditto - was stationed at Trichinopoly, from 2 May to 31 December 1859.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Present from Head Quarters.	Total.	Absent for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 April - -	334	9	46	389	353	23	18	394	The corps is 2 men short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 17 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 3 horses in excess of complement.
On 15 April - -	329	9	51	389	356	19	18	393	The corps is 2 men short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse, and 22 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 2 horses in excess of complement.
On 1 May - -	325	10	54	389	358	17	18	393	The corps is 2 men short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 25 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 2 horses in excess of complement.
On 15 May - -	325	10	54	389	356	19	18	393	The corps is 2 men short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 25 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 2 horses in excess of complement.
On 1 June - -	327	10	51	388	360	14	18	392	The corps is 3 men short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 22 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 horse in excess of complement.
On 15 June - -	332	6	46	384	361	14	17	392	The corps is 7 men short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 18 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 horse in excess of complement.
On 1 July - -	340	7	37	384	356	19	17	392	The corps is 7 men short of its complement; 18 men and 17 horses on command; 19 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 horse in excess of complement.
On 15 July - -	327	21	42	390	355	20	17	392	The corps is 1 man short of its complement; 18 men and 17 horses on command; 24 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 horse in excess of complement.
On 1 August - -	339	10	41	390	345	30	17	392	The corps is 1 man short of its complement; 18 men and 17 horses on command; 23 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 horse in excess of complement.
On 15 August -	341	11	38	390	360	14	17	391	The corps is 1 man short of its complement; 18 men and 17 horses on command; 20 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses.
On 1 September -	353	6	32	391	359	15	17	391	The corps has 18 men and 17 horses on command; 12 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 2 men absent without leave.
On 15 September -	348	12	31	391	350	24	17	391	The corps has 18 men and 17 horses on command; 13 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses.
On 1 October -	358	10	23	391	354	19	17	390	The corps has 18 men and 17 horses on command; 4 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man absent without leave; 1 horse short of complement.

Establishment of the First Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued*.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 15 October -	355	8	28	391	349	22	17	388	The corps has 18 men and 17 horses on command; 10 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 3 horses short of complement.
On 1 November -	345	19	27	391	344	26	17	387	The corps has 18 men and 17 horses on command; 9 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 4 horses short of complement.
On 15 November -	339	25	26	390	350	18	17	385	The corps is 1 man and 6 horses short of its complement; 18 men and 17 horses on command; 8 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses.
On 1 December -	352	11	26	389	348	20	17	385	The corps is 2 men and 6 horses short of its complement; 19 men and 17 horses on command; 7 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses.
On 15 December -	353	12	70	435	347	21	17	385	The corps has 26 men and 17 horses on command; 6 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 38 men not joined; 6 horses short of complement. 44 men received from the 8th Regiment L. C., 10 December 1857, to be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed by casualties.
1858:									
On 1 January -	349	19	66	434	347	21	17	385	The corps is 1 man and 6 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 4 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 36 men not joined. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 15 January -	368	16	50	434	342	24	18	384	The corps is 1 man and 7 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 23 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 1 February -	384	11	40	435	354	12	18	384	The corps has 26 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 13 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 7 horses short of complement. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 15 February -	377	14	43	434	351	16	17	384	The corps is 1 man and 7 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 17 horses on command; 18 men sick, absent and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 1 March - -	382	10	42	434	324	16	17	357	The corps is 1 man and 34 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 17 horses on command; 17 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 15 March -	375	8	50	433	322	16	19	357	The corps is 2 men and 34 horses short of its complement; 27 men and 17 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave with their horses; 21 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 1 April - -	382	9	42	433	321	18	18	357	The corps is 2 men and 34 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 1 man absent on leave with his horse; 15 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 15 April - -	375	5	50	433	305	33	19	357	The corps is 2 men and 34 horses short of its complement; 28 men and 17 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave with their horses; 20 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 1 May - -	383	5	45	433	316	23	19	358	The corps is 2 men and 33 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave with their horses; 17 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 15 May - -	388	5	41	434	317	24	17	358	The corps is 1 man and 33 horses short of its complement; 27 men and 17 horses on command; 14 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 44 men supernumeraries.
On 1 June - -	382	7	41	430	312	27	17	356	The corps is 4 men and 35 horses short of its complement; 27 men and 17 horses on command; 14 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 15 June - -	377	8	47	432	314	25	17	356	The corps is 2 men and 35 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 21 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 1 July - -	356	8	52	416	319	20	17	356	The corps is 18 men and 35 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 26 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 15 July -	387	5	41	432	317	24	17	358	The corps is 1 man and 33 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 17 horses on command; 14 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man not joined. 43 men supernumeraries.

Establishment of the First Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 August -	369	8	48	425	308	29	17	354	The corps is 9 men and 37 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 17 horses on command; 22 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man not joined. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 15 August -	361	8	55	424	310	26	17	353	The corps is 10 men and 38 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 17 horses on command; 29 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man absent without leave. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 1 September -	359	12	52	423	316	20	17	353	The corps is 11 men and 38 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 17 horses on command; 26 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 15 September -	359	16	51	426	311	22	19	352	The corps is 8 men and 39 horses short of its complement; 26 men and 19 horses on command; 25 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 43 men supernumeraries.
On 1 October -	37 0	10	47	427	316	17	19	352	The corps is 5 men and 39 horses short of its complement; 24 men and 19 horses on command; 23 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 41 men supernumeraries.
On 15 October -	374	9	45	428	308	24	1	351	The corps is 4 men and 40 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 19 horses on command; 20 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 41 men supernumeraries.
On 1 November -	377	6	44	427	308	27	19	354	The corps is 5 men and 37 horses short of its complement; 25 men and 19 horses on command; 19 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 41 men supernumeraries.
On 15 November -	351	3	73	427	306	20	23	349	The corps is 5 men and 42 horses short of its complement; 57 men and 23 horses on command; 14 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 41 men supernumeraries. The regiments left Trichinopoly on the 12 November, 1858, for Cuddapah, on field service.
On 1 December -	344	11	71	426	300	26	23	349	The corps is 6 men and 42 horses short of its complement; 57 men and 23 horses on command; 13 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man absent without leave. 41 men supernumeraries.
On 15 December -	347	12	66	425	302	25	25	352	The corps is 7 men and 39 horses short of its complement; 57 men and 25 horses on command; 9 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 41 men supernumeraries.
1859:									
On 1 January -	344	4	66	414	310	16	25	351	The corps is 16 men and 40 horses short of its complement; 57 men and 25 horses on command; 9 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 39 men supernumeraries. The regiment arrived at Cuddapah on 23 December 1858.
On 15 January -	347	3	64	414	317	14	20	351	The corps is 16 men and 40 horses short of its complement; 57 men and 20 horses on command; 7 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 February -	313	12	88	413	277	14	44	335	The corps is 17 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 81 men and 44 horses on command; 7 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 15 February -	125	2	286	413	96	12	227	335	The corps is 17 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 81 men and 44 horses on command; 7 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 198 men and 183 horses detached towards the Kistna river against rebel Rohillahs from 8 to 22 February 1859. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 March -	120	8	283	411	95	15	225	335	The corps is 19 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 81 men and 43 horses on command; 5 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 197 men and 181 horses encamped at Chinnoor, on account of the insufficiency of water in Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 15 March -	122	6	283	411	97	13	225	335	The corps is 19 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 81 men and 43 horses on command; 5 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 197 men and 181 horses encamped at Chinnoor, on account of the insufficiency of water in Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 April -	29	–	382	411	34	3	314	351	The corps is 19 men and 40 horses short of its complement; 81 men and 43 horses on command; 6 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses. 201 men and 179 horses left Cuddapah *en route* to Trichinopoly on the 17th March 1859, and head quarters left on the 31st of the same month, leaving 94 men and 92 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.

Establishment of the First Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, , consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 15 April - -	28	–	382	410	34	2	313	349	The corps is 20 men and 42 horses short of its complement; 80 men and 43 horses on command; 6 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 201 men and 179 horses *en route* to Trichinopoly; 95 men and 91 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 May - -	216	12	182	410	199	15	135	349	The corps is 20 men and 42 horses short of its complement; 81 men and 44 horses on command; 6 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 95 men and 91 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 15 May - -	243	12	152	407	197	15	134	346	The corps is 23 men and 45 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave, with their horses; 8 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 95 men and 91 horses at Cuddapah head quarters, and 201 men and 179 horses arrived at Trichinopol yon the 2d May 1859.
On 1 June - -	240	4	163	407	200	12	134	346	The corps is 23 men and 45 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave, with their horses; 19 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 95 men and 91 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 15 June - -	235	5	169	409	229	13	134	376	The corps is 21 men and 15 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave, with their horses; 25 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 95 men and 91 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 July - -	238	2	169	409	226	16	134	376	The corps is 21 men and 15 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave, with their horses; 95 men and 91 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries. 25 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses.
On 15 July - -	253	4	166	423	229	13	135	377	The corps is 7 men and 14 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 2 men absent on leave, with their horses; 95 men and 92 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries. 22 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses.
On 1 August -	253	5	164	422	231	15	131	377	The corps is 8 men and 14 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 22 men sick, absent, and furlough without their horses; 1 man absent without leave; 1 man not joined; 93 men and 90 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 15 August -	251	4	167	422	231	15	131	377	The corps is 8 men and 14 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 26 men sick, absent, and furlough without their horses; 1 man not joined; 93 men and 90 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 September -	255	11	157	423	234	11	131	376	The corps is 7 men and 15 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 15 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 2 men not joined; 93 men and 90 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 15 September -	278	7	151	425	236	9	131	376	The corps is 5 men and 15 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 41 horses on command; 10 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man not joined; 93 men and 90 horses at Cuddapah. 39 men supernumeraries.
On 1 October -	365	5	58	428	314	18	42	374	The corps is 2 men and 17 horses short of its complement; 47 men and 42 horses on command; 10 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man not joined. 39 men supernumeraries. 93 men and 89 horses rejoined head quarters at Trichinopoly, 17 Sept. 1859, from Cuddapah.
On 15 October -	362	11	53	426	312	19	42	373	The corps is 3 men and 18 horses short of its complement; 46 men and 42 horses on command; 6 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man not joined. 38 men supernumeraries.
On 1 November -	361	12	51	424	312	19	42	373	The corps is 5 men and 18 horses short of its complement; 46 men and 42 horses on command; 4 men sick, absent, and furlough, without their horses; 1 man not joined. 38 men supernumeraries.
On 15 November -	365	14	46	425	312	19	42	374	The corps is 4 men and 17 horses short of its complement; 46 men and 42 horses on command. 38 men supernumeraries.
On 1 December -	374	6	46	426	308	23	42	373	The corps is 3 men and 18 horses short of its complement; 46 men and 42 horses on command. 38 men supernumeraries.
On 15 December -	368	11	47	426	298	29	42	369	The corps is 3 men and 22 horses short of its complement; 46 men and 42 horses on command; 1 man on furlough, without his horse. 38 men supernumeraries.

Trichinopoly, 21 May 1860.

P. T. Cherry, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.

ESTABLISHMENT of the FOURTH REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY, consisting of Three Squadrons, or Six Troops.

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Riding Master.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Regimental Havildar Major.	Troop Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Veterinary Pupils.	Naigues.	Privates.	Horses. Officers.	Horses. Regimental.	Assistant Apothecary.	Second Dresser.	
Establishment -	6	6	1*	1	1	1	6	24	1	6	1	12	2*	24	300	57	391	1	1	* These three persons are not supplied with Government horses. Total number of people supplied with Government horses, 391.

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1857:									
On 1 April -	350	18	24	392	340	28	16	384	The corps is 2 men and 7 horses short of its complement; 16 men on command with the Governor's body guard, with their horses; 7 men sick, absent; and 1 man not joined.
On 15 April	357	11	24	392	340	28	16	384	The corps is 2 men and 7 horses short of its complement; 16 men on command with the Governor's body guard, with their horses; 7 men sick, absent; and one man not joined.
On 1 May -	339	14	40	393	349	19	16	384	The corps is 1 man and 7 horses short of its complement; 16 men are on command, with their horses; 17 men are on furlough; and 7 men are sick, absent.
On 15 May -	338	14	41	393	349	19	16	384	The corps is 1 man and 7 horses short of its complement; 16 men are on command, with their horses; 17 men are on furlough; and 7 men are sick, absent; but one man proceeded on sick leave.
On 1 June -	338	13	42	393	352	16	16	384	The corps is 1 man and 7 horses short of its complement; 16 men are on command, with their horses; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.
On 15 June -	228	8	157	393	238	14	131	383	The corps is 1 man and 8 horses short of its complement; 131 men are on command, with their horses; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.
On 1 July -	215	6	172	393	216	5	162	383	The corps is 1 man and 8 horses short of its complement; 146 men and 162 horses are on command; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.
On 15 July -	234	17	142	393	239	28	116	383	The corps is 1 man and 8 horses short of its complement; 116 men and 116 horses are on command; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.
On 1 August	98	5	290	393	102	1	280	383	The corps is 1 man and 8 horses short of its complement; 264 men and 280 horses are on command; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.
On 15 August	109	1	283	393	110	—	272	382	The corps is 1 man and 9 horses short of its complement; 272 horses and 255 men are on command; 19 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.

Establishment of the Fourth Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 Sept. -	101	10	279	390	109	–	273	382	The corps is 4 men and 9 horses short of its complement; 252 men and 273 horses are on command; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent; and 1 man has not joined.
On 15 Sept.	206	12	176	394	215	15	151	381	The corps is 10 horses short of its complement; 150 men and 151 horses are on command; 17 men are on furlough; and 9 men are sick, absent.
On 1 Oct. -	203	11	180	394	224	14	141	379	The corps is 12 horses short of its complement; 153 men and 141 horses are on command; 10 men are sick, absent; and 17 men are on furlough.
On 15 Oct. -	108	10	275	393	118	16	244	378	The corps is 1 man and 13 horses short of its complement; 248 men and 244 horses are on command; 17 men are on furlough; and 10 men are sick, absent.
On 1 Nov. -	109	9	275	393	120	14	243	377	The corps is 1 man and 14 horses short of its complement; 248 men and 243 horses are on command; 16 men are on furlough; and 11 men are sick, absent.
On 15 Nov. -	241	27	125	393	261	27	88	376	The corps is 1 man and 15 horses short of its complement; 99 men and 88 horses are on command; 16 men are on furlough; and 10 men are sick, absent.
On 1 Dec. -	252	14	127	393	274	16	84	376	The corps is 1 man and 15 horses short of its complement; 98 men and 84 horses are on command; 16 men are on furlough; and 13 men are sick, absent.
On 15 Dec. -	251	17	125	393	265	24	85	374	The corps is 1 man and 17 horses short of its complement; 99 men and 85 horses are on command; 15 men are on furlough; and 11 men are sick, absent.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	245	23	124	392	271	18	84	373	The corps is 2 men and 18 horses short of its complement; 98 men and 84 horses are on command; 15 men are on furlough; 11 men sick, absent.
On 15 Jan. -	153	19	220	392	175	16	182	373	The corps is 2 men and 18 horses short of its complement; 195 men and 182 horses are on command; 13 men on furlough; and 12 men sick absent.
On 1 Feb. -	150	22	220	392	184	7	181	372	The corps is 2 men and 19 horses short of its complement; 184 men and 181 horses are on command; 15 men are on furlough; and 21 men sick, absent.
On 15 Feb. -	289	27	77	393	316	16	38	370	The corps is 1 man and 21 horses short of its complement; 56 men and 38 horses are on command; 18 men sick, absent; and 3 men on furlough.
On 1 Mar. -	300	18	75	393	316	16	38	370	The corps is 1 man and 21 horses short of its complement; 45 men and 38 horses are on command; 29 men sick, absent; and 1 man on furlough.
On 15 Mar. -	244	20	129	393	258	21	91	370	The corps is 1 man and 21 horses short of its complement; 109 men and 91 horses are on command; 19 men sick, absent; and 1 man on furlough.

Establishment of the Fourth Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 April -	242	19	132	393	235	33	93	361	The corps is 1 man and 30 horses short of its complement; 102 men and 93 horses are on command; 29 men sick, absent; and 1 man on furlough.
On 15 April -	135	5	252	392	135	–	226	361	The corps is 2 men and 30 horses short of its complement; 216 men and 226 horses are on command; 29 men sick, absent; 1 man on furlough; and 6 men not joined.
On 1 May -	133	4	254	391	125	11	225	361	The corps is 3 men and 30 horses short of its complement; 205 men and 225 horses are on command; 39 men sick, absent; 3 men on furlough, and 7 men not joined.
On 15 May -	138	4	250	392	124	13	223	360	The corps is 2 men and 31 horses short of its complement; 212 men and 223 horses are on command; 31 men sick, absent; and 7 men not joined.
On 1 June -	148	7	231	386	141	28	185	354	The corps is 8 men and 37 horses short of its complement; 198 men and 185 horses are on command; 23 men sick, absent; 3 men on furlough; and 7 men not joined.
On 15 June -	155	7	225	387	143	25	185	353	The corps is 7 men and 38 horses short of its complement; 207 men and 185 horses are on command; 13 men sick, absent; and 5 men on furlough.
On 1 July -	247	18	127	392	174	82	90	346	The corps is 2 men and 45 horses short of its complement; 104 men and 90 horses are on command; 20 men sick, absent; and 3 men on furlough.
On 15 July -	201	19	172	392	144	62	140	346	The corps is 2 men and 45 horses short of its complement; 149 men and 140 horses are on command; 19 men sick, absent; and four men on furlough.
On 1 Aug. -	190	27	176	393	178	27	139	344	The corps is 1 man and 47 horses short of its complement; 154 men and 139 horses are on command; 19 men sick, absent; and 3 men on furlough.
On 15 Aug. -	202	19	172	393	171	34	139	344	The corps is 1 man and 47 horses short of its complement; 152 men and 139 horses are on command; 16 men sick, absent; and 4 men on furlough.
On 1 Sept. -	135	32	224	391	129	29	186	344	The corps is 3 men and 47 horses short of its complement; 197 men and 186 horses are on command; 24 men sick, absent; and 3 men on furlough.
On 15 Sept. -	128	36	227	391	130	27	185	342	The corps is 3 men and 49 horses short of its complement; 203 men and 185 horses are on command; 22 men sick, absent; and 2 men on furlough.
On 1 Oct. -	122	4	265	391	131	5	206	342	The corps is 3 men and 49 horses short of its complement; 240 men and 206 horses are on command; 22 men sick, absent; and 3 men on furlough.
On 15 Oct. -	46	10	335	391	55	6	279	340	The corps is 3 men and 51 horses short of its complement; 311 men and 279 horses are on command; 28 men sick, absent; and 2 men on furlough.

Establishment of the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Nov. -	25	–	365	390	29	4	306	339	The corps is 4 men and 52 horses short of its complement; 341 men and 306 horses are on command; 22 men sick, absent, and 2 men on furlough.
On 15 Nov. -	12	3	376	391	18	4	317	339	The corps is 3 men and 52 horses short of its complement; 352 men and 317 horses are on command; 21 men sick, absent, and 3 men on furlough.
On 1 Dec. -	23	2	363	388	19	4	302	325	The corps is 6 men, and 66 horses short of its complement; 337 men and 302 horses are on command; 23 men sick, absent, and 3 men on furlough.
On 15 Dec: -	98	4	289	391	81	19	227	327	The corps is 3 men and 64 horses short of its complement; 263 men and 227 horses are on command; 23 men sick, absent, and 3 men on furlough.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	115	12	261	388	113	15	194	322	The corps is 6 men and 69 horses short of its complement; 235 men and 194 horses are on command; 23 men sick, absent, and 3 men on furlough.
On 15 Jan. -	230	15	147	392	199	35	88	322	The corps is 2 men and 69 horses short of its complement; 114 men and 88 horses are on command; 29 men sick, absent, and 4 men on furlough.
On 1 Feb. -	220	22	150	392	206	29	88	323	The corps is 2 men and 68 horses short of its complement; 116 men and 88 horses are on command; 30 men sick, absent, and 4 men on furlough.
On 15 Feb. -	217	27	149	393	212	22	86	320	The corps is 1 man and 71 horses short of its complement; 101 men and 86 horses are on command; 24 men sick, absent, and 24 men on furlough.
On 1 Mar. -	261	19	113	393	221	30	69	320	The corps is 1 man and 71 horses short of its complement; 86 men and 69 horses are on command; 25 men sick, absent; 2 men on furlough.
On 15 Mar. -	266	14	113	393	242	28	69	339	The corps is 1 man and 52 horses short of its complement; 87 men and 69 horses are on command; 24 men are sick, absent, and 2 men are on furlough.
On 1 April -	262	10	120	392	249	21	69	339	The corps is 2 men and 52 horses short of its complement; 87 men and 69 horses are on command; 31 men sick, absent, and 2 men are on furlough.
On 15 April -	154	10	225	389	38	25	176	339	The corps is 5 men and 52 horses short of its complement; 186 men and 176 horses are on command; 37 men sick, absent, and 2 men on furlough.
On 1 May -	189	13	189	391	171	27	141	339	The corps is 3 men and 52 horses short of its complement; 155 men and 141 horses are on command, and 34 men sick, absent.
On 15 May -	200	23	169	392	188	26	123	337	The corps is 2 men and 54 horses short of its complement; 134 men and 123 horses are on command; 34 men are sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.

Establishment of the 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 June -	114	33	243	390	105	26	204	335	The corps is 4 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 209 men and 204 horses are on command; 33 men sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.
On 15 June -	164	19	207	390	148	21	166	335	The corps is 4 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 172 men and 166 horses are on command; 34 men sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.
On 1 July -	207	17	166	390	186	18	130	334	The corps is 4 men and 57 horses short of its complement; 130 men and 130 horses are on command; 35 men are sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.
On 15 July -	191	19	180	390	178	18	139	335	The corps is 4 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 144 men and 139 horses are on command; 35 men are sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.
On 1 Aug. -	197	11	182	390	177	19	139	335	The corps is 4 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 146 men and 139 horses are on command; 35 men are sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.
On 15 Aug. -	195	14	180	389	178	18	139	335	The corps is 5 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 146 men and 139 horses are on command, and 34 men are sick, absent.
On 1 Sept. -	125	40	223	388	137	12	186	335	The corps is 6 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 192 men and 186 horses are on command, and 31 men are sick, absent.
On 15 Sept. -	117	29	243	389	103	23	209	335	The corps is 5 men and 56 horses short of its complement; 211 men and 209 horses are on command; 31 men are sick, absent, and 1 man on furlough.
On 1 Oct. -	109	28	252	389	101	18	222	341	The corps is 5 men and 50 horses short of its complement; 222 men and 222 horses are on command; 30 men are sick, absent.
On 15 Oct. -	111	27	240	378	104	16	221	341	The corps is 16 men and 50 horses short of its complement; 220 men and 221 horses are on command, and 20 men are sick, absent.
On 1 Nov. -	111	21	245	377	101	14	226	341	The corps is 17 men and 50 horses short of its complement; 225 men and 226 horses are on command, and 20 men are sick, absent.
On 15 Nov. -	107	26	244	377	105	11	224	340	The corps is 17 men and 51 horses short of its complement; 227 men and 224 horses are on command, and 17 men are sick, absent.
On 1 Dec. -	128	15	227	370	126	11	202	339	The corps is 24 men and 52 horses short of its complement; 202 men and 202 horses are on command, and 25 men are sick, absent.
On 15 Dec. -	137	13	225	375	125	13	201	339	The corps is 19 men and 52 horses short of its complement; and 206 men and 201 horses are on command, and 19 men are sick, absent.

Kamptee,
21 May 1860.

J. Buchanan, Captain,
Commanding 4th Regiment L. C.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 6th REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops.

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Regimental Havilldar Major.	Troop Havildar Majors.	Havildars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Naigues.	Privates.	2d Dresser.	Assistant Apothecary.	Total Number of Regimental Horses.
Establishment - - -	6	6	1	1	1	6	24	1	6	1	12	24	300	1	1	391

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	357	21	16	394	352	20	16	388	The corps has 3 men in excess of its complement, and 3 horses short of its complement, 6 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 1 man absent on leave without his horse.
On 15 April	360	18	16	394	347	25	16	388	
On 1 May -	361	14	18	393	349	23	16	388	The corps has 2 men in excess of its complement, and 3 horses short of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 2 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 May -	364	12	17	393	352	20	16	388	
On 1 June -	365	9	19	393	354	18	16	388	The corps has 2 men in excess of its complement, and 3 horses short of its complement, 1 man is dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 5 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 June -	363	10	20	393	351	21	16	388	
On 1 July -	355	18	20	393	351	21	16	388	The corps has 2 men in excess of its complement, and 4 horses short of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 3 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 July -	358	17	18	393	351	20	16	387	
On 1 Aug. -	357	18	18	393	352	19	16	387	The corps has 2 men in excess of its complement, and 4 horses short of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 3 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Aug. -	360	15	18	393	358	21	16	387	
On 1 Sept. -	182	6	204	392	180	13	193	386	The corps has 1 man in excess of its complement, 5 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 158 men and 176 horses absent *en route* to Nagpore, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command to Arcot, 10 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Sept.	181	7	204	392	179	14	193	386	
On 1 Oct. -	299	14	79	392	304	32	49	385	The corps has 1 man in excess of its complement, 7 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 159 men and 175 horses absent *en route* to Jubbulpore, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command to Arcot, 18 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Oct. -	166	13	213	392	184	8	192	384	
On 1 Nov. -	164	14	213	391	180	9	192	381	The corps has 1 man and 11 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 157 men and 174 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 18 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Nov. -	164	15	211	390	178	11	191	380	
On 1 Dec. -	171	7	211	389	181	8	191	380	The corps has 41 men in excess of its complement, 11 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 158 men and 173 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 20 men absent on leave without their horses, 37 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 Dec. -	168	13	251	432	181	9	190	380	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	167	14	251	432	180	10	190	380	The corps has 40 men in excess of its complement, 11 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 147 men and 159 horses absent on command up the Great Deccan Road, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 22 men absent on leave without their horses, 34 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 Jan. -	179	13	239	431	193	11	176	380	
On 1 Feb. -	176	15	239	430	191	12	176	379	The corps has 39 men in excess of its complement, 12 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 26 men absent on leave without their horses; 34 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 Feb. -	324	10	96	430	334	28	17	379	

Establishment of the 6th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Mar. -	323	11	96	430	331	30	17	378	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 14 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 26 men absent on leave without their horses, 34 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 Mar. -	319	14	96	429	329	31	17	377	
On 1 Apr. -	191	13	225	429	203	19	148	370	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 22 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 131 men and 131 horses absent with Seraon Field Force, 25 men absent on leave without their horses, 33 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 Apr. -	190	14	225	429	199	22	148	369	
On 1 May -	219	16	195	430	227	18	122	367	The corps has 39 men in excess of its complement, 32 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 101 men and 105 horses absent with Seraon Field Force, 25 men absent on leave without their horses, 33 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 May -	218	17	195	430	217	20	122	359	
On 1 June -	87	7	336	430	60	37	262	359	The corps has 39 men in excess of its complement, 32 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 101 men and 104 horses absent with Seraon Field Force, 50 men and 50 horses absent on command at Goruckpore, 25 men absent on leave without their horses, 33 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 June -	171	14	245	430	159	29	171	359	
On 1 July -	174	12	242	428	138	50	169	357	The corps has 37 men in excess of its complement, 34 horses short of its complement, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 21 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 101 men and 104 horses absent with Seraon Field Force, 50 men and 50 horses absent on special duty, 49 men and 49 horses absent on outpost duty, 25 men absent on leave without their horses, 33 men absent *en route* to join from Arcot.
On 15 July -	120	14	294	428	89	48	220	357	
On 1 Aug. -	157	15	257	429	121	20	215	356	The corps has 40 men in excess of its complement, 35 horses short of its complement, 31 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 100 men and 102 horses absent on command with Seraon Field Force, 96 men and 96 horses on outpost duty, 26 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Aug. -	157	17	257	431	123	18	215	356	
On 1 Sept. -	118	7	306	431	80	12	262	354	The corps has 40 men in excess of its complement, 37 horses short of its complement, 34 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 102 men and 101 horses absent on command with Seraon Field Force, 144 men and 144 horses absent on outpost duty, 25 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Sept. -	113	12	306	431	78	14	262	354	
On 1 Oct. -	126	7	295	428	81	20	253	354	The corps has 36 men in excess of its complement, 38 horses short of its complement, 34 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 100 men and 97 horses absent on command with Seraon Field Force, 93 men and 93 horses absent on outpost duty, 22 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Oct. -	168	9	250	427	126	19	208	353	
On 1 Nov. -	121	5	302	428	67	22	263	352	The corps has 37 men in excess of its complement, 41 horses short of its complement, 38 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 99 men and 95 horses absent with Lord Clyde's force in Oude, 146 men and 151 horses on outpost duty, 22 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Nov. -	118	8	302	428	66	21	263	350	
On 1 Dec. -	99	5	325	429	55	12	281	348	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 44 horses short of its complement, 44 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 99 men and 95 horses absent with Lord Clyde's force in Oude, 73 men and 73 horses absent on outpost duty, 22 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Dec. -	194	6	229	429	151	11	185	347	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	177	7	243	427	136	16	193	345	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 47 horses short of its complement, 41 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and one horse absent on command at Arcot, 99 men and 93 horses absent with Lord Clyde's force in Oude, 26 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Jan. -	255	14	160	429	213	21	110	344	

Establishment of the 6th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Feb. -	260	7	163	430	214	21	109	344	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 50 horses short of its complement, 41 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 99 men and 92 horses absent on command at Banda, 29 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Feb. -	256	10	163	429	213	19	109	341	
On 1 Mar. -	266	8	155	429	212	17	109	338	The corps has 37 men in excess of its complement, 53 horses short of its complement, 51 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 20 men and 1 horse absent on command at Arcot, 99 men and 92 horses absent on command at Banda, 21 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Mar. -	263	10	155	428	215	14	109	338	
On 1 Apr. -	231	14	182	427	166	17	154	337	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 54 horses short of its complement, 76 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 105 men and 93 horses absent *en route* to Jubbulpore, 45 men and 45 horses absent on outpost duty, 17 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Apr. -	235	12	182	429	169	14	154	337	
On 1 May -	230	9	189	428	161	21	156	338	The corps has 39 men in excess of its complement, 40 horses short of its complement, 58 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 107 men and 95 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 45 men and 45 horses absent on outpost duty, 22 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 May -	227	14	189	430	177	18	156	351	
On 1 June -	230	9	191	430	176	19	156	351	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 41 horses short of its complement, 56 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 107 men and 95 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 45 men and 45 horses absent on outpost duty, 24 men absent on leave without their horses.
On15 June -	228	10	191	429	174	20	156	350	
On 1 July -	223	9	197	429	168	16	163	347	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 45 horses short of its complement, 61 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 107 men and 95 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 45 men and 45 horses absent on outpost duty, 7 men and 7 horses absent on escort duty to Saugor, 23 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 July -	222	10	197	429	164	19	163	346	
On 1 Aug. -	268	11	150	429	198	37	111	346	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 48 horses short of its complement, 59 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 107 men and 95 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 28 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Aug. -	261	8	150	429	215	17	111	343	
On 1 Sept. -	267	13	148	428	225	8	110	343	The corps has 39 men in excess of its complement, 48 horses short of its complement, 62 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 107 men and 94 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 26 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Sept. -	249	33	148	430	218	15	110	343	
On 1 Oct. -	59	6	364	429	64	5	248	317	The corps has 38 men in excess of its complement, 75 horses short of its complement, 90 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 105 men and 68 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 27 men and 27 horses absent on outpost duty, 24 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Oct. -	205	53	171	429	190	15	111	316	
On 1 Nov. -	206	53	170	429	242	21	128	391	The corps has 37 men in excess of its complement, 2 horses short of its complement, 24 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 114 men and 107 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 26 men and 26 horses on outpost duty, 172 men and 155 horses absent on command at Nagode, 16 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Nov. -	76	9	343	428	85	—	304	389	
On 1 Dec. -	221	32	174	427	221	20	145	386	The corps has 37 men in excess of its complement, 6 horses short of its complement, 28 men are dismounted, 15 men and 16 horses absent on command at Madras, 116 men and 107 horses absent on command at Jubbulpore, 16 men absent on leave without their horses.
On 15 Dec. -	260	21	147	428	239	23	123	385	

Camp, Cheddulpoor, 29 May 1860.

J. Whistler, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 6th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, consisting of Six Ressalahs.

For December 1857.

Head Quarters, Kurnool, 1 January 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 15 Dec. -	349	–	–	349	344	–	–	344	5 men are dismounted. Entered the ceded districts on the 10th December 1857.

For January 1858.

Head Quarters, Kurnool, 1 February 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 Jan. -	349	–	–	349	344	–	–	344	5 men are dismounted.
On 15 Jan. -	123	3	223	349	118	3	223	344	30 men and horses on police duty at Nundyal. 13 men and horses on police duty at Gauzulpilly. 13 men and horses on police duty at Yeldoorty. 42 men and horses on police duty at Atmakoor. 13 men and horses on police duty at Moosuly Madoo. 43 men and horses on police duty at Nundy Kotoor. 13 men and horses on police duty at Moorykondah. 30 men and horses on police duty at Kottaykottah. 13 men and horses on police duty at Routaul Paundoo. 13 men and horses on police duty at Singaverum.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For February 1858.

Head Quarters, Kurnool, 1 March 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	5	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 Feb. -	79	1	267	347	74	1	267	342	56 men and horses on police duty at Nundyal. 55 men and horses on police duty at Mooryconda. 56 men and horses on police duty at Kottakottah. 98 men and horses proceeded to Shorapoor with Major Hughes's column. 2 men and horses returned to Bangalore.
									The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 Feb. -	79	1	267	347	74	1	267	342	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For March 1858.

Head Quarters, Kurnool, 1 April 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	5	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 March -	79	3	265	347	74	3	265	342	98 men and horses on duty at Bellary. 56 men and horses on duty at Nundyall. 29 men and horses on duty at Mooryconda. 26 men and horses on duty at Nundycotcoor. 56 men and horses on duty at Kottakottah.
On 15 March -	27	3	317	347	22	3	317	342	98 men and horses on duty at Bellary. 56 men and horses on duty at Nundyall. 29 men and horses on duty at Mooryconda. 26 men and horses on duty at Nundycotcoor. 56 men and horses on duty at Kottacottah. 52 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad with military stores.
									The corps is 2 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For April 1858.

Head Quarters, Kurnool, 1 May 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 April -	81	4	264	349	76	4	264	344	29 men and horses on police duty at Moorycondah. 26 men and horses on police duty at Vellaul in Nundykotcoor talook. 56 men and horses on police duty at Kottakottah. 102 men and horses on duty at Hosspett. 51 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad with the military stores.
On 15 April -	81	4	264	349	76	4	264	344	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For May 1858.

Head Quarters, Hossepett, 1 June 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 May -	319	30	–	349	314	30	–	344	5 men are dismounted.
On 15 May -	126	30	193	349	121	30	193	344	168 men and horses proceeded from Hossepett to Copaul, with Major Hughes' column. 23 men and horses on duty at Ramandroog, by order of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the ceded districts. 1 man and horse sick at Bellary. 1 man and horse left behind, being sick.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For June 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 July 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	6	-	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 June -	219	20	109	348	214	20	109	343	85 men and horses on duty at Copaul. 23 men and horses on duty at Ramandroog. 1 man and horse sick at Hossepett. The corps is one man short of its complement.
On 15 June -	219	20	109	348	214	20	109	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For July 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 August 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	289	1	6	1	6	-	345	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 July -	212	18	120	350	207	18	120	345	35 men and horses on duty at Copaul. 48 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 24 men and horses on duty at Ramandroog. 13 men and horses proceeded from Dhurwar to Kulladghee. The corps has one man in excess of its complement.
On 15 July -	208	18	124	350	203	18	124	345	35 men and horses on duty at Copaul. 48 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 28 men and horses at Ramandroog. 13 men and horses on duty at Kulladghee. The corps has one man in excess of its complement.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For August 1858.

Head Quarters, Darojee, 1 September 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	289	1	6	1	6	–	345	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 August -	227	10	113	350	222	10	113	345	5 men are dismounted. 53 men and horses on duty at Copaul. 50 men and horses on duty at Yelboorgah. 5 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. 2 men and horses *en route* from Bangalore. 3 men and horses sick at Bellary.
On 15 August -	221	10	119	350	216	10	119	345	55 men and horses on duty at Copaul. 50 men and horses on duty at Yelboorgha. 5 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. 2 men and horses *en route* from Bangalore. 3 men and horses sick at Bellary. 4 men and horses on mail duty at Koodtany. The corps has 1 man in excess of its complement.

For September 1858.

Head Quarters, Darojee, 1 October 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	289	1	6	1	6	–	345	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 Sept. -	234	8	108	350	229	8	108	345	5 men are dismounted. 55 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 51 men and horses on duty at Yelboorgah. 2 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. The corps has 1 man in excess of its complement.
On 15 Sept. -	234	8	108	350	229	8	108	345	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For October 1858.

Head Quarters, Darojee, 1 November 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 October -	228	10	111	349	223	10	111	344	57 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Yelboorgha.
On 15 October	228	10	111	349	223	10	111	344	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For November 1858.

Head Quarters, Baulchode, *en route* from Bellary to Hyderabad, 1 December 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nuwaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 November	228	10	111	349	223	10	111	344	57 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Yelboorghy.
On 15 November	228	10	111	349	223	10	111	344	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For December 1858.

Head Quarters, Mulchead in Hyderabad, 1 January 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	6	–	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 December	214	10	124	348	209	10	124	343	57 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Yelboorghy. 13 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad with Lieutenant Gough.
									The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 December	214	10	124	348	209	10	124	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For January 1859.

Head Quarters, Mulkhead in Hyderabad, 1 February 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	286	1	6	1	6	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 January -	205	19	123	347	200	19	123	342	56 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Yelboorghy. 13 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad.
On 15 January	158	19	170	347	153	19	170	342	56 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Yelboorghy. 13 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad. 47 men and horses proceeded to Narain Pett.
									The corps is 2 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For February 1859.

Head Quarters, Timmajeepett in Hyderabad, 1 March 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	285	1	6	1	6	-	341	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 February	227	9	110	346	222	9	110	341	55 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Yelboorghy. 1 man and horse left behind at Vunpurty, being sick.
									The corps is 3 men short of its complement.
On 15 February	227	9	110	346	222	9	110	341	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For March 1859.

Head Quarters, Yadghirry in Hyderabad, 1 April 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	5	24	2	1	1	284	1	6	-	6	-	338	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 March -	170	12	163	345	165	12	163	340	55 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Chitwody. 49 men and horses on duty at Narainpett. 2 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad with the baggage of Lieutenant Gough. 3 men and horses left behind at Vunpurty, being sick.
									The corps is 4 men short of its complement.
On 15 March -	170	12	161	343	165	12	161	338	54 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 53 men and horses on duty at Chitwody. 49 men and horses on duty at Narainpett. 2 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad with the baggage of Lieutenant Gough. 3 men and horses left behind at Vunpurty, being sick.
									The corps is 6 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For April 1859.

Head Quarters, Darojee in Bellary, 1 May 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeter.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahaldar.	Dismounted. Jhundawallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	1	1	1	284	1	6	–	6	–	338	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 April -	226	10	108	344	221	10	108	339	55 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 53 men and horses on duty at Chitwady. The corps is 5 men short of its complement.
On 15 April -	224	10	109	343	219	10	109	338	55 men and horses on duty at Kopaul. 54 men and horses on duty at Chitwady. The corps is 6 men short of its complement.

For May 1859.

Head Quarters, Hossoor, 1 June 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahaldar.	Dismounted. Jhundawallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	286	1	6	–	6	–	341	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 May -	334	13	–	347	329	13	–	342	The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 May -	333	13	–	346	328	13	–	341	The corps is 3 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 2d or Kristnah Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For June 1859.

Head Quarters, Darojee, 1 July 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	–	6	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 June -	337	10	–	347	332	10	–	342	The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 June -	337	10	–	347	332	10	–	332	Returned to the Mysore territory on the 22d June 1859.

Military Assistant's Office, Bangalore, 28 May 1860.

E. W. Ramsay, Captain, Superintendent of Mysore Horse.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, consisting of Six Ressalahs.

For December 1857.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 January 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 15 December	349	–	–	349	344	–	–	344	Entered the Ceded Districts on the 19th December 1857.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For January 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 February 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 January -	169	–	180	349	164	–	180	344	56 men and horses on police duty at Mudaverum. 29 men and horses on police duty at Kumply. 26 men and horses on police duty at Seergoopah. 56 men and horses on police duty at Humpsaugur. 13 men and horses on police duty at Adony.
On 15 January	169	–	180	349	164	–	180	344	– – ditto – – – ditto.

For February 1858.

Head Quarters, Shorapoor, 1 March 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 February	212	–	137	349	207	–	137	344	13 men and horses on police duty at Madaverum. 29 men and horses on police duty at Kumply. 26 men and horses on police duty at Surgoopah. 56 men and horses on police duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on police duty at Bellary.
On 15 February	45	–	304	349	40	–	304	344	13 men and horses on police duty at Madaverum. 29 men and horses on police duty at Kumply. 26 men and horses on police duty at Surgoopah. 56 men and horses on police duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on police duty at Bellary. 60 men and horses on police duty at Lingsoogoor. 56 men and horses on police duty at Khunapoor. 36 men and horses on police duty at Jamulpoor. 15 men and horses on police duty in conveying flag of truce to different talooks in Shorapoor.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For March 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 April 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 March -	143	5	200	348	138	5	200	343	5 men are dismounted. 13 men and horses on duty at Madaverum. 30 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 26 men and horses on duty at Seeragoopah. 68 men and horses on duty at Humpsaugur. 9 men and horses employed with the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Ceded Districts. 4 men and horses proceeded to Shorapoor with the military stores. 50 men and horses on duty at Lingsogoor.
On 15 March -	134	5	209	348	129	5	209	343	13 men and horses on duty at Madaverum. 30 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 26 men and horses on duty at Seergoopah. 68 men and horses on duty at Humpsaugur. 9 men and horses employed with the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Ceded Districts. 4 men and horses proceeded to Shorapoor with the military stores. 50 men and horses on duty at Lingsoogoor. 3 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad to give evidence. 6 men and horses employed in conveying letters by order of the officer commanding the Ceded Districts. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.

For April 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 May 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 April -	153	5	190	348	148	5	190	343	5 men are dismounted. 12 men and horses on police duty at Madaverum. 30 men and horses on police duty at Kumply. 26 men and horses on police duty at Seergoopah. 68 men and horses on police duty at Humpsaugur. 37 men and horses on police duty at Lingusoogoor. 13 men and horses proceeded to Dhurwur. 3 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad to give evidence. 1 man and horse sick at Kurnool. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 April -	153	5	190	348	148	5	190	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For May 1858.

Head Quarters, Kopaul, 1 June 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	5	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 May -	294	–	53	347	289	–	53	342	28 men and horses on police duty at Lingasagoor. 13 men and horses on duty at Dhurwar. 3 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad to give evidence. 9 men and horses on duty at Raichore.
On 15 May -	29	2	316	347	24	2	316	342	58 men and horses proceeded from Hossepett to Copaul with Major Hughes' column. 28 men and horses on police duty at Lingasagoor. 13 men and horses on duty at Dhurwar. 3 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad to give evidence. 9 men and horses on duty at Raichore. 96 men and horses proceeded to Kumply by order of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Ceded Districts. 109 men and horses proceeded to Humpsaugur. The corps is 2 men short of its complement.

For June 1858.

Head Quarters, Kossepett, 1 July 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	6	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 June -	124	2	221	347	119	2	221	342	112 men and horses on duty at Kumply, by order of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Ceded Districts. 107 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger, by order of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Ceded Districts. 2 men and horses left behind at Keryal. The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 June -	124	2	221	347	119	2	221	342	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For July 1858.

Head Quarters, Hossepett, 1 August 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	6	–	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 July -	122	6	219	347	117	6	219	342	5 men are dismounted. 91 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 13 men and horses on duty at Kamlapoor. 4 men and horses on duty at Hulbully Ghaut. 4 men and horses on duty at Itkay Ghaut. 69 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on duty at Hoovinhudghy. 12 men and horses on duty at Kobly Ghaut. 13 men and horses on duty at Mauglah. The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 July -	122	6	219	347	117	6	219	342	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For August 1858.

Head Quarters, Hossepett, 1 September 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment + -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	286	1	6	1	6	–	341	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 August -	155	–	191	346	150	–	191	341	5 men are dismounted. 4 men and horses on duty at Kulpully Ghaut. 48 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 4 men and horses on duty at Itkay Ghaut. 79 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on duty at Hoovinhudgly. 12 men and horses on duty at Kobly Ghaut. 5 men and horses on duty at Navelay. 26 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray.
On 15 August	79	–	267	346	74	–	267	341	48 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 4 men and horses on duty at Hulhully Ghaut. 4 men and horses on duty at Itkay Ghaut. 79 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on duty at Hoovinhudgley. 12 men and horses on duty at Kobly Ghaut. 5 men and horses on duty at Navelay. 26 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. 76 men and horses proceeded to Bellary. The corps is 3 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For September 1858.

Head Quarters, Hosspett, 1 October 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Maluwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	-	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 September	157	-	191	348	152	-	191	343	5 men are dismounted. 56 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 80 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on duty at Hoovinhudgley. 11 men and horses on duty at Kobly Ghaut. 26 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. 5 men and horses on duty at Navely. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 September	157	-	191	348	152	-	191	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For October 1858.

Head Quarters, Hosspett, 1 November 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Maluwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	-	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 October -	156	1	191	348	151	1	191	343	5 men are dismounted. 56 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 80 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on duty at Hoovinhudgley. 11 men and horses on duty at Kobly Ghaut. 26 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. 5 men and horses on duty at Navely.
On 15 October	155	1	192	348	150	1	192	343	56 men and horses on duty at Kumply. 80 men and horses on duty at Humpsauger. 13 men and horses on duty at Hoovinhudgley. 11 men and horses on duty at Kobly Ghaut. 26 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray. 5 men and horses on duty at Navely. 1 man and horse proceeded to Kopaul. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For November 1858.

Head Quarters, Muctull, en route from Bellary to Hyderabad, 1 Dec. 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
									13 men and horses on duty at Danoykunkaray.
On 1 Nov. -	283	11	54	348	278	11	54	343	22 men and horses on duty at Hosspett.
									19 men and horses on mail duty from Bellary to Rumundroog.
									The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 Nov. -	283	11	54	348	278	11	54	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For December 1858.

Head Quarters, Muctull, in Hyderabad, 1 January 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 Dec. -	252	40	56	348	247	40	56	343	56 men and horses on duty at Hosspett, in Bellary.
									The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 Dec. -	252	40	56	348	247	40	56	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For January 1859.

Head Quarters, Juggiapett, in the Northern Division, 1 February 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhundawallas.
Establishment - - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	-	343	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 January -	266	16	66	348	261	16	66	343	5 men are dismounted. 56 men and horses on duty at Hosspett. 10 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 January	266	16	66	348	261	16	66	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For February 1859.

Head Quarters, Juggiahpett, 1 March 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhundawallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	6	-	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 February	267	20	60	347	262	20	60	342	5 men are dismounted. 56 men and horses on duty at Hosspett. 4 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 February	267	20	60	347	262	20	60	342	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For March 1859.

Head Quarters, Juggiapett, 1 April 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	24	2	1	1	285	1	6	1	6	–	340	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 March -	277	10	59	346	272	10	59	341	5 men are dismounted. 56 men and horses on duty at Hosspett, in Bellary. 3 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 3 men short of its complement.
On 15 March -	276	10	59	345	271	10	59	340	56 men and horses on duty at Hosspett, in Bellary. 3 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 4 men short of its complement.

For April 1859.

Head Quarters, Pouyem, 1 May 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaischar.	Paischars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	22	2	1	1	283	1	6	1	6	–	336	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 April -	283	2	58	343	278	2	58	338	5 men are dismounted. 55 men and horses on duty at Hosspett, in Bellary. 3 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 6 men short of its complement.
On 15 April -	281	2	58	341	276	2	58	336	55 men and horses on duty at Hosspett, in Bellary. 3 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 8 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 6th or Bauboo Row Mawnay's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For May 1859.

Head Quarters, Kumply, 1 June 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhundawallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	22	1	1	1	280	1	5	1	6	–	331	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 May -	279	5	57	341	274	5	57	336	55 men and horses on duty at Madaverum. 2 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 8 men short of its complement.
On 15 May -	221	5	110	336	216	5	110	331	55 men and horses on duty at Madaverum. 53 men and horses on duty at Koodtuny. 2 men and horses left behind, being sick. The corps is 13 men short of its complement.

For June 1859.

Head Quarters, Kumply, 1 July 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhundawallas.
Establishment - -	1	5	1	6	22	1	1	1	285	1	5	1	6	–	336	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 Men are dismounted.
On 1 June -	336	5	–	341	331	5	–	336	The corps is 8 men short of its complement.
On 15 June -	336	5	–	341	331	5	–	336	Returned to the Mysore Territory, on the 27th June 1859.

Military Assistant's Office, Bangalore, 28 May 1860.

E. W. Ramsay, Captain,
Superintendent of Mysore Horse.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, consisting of Six Ressalahs.

For December 1857.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 January 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 15 December	349	–	–	349	344	–	–	344	5 men are dismounted. Entered the Ceded Districts on the 25th December 1857.

For January 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 February 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 January	72	3	274	349	67	3	274	344	5 men are dismounted. 53 men and horses on police duty at Gooty. 112 men and horses on police duty at Tadpurty. 109 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum.
On 15 January	72	3	274	349	67	3	274	344	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For February 1858.

Head Quarters, Shorapoor, 1 March 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Suzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	-	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 February	24	1	324	349	19	1	324	344	51 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 111 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 108 men and horses on duty at Cumbum. 37 men and horses on duty at Azoolghaut, near Kristna River. 13 men and horses on duty at Moostyhully, near Shorapoor. 4 men and horses sick at Bellary.
On 15 February	24	1	324	349	19	1	324	344	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For March 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 April 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Suzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	286	1	6	1	6	-	342	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 March -	75	1	271	347	70	1	271	342	51 men and horses on police duty at Gooty. 112 men and horses on police duty at Tudpurty. 29 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum. 13 men and horses on police duty at Kristnashetty Pully. 11 men and horses on police duty at Vomulpund, in Doopand Talook. 17 men and horses on police duty at Budwale. 13 men and horses on police duty at Purmaul. 13 men and horses on police duty at Allynuggur. 12 men and horses on police duty at Jugruzpully. The corps is 2 men short of its complement.
On 15 March -	75	1	271	347	70	1	271	342	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For April 1858.

Head Quarters, Hossepett, 1 May 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdars.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	287	1	6	1	6	–	343	1	4

DATE	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 April -	61	–	287	348	56	–	287	343	5 men are dismounted. 51 men and horses on police duty at Gooty. 112 men and horses on police duty at Tudpurty. 30 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum. 13 men and horses on police duty at Kristnasetty Pully. 11 men and horses on police duty at Vomaulpand, in Doopund Talook. 17 men and horses on police duty at Budwala. 13 men and horses on police duty at Purmaul. 13 men and horses on police duty at Allynuggur, in Cumbum Talook. 13 men and horses on police duty at Jugrauzpully. 14 men and horses proceeded to Ramandroog. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 April -	61	–	287	348	56	–	287	343	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For May 1858.

Head Quarters, Hossepett, 1 June 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 May -	75	1	273	349	70	1	273	344	5 men are dismounted. 51 men and horses on police duty at Gooty. 111 men and horses on police duty at Tudpurty. 30 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum. 13 men and horses on police duty at Kristnasetty Pully. 11 men and horses on police duty at Vomulpand, in Doopand Talook. 17 men and horses on police duty at Budwala. 13 men and horses on police duty at Parmaul. 13 men and horses on police duty at Allynugger, in Cumbum Talook. 13 men and horses on police duty at Jugrauzpully. 1 man and horse en route from Bangalore.
On 15 May -	30	1	318	349	25	1	318	344	51 men and horses on police duty at Gooty. 111 men and horses on police duty at Tudpurty. 30 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum. 13 men and horses on police duty at Kristnasetty Pully. 11 men and horses on police duty at Vomulpand, in Doopand Talook. 17 men and horses on police duty at Budwala. 13 men and horses on police duty at Parmaul. 13 men and horses on police duty at Allynugger, in Cumbum Talook. 13 men and horses on police duty at Jugrauzpully. 1 man and horse en route from Bangalore. 33 men and horses proceeded to Lingasugoor. 12 men and horses to Dharwar, by order of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Ceded Districts.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For June 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 July 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	288	1	6	1	6	–	344	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
									59 men and horses on police duty at Gooty.
									47 men and horses on police duty at Tudpurty.
									30 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum.
									13 men and horses on police duty at Kristnasetty Pully.
									11 men and horses on police duty at Vomulpett, in Doopaud Talook.
On 1 June -	91	1	257	349	86	1	257	344	17 men and horses on police duty at Budwale.
									13 men and horses on police duty at Parmul.
									13 men and horses on police duty at Allynugger, in Cumbum Talook.
									13 men and horses on police duty at Jugrauzpully.
									30 men and horses on police duty at Lingasagoor.
									8 men and horses proceeded to Raichore.
									12 men and horses on duty at Dhurwar.
On 15 June -	91	1	257	349	86	1	257	344	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For July 1858.

Head Quarters, Bellary, 1 August 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zuffirdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Silahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	291	1	6	1	6	–	347	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
									50 men and horses on police duty at Gooty.
									47 men and horses on police duty at Tudpurty.
									30 men and horses on police duty at Cumbum.
									18 men and horses on police duty at Kristnasetty Pully.
									11 men and horses on police duty at Vomaulpett, in Doopaud Talook.
On 1 July -	97	–	255	352	92	–	255	347	17 men and horses on police duty at Budwale.
									13 men and horses on police duty at Parmaul.
									13 men and horses on police puty at Allynugger, in Cumbum.
									13 men and horses on police duty at Jugrauzpully.
									39 men and horses on police duty at Lingasagoor.
									9 men and horses on duty at Raichore.
									The corps has 3 men in excess of its complement.
On 15 July -	97	–	255	352	92	–	255	347	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For August 1858.

Head Quarters, Hereyall, 1 September 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	291	1	6	1	6	–	347	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Qnarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 August -	201	–	151	352	196	–	151	347	51 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 50 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 40 men and horses on duty at Lingasoogoor. 10 men and horses on duty at Raychoor.
									The corps has three men in excess of its complement.
On 15 August -	201	–	151	352	196	–	151	347	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For September 1858.

Head Quarters, Hereyall, 1 October 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	291	1	6	1	6	–	347	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 Sept. -	196	5	151	352	191	5	151	347	51 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 50 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 40 men and horses on duty at Lingasoogoor. 10 men and horses on duty at Roychoor.
									The corps has 3 men in excess of its complement.
On 15 Sept. -	196	5	151	352	191	5	151	347	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For October 1858.

Head Quarters, Hereyall, 1 November 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	291	1	6	1	6	–	347	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 October -	195	5	152	352	190	5	152	347	5 men are dismounted. 52 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 50 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 40 men and horses on duty at Lingasoogoor. 10 men and horses on duty at Roychoor. The corps has 3 men in excess of its complement.
On 15 October	195	5	152	352	190	5	152	347	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For November 1858.

Head Quarters, Baulchekur, en route from Bellary to Hyderabad, 1 December 1858.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	292	1	6	1	6	–	348	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 Nov. -	187	1	165	353	182	1	165	348	5 men are dismounted. 53 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 49 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 53 men and horses on duty at Lingasoogoor. 10 men and horses on duty at Roychoor.
On 15 Nov. -	131	1	221	353	126	1	221	348	53 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 49 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 53 men and horses on duty at Lingasoogoor. 10 men and horses on duty at Roychoor. 56 men and horses proceeded from Kotacottah to Hyderabad with Brigadier Spottiswoode's column. The corps has 4 men in excess of its complement.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For December 1858.

Head Quarters, Mulchead, in Hyderabad, 1 January 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Rissaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	292	1	6	1	6	–	348	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 December	130	2	221	353	125	2	221	348	5 men are dismounted. 53 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 54 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 58 men and horses on duty at Lingsoogoor. 56 men and horses proceeded to Hyderabad. The corps has 4 men in excess of its complement.
On 15 December	130	2	221	353	125	2	221	348	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For January 1859.

Head Quarters, Narainpett, in Hyderabad, 1 February 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Rissaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	292	1	6	1	6	–	348	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 January -	130	2	221	353	125	2	221	348	5 men are dismounted. 54 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 53 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 58 men and horses on duty at Lingsoogoor. 56 men and horses at Secunderabad with Lieutenant Gough.
On 15 January	82	2	269	353	77	2	269	348	54 men and horses on duty at Gooty. 53 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 58 men and horses on duty at Lingsoogoor. 56 men and horses at Secunderabad. 48 men and horses proceeded to Muctull by order of Captain Young. The corps has 4 men in excess of its complement.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For February 1859.

Head Quarters, Vunpurty, in Hyderabad, 1 March 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	291	1	6	1	6	–	347	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 February	135	2	215	352	130	2	215	347	5 men are dismounted. 53 men and horses proceeded from Gooty to Kurnool. 53 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 58 men and horses on duty at Lingsoogoor. 51 men and horses employed with Captain Young. The corps has 3 men in excess of its complement.
On 15 February	135	2	215	352	130	2	215	347	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

For March 1859.

Head Quarters, Vunpurty, in Hyderabad, 1 April 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	1	6	1	6	24	2	1	1	291	1	6	1	6	–	347	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 March -	129	6	217	352	124	6	217	347	5 men are dismounted. 53 men and horses proceeded from Kurnool to Murkapoor. 53 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 58 men and horses on duty at Lingasogoor. 53 men and horses employed with Captain Young in Vunpurty. The corps has 3 men in excess of its complement.
On 15 March -	129	6	217	352	124	6	217	347	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For April 1859.

Head Quarters, Heryall, 1 May 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	-	6	1	6	23	2	1	1	282	1	6	1	6	-	336	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 April -	178	6	164	348	173	6	164	343	53 men and horses on duty at Markapoor. 53 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. 58 men and horses en route from Lingusoogoor to Herwyall. The corps is 1 man short of its complement.
On 15 April -	229	6	106	341	224	6	106	336	53 men and horses on duty at Murkapoor. 53 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. The corps is 8 men short of its complement.

For May 1859.

Head Quarters, Heryall, 1 June 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	-	6	1	6	23	2	1	1	264	1	6	1	6	-	318	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
									5 men are dismounted.
On 1 May -	222	3	101	326	217	3	101	321	53 men and horses on duty at Murkapoor. 48 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. The corps is 23 men short of its complement.
On 15 May -	219	3	101	323	214	3	101	318	The corps is 26 men short of its complement.

Establishment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, &c.—*continued.*

For June 1859.

Head Quarters, Heryall, 1 July 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	-	6	1	6	23	2	1	1	272	1	6	1	6	-	326	1	4

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 June -	201	34	96	331	196	34	96	326	5 men are dismounted. 52 men and horses on duty at Murkapoor. 44 men and horses on duty at Tudpurty. The corps is 18 men short of its complement.
On 15 June -	201	34	96	331	196	34	96	326	230 men and horses returned to the Mysore Territory on the 16th June 1859.

Detachment of the 7th or Lutchmun Row's Regiment of Mysore Sillahdar Horse, consisting of Two Ressalahs.

For July 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldars.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dhunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Mahuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas.
Establishment - -	-	2	1	2	8	-	-	-	80	-	2	-	2	-	96	-	

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
On 1 July -	96	-	-	96	96	-	-	96	52 men and horses on duty at Murkapoor. 44 men and horses returned to Mysore on the 2d July 1859.
On 15 July -	52	-	-	52	52	-	-	52	En route from Murkapoor to Mysore.

DETACHMENT of the 7th or LUTCHMAN ROW'S REGIMENT of MYSORE SILLAHDAR HORSE, consisting of One Ressallah.

For August 1859.

	Regimentdar.	Ressaldar.	Surzufferdar.	Zufferdars.	Jemadars.	Trumpeters.	Dkunka Nawaz.	Nishanburdar.	Sillahdars.	Surpaishcar.	Paishcars.	Nakeeb.	Mahuldars.	Mahuwut.	Horses.	Dismounted. Muhuldar.	Dismounted. Jhunda-wallas
Establishment - -	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	44	–	1	–	1	–	52	–	–

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
On 1 August -	52	–	–	52	52	–	–	52	Returned to Mysore on the 9th August 1859.

Military Assistant's Office, Bangalore, 28 May 1860.

E. W. Ramsay, Captain, Superintendent of Mysore Horse.

(No. 2446.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir, Fort St. George, 4 July 1860.

WITH reference to your letter * of the 2d April 1860, No. 12, and in continuation of mine of the 16th June, No. 2232, I am directed to forward Returns of the 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, showing the Fixed Establishment and the Number of Men and Horses Present for Duty, Sick, Absent, and Present, from April 1857 to November 1859. 8 Nov. 1860. No. 570.

2d. The Commissioner of Nagpore and the Military Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad have reported to the Commander-in-Chief that originals of Returns for the Cavalry of the Nagpore Irregular Force and the 3d Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, have already been transmitted to you, in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

* Requesting to be furnished with returns of the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry in India which have been employed upon field service from April 1857 to December 1859.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 5TH REGIMENT MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops.

—	Subidars.	Jumadars.	Regimental Havildar Major.	Troop Havildar Majors.	Havildars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Veterinary Pupils.	Naigues.	Privates.	Puckallies.	Second Tindal.	Regimental Lascars.	Artificers.	Assistant Apothecary.	Second Dresser.	Toties.	Total Number of Horses.	REMARKS.
Establishment	6	6	1	6	24	1	6	1	12	2	24	300	6	1	8	5	1	1	2	391	1 havildar, 1 naigue, 12 privates and 15 horses, form part of the Governor's body guard; 161 horsekeepers and 338 grasscutters are present when the regiment is complete in horses; the latter are made up to one for each horse, on service or line of march.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857: On 1 April -	371	13	5	389	322	30	–	552	The corps is 2 veterinary pupils, 8 privates, and 24 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, 1 naigue, and 3 privates are absent on sick leave.
On 15 April	375	9	5	389	324	28	–	352	
On 1 May -	368	11	9	388	363	10	1	374	The corps is two veterinary pupils, 9 privates, and 2 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, 1 naigue, 4 privates, and 1 horse, are absent on sick leave; 1 havildar, 1 farrier, and 1 private are absent on furlough.
On 15 May -	369	10	9	388	361	12	1	374	
On 1 June -	366	10	8	384	355	19	–	374	The corps is 3 farriers, 2 veterinary pupils, 8 privates, and 2 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, 1 naigue, and 3 privates, are on sick leave; and 1 havildar, 1 farrier, and 1 private, on furlough.
On 15 June -	366	12	8	386	358	16	–	374	
On 1 July -	364	14	10	388	360	14	–	374	The corps is 3 farriers, 2 veterinary pupils, and 2 horses short of its complement; 1 naigue and 2 privates are on sick leave; 1 havildar and 5 privates on furlough, and 1 farrier not joined.
On 15 July -	370	14	10	394	359	15	–	374	
On 1 Aug. -	272	17	106	395	260	12	102	374	The corps is 4 farriers and 2 horses short of its complement; 2 privates are on sick leave; 101 men and 102 horses, 2 puckallies, and 1 lascar were detached on field service, to join Kurnool moveable column on 23d July.
On 15 Aug.	275	15	106	395	259	13	102	374	
On 1 Sept. -	277	9	108	394	255	16	103	374	The corps is 4 farriers, 1 private, and 2 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, with his horse, and 2 privates, are on sick leave; 102 men and horses. 2 puckallies and 1 lascar, on field service with Kurnool moveable column.
On 15 Sept.	270	16	108	394	260	11	103	374	
On 1 Oct. -	268	17	109	394	258	12	103	373	The corps is 3 farriers, 2 privates and 3 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, with his horse, and 3 privates, are on sick leave; 102 men and horses, 2 puckallies, and 1 lascar, are on field service, with Kurnool moveable column.
On 15 Oct. -	276	9	109	394	258	12	103	373	
On 1 Nov. -	275	10	107	392	255	13	103	371	The corps is 3 farriers, 4 privates, and 5 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, with his horse, and 1 private, on sick leave; 101 men and 102 horses, 2 puckallies, and 2 lascars, are on field service with Kurnool moveable column.
On 15 Nov. -	270	15	107	392	256	12	103	371	
On 1 Dec. -	269	14	109	392	256	12	103	371	The corps is 3 farriers, 4 privates, and 5 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, with his horse, and 1 private on sick leave; 103 men and 102 horses, 2 puckallies, and 2 lascars, are on field service, with Kurnool moveable column.
On 15 Dec.	271	12	109	392	254	14	103	371	
1858: On 1 Jan. -	271	15	149	435	257	9	102	368	The corps has 4 havildars,* 1 trumpeter,* 2 naigues,* and 31 privates* in excess, 2 farriers, and 8 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, with his horse, 2 havildars, 1 naigue, and 2 privates on sick leave; 101 men and horses, 2 puckallies, and 2 lascars, on field service. * *N.B.* Not joined.
On 15 Jan. -	274	12	149	435	259	7	102	368	
On 1 Feb. -	303	19	113	435	257	9	102	368	The corps has 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 30 privates, in excess; 1 farrier and 8 horses short of its complement; 1 subidar, with his horse, 2 havildars, 1 naigue, and 2 privates, on sick leave; 99 men, and 101 horses, 2 puckallies, and 2 lascars, on field service.
On 15 Feb. -	301	21	113	435	254	12	102	368	
On 1 Mar. -	311	17	111	429	199	13	102	314	The corps has 4 havildars, 1 naigue, and 26 privates in excess: 1 farrier, and 86 horses short of its complement; 2 havildars and 1 private, sick absent; 100 men and 101 horses, with Kurnool moveable column; 100 men and horses have been detached on field service in the Southern Mahratta country, on the 5th March.
On 15 Mar.	197	17	215	429	70	18	202	290	
On 1 April -	296	14	119	429	181	9	100	290	The corps has 4 havildars, 2 naigues, and 25 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 87 horses short of its complement; 1 havildar and 1 private on sick leave, and 1 naigue and 6 privates on furlough; 100 men and horses, 2 puckallies, 3 lascars, and 1 artificer on field service in Southern Mahratta country.
On 15 April	292	16	121	429	172	17	100	289	
On 1 May -	407	16	13	436	267	22	–	289	The corps has 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues and 30 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 87 horses short of its complement; 1 havildar and 3 privates on sick leave; 2 havildars, 3 naigues, and 14 privates on furlough.
On 15 May -	397	13	26	436	272	17	–	289	

Establishment of the 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 June -	310	19	106	435	192	17	80	289	The corps has 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 30 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 88 horses short of its complement; 3 privates are on sick leave; 2 havildars, 3 naigues, and 14 privates on furlough; 80 men and horses, 2 puckallies, and 2 lascars have been detached on field service to Coopal on 28 May.
On 15 June -	394	15	26	435	266	22	–	288	
On 1 July -	397	18	22	437	267	21	–	288	The corps has 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 32 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 88 horses short of its complement; 3 privates on sick leave; 2 havildars, 2 naigues, and 13 privates on furlough.
On 15 July -	382	32	23	437	263	25	–	288	
On 1 Aug. -	399	17	20	436	270	10	–	280	The corps has 3 havildars, 2 naigues, and 30 privates in excess; 1 subidar, 1 farrier, and 12 horses short of its complement; 3 privates on sick leave; 1 havildar and 1 private on furlough.
On 15 Aug. -	420	7	5	432	339	25	–	364	
On 1 Sept. -	400	16	8	424	347	17	–	364	The corps has 3 havildars, 2 naigues, and 22 privates in excess; 1 subidar, 1 farrier, 1 veterinary pupil and 12 horses short of its complement; 3 privates, sick absent, and 1 havildar and 1 private on furlough.
On 15 Sept.	392	23	8	423	344	20	–	364	
On 1 Oct. -	396	16	9	421	340	25	–	365	The corps has 2 havildars, 2 naigues, and 20 privates in excess; 1 farrier, 1 veterinary pupil, and 11 horses short of its complement; 3 privates on sick leave; 1 havildar and 2 privates on furlough.
On 15 Oct. -	400	9	12	421	346	19	–	365	
On 1 Nov. -	399	11	11	421	338	25	–	363	The corps has 2 havildars, 2 naigues, and 19 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 13 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 4 privates on sick leave; 1 naigue and 1 private on furlough; 1 subidar, 3 havildars, 1 farrier, 44 privates, 1 lascar, and 23 horses left at Bellary on the 9th November.
On 15 Nov. -	358	2	61	421	321	19	23	363	
On 1 Dec. -	357	4	61	422	304	36	23	363	The corps has 2 havildars, 2 naigues, and 20 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 13 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 5 privates on sick leave; 1 subidar, 3 havildars, 1 farrier, 44 privates, 1 lascar, and 23 horses, command Bellary.
On 15 Dec. -	357	5	60	422	308	32	23	363	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	356	6	64	426	314	28	23	365	The corps has 2 havildars, 2 naigues, and 24 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 11 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 4 privates on sick leave; 1 subadar, 3 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 49 privates, 1 lascar, and 23 horses, command Bellary.
On 15 Jan. -	359	3	64	426	318	24	22	364	
On 1 Feb. -	354	9	64	427	312	29	22	363	The corps has 2 havildars, 2 naigues, 1 trumpeter, and 24 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 14 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 4 privates on sick leave; 1 subidar, 3 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 49 privates and 1 lascar, and 22 horses at Bellary.
On 15 Feb. -	356	6	64	426	298	42	22	362	
On 1 Mar. -	346	5	74	425	316	23	11	350	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 22 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 26 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 3 privates on sick leave; 2 havildars, 1 naigue, and 11 privates on furlough; 56 men and 11 horses left on command at Bellary.
On 15 Mar. -	342	9	74	425	318	21	11	350	
On 1 April -	385	19	21	425	301	20	–	321	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 26 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 26 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 2 privates are on sick leave, and 1 havildar, 1 farrier, 2 naigues, and 12 privates on furlough.
On 15 April	394	13	22	429	302	19	–	321	
On 1 May -	390	14	24	430	307	19	–	326	The corps has two havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 27 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 68 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 1 private are on sick leave; and 1 farrier, 3 naigues, and 19 privates on furlough.
On 15 May -	391	11	28	430	284	24	–	308	
On 1 June -	392	8	30	430	276	33	–	309	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 27 privates in excess; 1 farrier and 67 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar and 1 private on sick leave; and 1 havildar, 1 farrier, 3 naigues, and 20 privates on furlough.
On 15 June -	389	11	30	430	283	26	–	309	
On 1 July -	392	10	28	430	277	31	–	308	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 24 privates in excess; 1 farrier, and 35 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar on sick leave, and 2 havildars; 1 farrier, 2 naigues, and 19 privates on furlough.
On 15 July -	392	7	28	427	313	28	–	341	
On 1 Aug. -	391	8	28	427	319	29	–	348	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 21 privates in excess; 1 farrier, and 28 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar on sick leave; 2 havildars, 1 farrier, 1 naigue, and 18 privates on furlough.
On 15 Aug. -	391	7	26	424	329	19	–	348	
On 1 Sept. -	387	15	22	424	318	30	–	348	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 24 privates in excess; 2 farriers, and 28 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar, and 1 private on sick leave; and 2 havildars, 1 naigue, and 13 privates on furlough.
On 15 Sept. -	397	9	21	427	321	27	–	348	
On 1 Oct. -	406	8	15	429	325	25	–	350	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 27 privates in excess; 1 farrier, and 26 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar, and 2 privates on sick leave; and 2 havildars, 1 naigue, and 6 privates on furlough.
On 15 Oct -	398	17	15	430	321	29	–	350	
On 1 Nov. -	400	21	12	433	316	34	–	350	The corps has 2 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 2 naigues, and 30 privates in excess; 1 farrier, and 26 horses short of its complement; 1 jemadar, and 2 privates on sick leave; and 1 havildar, 1 naigue, and 3 privates on furlough.
On 15 Nov. -	409	13	11	433	320	30	–	350	

N.B.—One trumpeter, one farrier, and one private, received from 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, in January 1858, are included under the head "Absent from Head Quarters," never having joined the corps.

Bowenpilly, 25 May 1860.

Alfd. Borradaile, Colonel,
Commanding 5th Regiment Light Cavalry.

(No. 2565.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir, Fort St. George, 16 July 1860.

C. November 1860. B. No. 571.

* Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2d April 1860, No. 12.

Letters to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 16th June 1860, No. 2232, and 4th July 1860, No. 2446.

With reference to previous correspondence as per margin,* I am directed to forward a return of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, showing the fixed establishment, and the number of men and horses present for duty, sick present, and absent, from April 1857 to December 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Marshall*, Col.
Secretary to Government.

Establishment of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, consisting of Three Squadrons, or Six Troops.

—	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Riding Master.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Regimental Havildar Major.	Troop Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Veterinary Pupil.	Naigues.	Privates.	Horses. Officers.	Horses. Regimental.	Assistant Apothecary.	2d Dresser.	—
Establishment prior to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	6	6	1*	1	1	1	6	24	1	6	1	12	2*	24	300	57	391	1	1	* These are not supplied with Government horses.
Establishment subsequent to G. G. O., No. 844, dated 13 June 1859.	6	6	1*	1	1	1	6	24	1	6	1	12	2*	24	300	57	391	1	1	* These are not supplied with Government horses.

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
1857:									
On 1 April -	351	12	41	404	362	9	16	387	The corps is 4 horses short, and 10 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 23 men are on furlough, and 3 men sick absent.
On 15 April -	351	12	41	404	361	10	16	387	
On 1 May -	348	14	44	406	358	13	16	387	The corps is 4 horses short, and 12 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 25 men are on furlough, and 4 men sick absent.
On 15 May -	351	14	40	405	362	9	16	387	The corps is 4 horses short, and 11 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 22 men are on furlough, and 3 men sick absent.
On 1 June -	346	16	42	404	359	12	16	387	The corps is 4 horses short, and 10 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 22 men are on furlough, 4 men sick absent, and 1 man not joined.
On 15 June -	350	12	42	404	361	10	16	387	
On 1 July -	348	30	26	404	351	19	16	386	The corps is 5 horses short, and 10 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 6 men are on furlough, 4 men sick absent, and 1 man not joined.
On 15 July -	342	34	28	404	355	15	16	386	The corps is 5 horses short, and 10 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 6 men are on furlough, 6 men sick absent, and 1 man not joined.
On 1 Aug. -	344	27	31	402	343	25	16	384	The corps is 7 horses short, and 8 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 6 men are on furlough, 8 men sick absent, 2 men not joined.
On 15 Aug. -	330	41	31	402	341	26	16	383	The corps is 8 horses short, and 8 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 6 men are on furlough, 8 men sick absent, 2 men not joined.
On 1 Sept. -	351	21	30	402	352	15	16	383	The corps is 8 horses short, and 8 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough, 9 men are sick absent, 1 man not joined.
On 15 Sept. -	339	33	30	402	349	18	16	383	
On 1 Oct. -	248	4	150	402	250	–	132	382	The corps is 9 horses short, and 8 men in excess of its complement; 139 men and 132 horses are on command; 3 men are on furlough, and 8 men sick absent.
On 15 Oct.. -	239	13	150	402	249	1	132	382	
On 1 Nov. -	239	16	149	404	233	14	132	379	The corps is 12 horses short, and 10 men in excess of its complement; 135 men and 132 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough, 9 men sick absent, 1 man not joined.
On 15 Nov. -	242	13	149	404	236	11	132	379	

Establishment of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On Dec. 1 -	244	15	149	404	242	5	132	379	The corps is 12 horses short and 10 men in excess of its complement; 135 men and 132 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough; 9 men sick absent; 1 man not joined.
On Dec. 15 -	231	20	186	437	241	5	133	379	The corps is 12 horses short and 43 men in excess of its complement; 137 men and 133 horses are on command; 1 man is on furlough; 11 men sick absent; 37 men not joined.
1858:									
On Jan. 1 -	230	20	186	436	238	8	133	379	The corps is 12 horses short and 42 men in excess of its complement; 137 men and 133 horses are on command; 1 man is on furlough; 11 men sick absent; 37 men not joined.
On Jan. 15 -	234	17	183	434	234	12	133	379	The corps is 12 horses short and 40 men in excess of its complement; 138 men and 133 horses are on command; 1 man is on furlough; 10 men sick, absent; 34 men not joined.
On Feb. 1. -	228	23	184	435	234	10	133	377	The corps is 14 horses short and 41 men in excess of its complement; 139 men and 133 horses are on command; 1 man is on furlough; 10 men are on sick leave; 34 men not joined.
On Feb. 15 -	231	20	184	435	236	8	133	377	
On March 1 -	231	14	190	435	229	7	132	368	The corps is 23 horses short and 41 men in excess of its complement; 137 men and 132 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 34 men not joined.
On March 15	226	16	191	433	230	5	119	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 39 men in excess of its complement; 138 men and 119 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 34 men not joined.
On April 1 -	226	12	194	432	230	6	118	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 38 men in excess of its complement; 145 men and 118 horses are on command; 7 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 24 men not joined.
On April 15 -	252	15	165	432	233	6	115	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 38 men in excess of its complement; 138 men and 115 horses are on command; 8 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On May 1 -	252	19	161	432	228	11	115	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 38 men in excess of its complement; 138 men and 115 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On May 15 -	260	11	160	431	229	10	115	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 37 men in excess of its complement; 137 men and 115 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On June 1 -	255	16	160	431	229	7	118	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 37 men in excess of its complement; 137 men and 118 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On June 15 -	251	16	164	431	227	9	118	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 37 men in excess of its complement; 136 men and 118 horses are on command; 8 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On July 1 -	242	16	170	428	229	7	118	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 34 men in excess of its complement; 144 men and 118 horses are on command; 6 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On July 15 -	245	13	171	429	229	7	118	354	The corps is 37 horses short and 35 men in excess of its complement; 144 men and 118 horses are on command; 7 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Aug. 1 -	239	12	167	418	231	5	117	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 24 men in excess of its complement; 143 men and 117 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Aug. 15 -	247	7	164	418	228	8	117	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 24 men in excess of its complement; 138 men and 117 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough; 19 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Sept. 1 -	239	10	167	416	230	6	117	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 22 men in excess of its complement; 142 men and 117 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Sept. 15 -	236	13	168	417	230	6	117	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 23 men in excess of its complement; 143 men and 117 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Oct. 1 -	240	10	167	417	236	–	117	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 23 men in excess of its complement; 142 men and 117 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Oct. 15 -	242	8	167	417	236	–	117	353	
On Nov. 1 -	232	17	166	415	236	–	117	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 21 men in excess of its complement; 142 men and 117 horses are on command; 4 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Nov. 15 -	220	–	193	413	222	–	131	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 19 men in excess of its complement; 170 men and 131 horses are on command; 3 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Dec. 1 -	219	–	194	413	221	–	132	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 19 men in excess of its complement; 171 men and 132 horses are on command; 3 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On Dec. 15 -	217	2	194	413	221	–	132	353	

Establishment of the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859 :									
On 1 Jan. -	215	4	192	411	217	4	132	353	The corps is 38 horses short and 17 men in excess of its complement; 169 men and 132 horses are on command; 3 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Jan. -	214	6	191	411	218	3	131	352	The corps is 39 horses short and 17 men in excess of its complement; 169 men and 131 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 Feb. -	240	9	162	411	231	5	116	352	The corps is 39 horses short, and 17 men in excess of its complement; 139 men and 116 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 19 men are sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Feb. -	241	9	161	411	216	4	116	336	The corps is 55 horses short, and 17 men in excess of its complement; 138 men and 116 horses are on command; 1 man is on furlough; 20 men are sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 March	263	13	133	409	213	7	116	336	The corps is 55 horses short, and 15 men in excess of its complement; 113 men and 116 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 16 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 March	264	12	133	409	212	8	116	336	
On 1 April -	263	13	133	409	212	7	116	335	The corps is 56 horses short, and 15 men in excess of its complement; 113 men and 116 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 16 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 April	365	8	37	410	314	2	16	332	The corps is 59 horses short, and 16 men in excess of its complement; 17 men and 16 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough; 16 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 May -	251	25	134	410	210	14	113	337	The corps is 54 horses short, and 16 men in excess of its complement; 108 men and 109 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough; 19 men sick absent; 2 men and 5 horses not joined.
On 15 May -	263	16	131	410	210	15	113	338	The corps is 53 horses short, and 16 men in excess of its complement; 108 men and 109 horses are on command; 2 men are on furlough 19 men sick absent; 2 men and 5 horses not joined.
On 1 June -	336	20	55	411	313	9	16	338	The corps is 53 horses short, and 17 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 19 men are on furlough; 19 men sick absent; 2 men and 5 horses not joined.
On 15 June -	339	18	54	411	329	10	16	355	The corps is 36 horses short, and 17 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 19 men are on furlough; 18 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 July -	337	16	54	407	329	9	16	354	The corps is 37 horses short, and 13 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 19 men are on furlough; 17 men sick absent; 3 men not joined.
On 15 July -	335	16	55	406	330	8	16	354	The corps is 37 horses short, and 12 men in excess of its complement; 16 men and 16 horses are on command; 18 men are on furlough; 19 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 Aug. -	335	15	56	406	331	7	16	354	The corps is 37 horses short, and 12 men in excess of its complement; 16 men and 16 horses are on command; 19 men are on furlough; 19 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Aug. -	336	14	56	406	330	8	16	354	
On 1 Sept. -	333	16	56	405	328	10	16	354	The corps is 37 horses short, and 11 men in excess of its complement; 16 men and 16 horses are on command; 19 men are on furlough; 19 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Sept. -	339	14	47	400	325	13	16	354	The corps is 37 horses short, and 6 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 14 men are on furlough; 16 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 Oct. -	340	13	47	400	356	16	16	388	The corps is 3 horses short, and 6 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 14 men are on furlough; 16 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Oct. -	352	12	36	400	356	16	16	388	The corps is 3 horses short, and 6 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 8 men are on furlough; 11 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 Nov. -	353	11	33	397	356	16	16	388	The corps is 3 horses short, and 3 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 5 men are on furlough; 11 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Nov. -	355	11	31	397	359	12	16	387	The corps is 4 horses short, and 3 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 3 men are on furlough; 11 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 1 Dec. -	356	10	31	397	362	9	16	387	The corps is 4 horses short, and 3 men in excess of its complement; 15 men and 16 horses are on command; 3 men are on furlough; 11 men sick absent; 2 men not joined.
On 15 Dec. -	355	11	31	397	364	7	16	387	

Kamptee, 4 June 1860.

H. B. Blogg, Colonel,
Commanding 7th Reigiment Madras Light Cavalry.

(No. 84.—Military Department.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
Sir, 3 August 1860.

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you :—"Please furnish the returns called for in my letter, No. 12, dated 2d April 1860." 6 Aug. 1860. No. 129.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 2796 of 1860.—Military Department.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, to Major General Sir *R. Birch*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, Poona, 9 August 1860.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 3d instant, calling for returns of cavalry employed on field service, the Adjutant General states, "the returns were furnished by regiments inaccurately, and, in consequence, amended returns have had to be called for, and the receipt of which is looked for in the course of the ensuing week, when they will be duly furnished to Government for transmission to the Government of India." Pro., Nov. 1860. No. 574.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Captain,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 3153.—Military Department.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, to Major General Sir *R. Birch*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir, Poona, 6 September 1860.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 2769, dated the 9th August, I am directed to transmit to you herewith the returns of cavalry employed on field service, called for in your telegram of the 3d August. Pro., Nov. 1860. B. No. 575.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Captain,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers.

Return compiled agreeably to the Adjutant General's Memorandum, No. 1815, of the 27th July 1860, showing the Fixed Establishment of Men and Horses of the above Corps prior to the 1st April 1857, and subsequent to the 31st December 1859; the Numbers of Men and Horses Present for Duty on the 1st and 15th of each month; the Number of Horses and Men Sick Present; and of Absentees from Head Quarters of Regiments at the same Date, stating Cause of Absence.

Establishment of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers, consisting of Six Troops.

Nusseerabad, 18 August 1860.

Ranks of the Regular Cavalry inserted in *Italics*. — 1st Lancers.	Wordee Majors.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writers.	Native Doctor.	Risaldars. *Subadars.*	Resaldars.	Niab Resaldars.	Jemedars. *Jemedars.*	Kote Duffadars. *Troop Havildar Majors.*	Duffadars. *Havildars.*	Nishan Bardar.	Trumpeters. *Troop Major and Trumpeters.*	Nuggercheers.	Sowars. *Rank and File, including Farrier Major and Farriers.*	Horses.
Establishment prior to 1st April 1857.	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	6	24	–	7	–	451	467
Establishment subsequent to 31st December 1859.	As above, but in the meantime the establishment has been increased by two troops, and again reduced the place of the native officers and non-commissioned officers, but the strength of the regiment only rose to 491 men (being on the 8th August 1857).														

DATE.	Number of Men. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Number of Horses. Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	REMARKS.
1857:									
On 1 April -	390	14	86	490	412	51	–	463	Short of complement, 10. Furlough, 13; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 38.
On 15 April -	391	13	86	490	423	39	–	462	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 May -	381	19	89	489	423	39	–	463	Short of complement, 11. Furlough, 16; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 38.
On 15 May -	380	17	90	487	410	47	–	457	Short of complement, 13. Furlough, 17; Bombay Escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 38; normal school, 2.
On 1 June -	372	13	103	488	399	55	–	454	Short of complement, 12. Furlough, 12; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 38; normal school, 2; without leave, 16.
On 15 June -	374	12	89	475	390	50	–	440	Short of complement, 25. Furlough, 12; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 38; normal school, 2.
On 1 July -	404	20	51	475	401	38	–	439	Short of complement, 25. Furlough, 12; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 38; normal school, 2.
On 15 July -	397	29	51	477	393	68	–	461	Short of complement, 23. Furlough, 12; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 2; normal school, 2.
On 1 Aug. -	410	17	50	477	398	54	–	452	Short of complement, 189. Furlough, 11; Bombay, 35; L. T. Corps, 2; normal school, 2.
On 15 Aug. -	415	24	50	489	408	53	–	461	Short of complement, 177. Furlough, 8; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 2; normal school, 2; without leave, 3.
On 1 Sept. -	423	15	50	488	425	37	–	462	Short of complement, 178. Furlough, 7; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 2; normal school, 2; without leave, 3.
On 15 Sept. -	424	14	50	488	435	27	–	462	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 Oct. -	398	35	48	481	404	52	–	456	Short of complement, 185. Furlough, 6; Bombay, 35; L. T. Corps, 2; normal school, 2; absent without leave, 4.
On 15 Oct. -	403	26	47	476	411	73	–	484	Short of complement, 190. Furlough, 5; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 2; normal school, 2; without leave, 3.
On 1 Nov. -	415	12	46	473	422	60	–	482	Short of complement, 193. Furlough, 5; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 1; normal school, 2; without leave, 3.
On 15 Nov. -	365	17	92	474	439	36	–	475	Short of complement, 192. Furlough, 3; Bombay escort, 35; L. T. Corps, 1; normal school, 2; without leave, 3.
On 1 Dec. -	429	13	43	475	416	59	–	475	Short of complement, 192. Furlough, 3; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 2; without leave, 2; L. T. Corps, 1.
On 15 Dec. -	418	13	44	475	414	73	–	487	Short of complement, 192. Furlough, 4; Bombay escort, 35; without leave, 2; L. T. Corps, 1; normal school, 2.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	409	18	41	468	416	72	–	488	Short of complement, 198. Furlough, 4; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 2.
On 15 Jan. -	415	12	43	470	433	54	–	487	Short of complement, 196. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 2.
On 1 Feb. -	419	8	41	468	452	35	–	487	Short of complement, 198. Furlough, 4; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 2.
On 15 Feb. -	409	18	41	468	430	58	–	488	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Establishment of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Absent from Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 March -	411	16	40	467	477	16	–	493	Short of complement, 199. Furlough, 1; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2; absent without leave, 3.
On 15 March -	419	8	39	466	485	8	–	493	Short of complement, 200. Furlough, ; Bombay escort, 34; without leave, 3; normal school, 2.
On 1 April -	411	15	39	465	472	18	–	490	Short of complement, 201. Bombay escort, 34, absent without leave, 3; normal school, 2.
On 15 April -	417	8	39	464	471	19	–	490	Short of complement, 202. Bombay escort, 34; absent without leave, 3; normal school, 2.
On 1 May -	420	5	36	461	479	11	–	490	Short of complement, 205. Bombay escort, 34, normal school, 2.
On 15 May -	420	2	36	458	474	14	–	488	Short of complement, 208. Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 1 June -	418	5	36	459	470	18	–	488	Short of complement, 207. Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 June -	410	5	42	457	470	15	–	485	Short of complement, 209. Bombay escort, 34; furlough, 6; normal school, 2.
On 1 July -	408	6	42	456	466	12	–	478	Short of complement, 210. Bombay escort, 34; furlough, 6; normal school, 2.
On 15 July -	410	4	42	456	458	21	–	479	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 Aug. -	406	7	42	455	474	16	–	490	Short of complement, 211. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 Aug. -	407	6	42	455	475	15	–	490	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 Sept. -	409	4	42	455	471	17	–	488	Short of complement, 211. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 Sept. -	403	10	42	455	473	14	–	487	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 Oct. -	406	8	42	456	475	12	–	487	Short of complement, 210. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 Oct. -	406	8	42	456	479	8	–	487	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 Nov. -	407	4	42	453	463	17	–	480	Short of complement, 213. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 Nov. -	408	4	42	454	469	10	–	479	Short of complement, 212. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 1 Dec. -	408	4	42	454	540	9	–	549	Short of complement, 212. Furlough, 6; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 Dec. -	409	3	42	454	535	11	–	546	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	413	3	38	454	517	12	–	529	Short of complement, 212. Furlough, 2; Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 Jan. -	411	5	38	454	512	17	–	529	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 Feb. -	406	9	38	453	520	9	–	529	Short of complement, 213. Furlough, 2; normal school, 2; escort duty, Bombay, 34.
On 15 Feb. -	401	14	36	451	478	49	–	527	Short of complement, 215. Bombay escort, 34; normal school, 2.
On 1 March -	389	13	36	438	449	59	–	508	Short of complement, 228. Escort, Bombay, 34; normal school, 2.
On 15 March -	389	3	36	428	387	120	–	507	Short of complement, 238. Bombay escort, 33; furlough, 1; normal school, 2.
On 1 April -	368	21	36	425	420	86	–	506	Short of complement, 241. Furlough, 1; Bombay escort, 33; normal school, 2.
On 15 April -	360	29	36	425	409	96	–	505	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 May -	328	16	80	424	426	78	–	504	Short of complement, 242. Furlough, 43; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 2.
On 15 May -	325	19	80	424	447	57	–	504	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
On 1 June -	322	18	82	422	392	79	–	471	Short of complement; 244. Furlough, 42; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 5.
On 15 June -	266	12	84	422	402	68	–	470	Short of complement, 244. Furlough, 44; Bombay, 35; normal school, 5.
On 1 July -	323	16	82	421	363	103	–	466	Short of complement, 79. Furlough, 44; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3.
On 15 July -	309	29	82	420	372	94	–	466	Short of complement, 80. Furlough, 44; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3.
On 1 Aug. -	297	25	81	403	430	85	–	465	Short of complement, 97. Furlough, 43; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3.
On 15 Aug. -	300	25	81	406	408	56	–	464	Short of complement, 94. Furlough, 43; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3.
On 1 Sept. -	289	35	81	405	435	29	–	464	Short of complement, 95. Furlough; 43; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3.
On 15 Sept. -	312	28	65	405	417	45	–	462	Short of complement, 95. Furlough, 27; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3.

Establishment of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers, consisting of Six Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Oct.' -	314	25	78	417	427	35	–	462	Short of complement, 83. Furlough, 25; Bombay escort, 35; normal school, 3; recruiting service, 15.
On 15 Oct. -	299	27	78	404	417	45	–	462	Short of complement, 96. Furlough, 24; Bombay escort, 35; recruiting service, 16; normal school, 3.
On 1 Nov. -	288	38	78	404	431	30	–	461	Short of complement, 96. Furlough, 24: Bombay escort, 35; recruiting service, 16; normal school, 3.
On 15 Nov. -	267	58	78	403	330	35	–	365	Short of complement, 97. Furlough, 24; Bombay escort, 35; recruiting service, 16; normal school, 3.
On 1 Dec. -	295	30	78	403	326	73	–	363	Short of complement, 97. Furlough, 24; Bombay escort, 35; recruiting service, 16; normal school, 3.
On 15 Dec. -	314	30	59	403	347	16	–	363	Short of complement, 97. Furlough, 5; Bombay escort, 35; recruiting service, 16; normal school, 3.

Note.—Column 2 shows the number of men doing duty; but the regiment was often so broken up that to produce all details would much increase the size of this return. Columns 3 and 7, during the month of May 1858 to February 1859, only show the sick men and horses at head quarters, often very weak in numbers. Column 4 gives absentees, who are accounted for in the column of remarks.

W. F. Curtis, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 1st Regiment Light Cavalry Lancers.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 2d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, consisting first of Six, and afterwards of Eight Troops.

	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Naiques.	Troopers.	Total Number of Horses.	REMARKS.
Establishment prior to August 1857.	6	6	30	1	6	1	6	24	420	502	One squadron added in August 1857.
Establishment subsequent to December 1859.	8	8	40	1	8	1	8	32	560	668	One squadron disbanded July 1859.

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	311	16	172	499	342	23	151	502	The corps is 3 men short of its strength; 137 men and 137 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 12 men on furlough, 3 men on sick certificate, 2 men central school, Poona, 1 man absent without leave, and 3 men cattle department in Persia.
On 15 April -	313	17	170	500	319	44	151	500	
On 1 May -	317	15	169	501	285	66	151	502	16 men short of the strength of the corps; 136 men and 136 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 11 men on furlough, 4 men on sick certificate, 2 men central school, Poona, and 2 men cattle department in Persia.
On 15 May -	316	16	170	502	292	44	150	486	
On 1 June -	322	12	171	505	307	27	149	483	On the 1st of month 3 men in excess and 19 horses short, and on the 15th of month 9 horses short of the strength; 136 horses and 135 men on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander-in Chief's escort, 11 men on furlough, 5 men on sick certificate, 6 men depôt, Rajcote, 2 men central school, Poona, and 3 men cattle department in Persia.
On 15 June -	311	14	177	502	329	15	149	493	
On 1 July -	279	1	217	497	305	–	189	494	On the 1st of month 5 men and 8 horses short, and 15th of month, 1 man short and 6 horses over the strength; 177 men and 173 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 10 men on furlough, 5 men on sick certificate 5 men depôt, Rajcote, 2 men central school, Poona, 3 men cattle department in Persia.
On 15 July -	278	7	216	501	307	14	187	508	

Establishment of Her Majesty's 2d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 August -	303	4	198	505	306	15	189	510	One squadron added to the regiment; 1st of month 163 men and 158 horses, and 15th of month 181 men and 159 horses short of the strength; 165 men and 175 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 4 men on furlough, 5 men on sick certificate, 5 men depôt, Rajcote, 2 men central school, Poona, 2 men cattle department.
On 15 August -	261	9	217	487	303	17	189	509	
On 1 Sept. -	244	18	215	477	298	17	193	508	On the 1st of month 191 men and 160 horses short, and 15th of month 194 men and 161 horses short of the established strength; 183 men and 179 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander-in-Chief's escort, 6 men on furlough, 6 men on sick certificate, 4 men depôt, Rajcote, 3 men central school, Poona, 2 men cattle department.
On 15 Sept. -	243	13	218	474	302	13	192	507	
On 1 Oct. -	201	25	219	445	287	29	191	507	On the 1st of month 223 men and 161 horses, and 15th of month 198 men and 161 horses short of the established strength; 186 men and 177 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 5 men on furlough, 4 men on sick certificate, 5 men depôt, Rajcote, 3 men central school, Poona, 2 men cattle department.
On 15 Oct. -	256	21	193	470	276	31	200	507	
On 1 Nov. -	227	25	213	465	283	33	187	503	On 1st of month 203 men and 165 horses, and 15th of month no record; 183 men and 173 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 4 men on sick certificate, 7 men depôt, Rajcote, 3 men central school, Poona, 2 men cattle department.
On 15 Nov. -	-	-	No records whilst besieged by rebels		-	-			
On 1 Dec. -	239	24	198	461	279	23	189	491	On 1st of month 207 men and 177 horses, and 15th of month 200 men and 175 horses short of the established strength; 167 men and 175 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 1 man on furlough, 4 men on sick certificate, 7 men depôt, Rajcote, 3 men central school, Poona, 2 men cattle department.
On 15 Dec. -	252	18	198	468	280	32	181	493	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	231	15	205	451	282	31	191	504	On 1st of month 217 men and 164 horses, and 15th of month 223 men and 170 horses short of the established strength; 174 men and 177 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 14 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 3 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 3 men central school, Poona, 9 men depôt, Rajcote, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Jan. -	250	13	201	464	294	14	191	499	
On 1 Feb. -	237	13	169	419	308	21	169	498	On 1st of month 222 men and 170 horses, and 15th of month 223 men and 170 horses short of the established strength; 168 men and 165 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 1 man on furlough, 9 men depôt, Rajcote, 2 men central school, Poona, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Feb. -	238	13	194	445	318	11	169	498	
On 1 March -	241	12	191	444	297	17	173	487	On 1st of month 224 men and 181 horses, and 15th of month 225 men and 181 horses short of establishment; 156 men and 161 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 6 men depôt, Rajcote, 1 man on furlough, 2 men central school, Poona, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 March -	247	16	180	443	300	22	165	487	
On 1 April -	256	12	185	453	289	30	168	487	On 1st of month 215 men and 181 horses, and 15th of month 209 men and 157 horses short of the established strength; 162 men and 164 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 1 man on furlough, 2 men central school, Poona, 6 men depôt, Rajcote, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 April -	262	10	187	459	319	26	166	511	
On 1 May -	270	8	190	468	318	26	166	510	On 1st of month 200 men and 158 horses, and on 15th of month 183 men and 170 horses short of the established strength; 169 men and 162 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 28 men on furlough, 1 man cattle department, 4 men Rajcote depôt, 6 men recruiting service.
On 15 May -	249	14	222	485	314	33	151	498	
On 1 June -	244	20	222	486	259	31	194	484	On 1st of month 182 men and 184 horses, and 15th of month 173 men and 187 horses short of the established strength; 169 men and 190 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 27 men on furlough, 4 men Rajcote depôt, 6 men recruiting service, and 1 man cattle department.
On 15 June -	255	6	234	495	256	31	194	481	
On 1 July -	283	9	211	503	429	36	194	659	On 1st of month 165 men and 9 horses, and 15th of month 163 men and 12 horses short of the established strength; 160 men and 190 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 26 men on furlough, 4 men Rajcote depôt, 6 men recruiting service, 1 man absent with leave, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 July -	270	9	226	505	419	45	194	658	
On 1 August -	278	11	218	507	481	24	153	658	On 1st of month 161 men and 10 horses, and 15th of month 161 men and 10 horses short of the established strength; 167 men and 149 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 27 men on furlough, 4 men depôt, Rajcote, 5 men recruiting service, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 August -	262	14	226	502	456	30	172	658	
On 1 Sept. -	287	10	217	514	447	35	172	654	On 1st of month 154 men and 14 horses, and on 15th of month 126 men and 14 horses short of the established strength; 170 men and 168 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 27 men on furlough, 5 men recruiting service, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Sept. -	326	10	206	542	457	28	169	654	
On 1 Oct. -	311	12	215	538	386	25	243	654	On 1st of month 130 men and 14 horses, and 15th of month 133 men and 14 horses short of the established strength; 173 men and 239 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 24 men on furlough, 3 men recruiting service, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Oct. -	313	6	216	535	359	39	256	654	

Establishment of Her Majesty's 2d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Nov. -	342	14	179	535	389	43	223	655	On 1st of month 133 men and 13 horses, and 15th of month 131 men and 7 horses short of the established strength; 16 men and 227 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 5 men on furlough, 3 men recruiting service, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Nov. -	341	10	186	537	394	36	231	661	
On 1 Dec. -	345	12	170	527	411	20	221	652	On 1st of month 141 men and 16 horses, and 15th of month 146 men and 16 horses short of the established strength; 155 men and 219 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 4 men on furlough, 3 men recruiting service, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Dec. -	334	11	177	522	409	20	223	652	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	350	4	176	530	418	13	221	652	On 1st of month 138 men and 16 horses, and on 15th of month 138 men and 16 horses short of the established strength; 156 men and 217 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 2 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 1 man cattle department, and 3 men recruiting service.
On 15 Jan. -	346	7	177	530	370	61	221	652	
On 1 Feb. -	352	6	170	528	381	50	221	652	On 1st of month 140 men and 16 horses, and 15th of month 136 men and 18 horses short of the established strength; 149 men and 217 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 3 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 1 man cattle department, 3 men recruiting service.
On 15 Feb. -	352	8	172	532	381	48	221	650	
On 1 Mar. -	347	13	172	532	458	32	159	649	On 1st of month 136 men and 19 horses, and 15th of month 144 men and 50 horses short of the established strength; 150 men and 155 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 3 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 3 men recruiting service, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 Mar. -	348	9	167	524	429	30	159	618	
On 1 April -	343	16	166	525	422	37	159	618	On 1st of month 143 men and 50 horses, and 15th of month 81 men and 53 horses short of the established strength; 149 men and 155 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 2 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 April -	413	9	165	587	413	44	158	615	
On 1 May -	418	9	166	593	426	30	159	615	On 1st of month 75 men and 53 horses, and 15th of month 77 men and 55 horses short of the established strength; 149 men and 155 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 1 man on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 2 men central school, Poona, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 May -	414	10	167	591	437	17	159	613	
On 1 June -	404	33	166	603	416	22	159	597	On 1st of month 65 men and 74 horses, and 15th of month 68 men and 69 horses short of the established strength; 147 men and 155 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 1 man on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 2 men central school, Poona, 1 man cattle department.
On 15 June -	418	17	165	600	419	21	159	599	
On 1 July -	367	8	167	542	413	27	159	599	One squadron is decreased of the regiment. On 1st of month 40 men and 97 horses, and 15th of month 13 men and 97 horses in excess of the established strength; 147 men and 155 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 29 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 2 men central school, Poona.
On 15 July -	308	15	192	515	408	32	159	599	
On 1 August -	318	6	189	513	418	23	159	600	On 1st of month 11 men and 98 horses, and 15th of month 12 men and 98 horses in excess of the established strength; 146 men and 155 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 26 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, 2 men central school, Poona.
On 15 August -	314	11	189	514	418	23	159	600	
On 1 Sept. -	311	14	188	513	416	26	158	600	On 1st of month 11 men and 98 horses, and 15th of month 9 men and 97 horses in excess of the established strength; 146 men and 154 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 26 men on furlough, 1 man on sick certificate, and 2 men central school, Poona.
On 15 Sept. -	309	14	188	511	415	26	158	599	
On 1 Oct. -	315	8	188	511	427	18	142	587	On 1st of month 9 men and 85 horses, and 15th of month 9 men and 85 horses in excess of the established strength; 157 men and 165 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 26 men on furlough, 2 men central school, Poona.
On 15 Oct. -	297	15	199	511	393	25	169	587	
On 1 Nov. -	287	17	207	511	399	20	168	587	On 1st of month 9 men and 85 horses in excess of the established strength; on 15th of month 10 men short and 12 horses in excess of the established strength; 165 men and 164 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 26 men on furlough, 2 men central school, Poona.
On 15 Nov. -	285	15	192	492	325	22	167	514	
On 1 Dec. -	302	15	176	493	318	22	166	506	On 1st of month men short and 4 horses in excess, on 15th of month 10 men short and 2 horses in excess of the established strength of the regiment; 135 men and 162 horses on command, Deesa; 14 men and 4 horses Commander in Chief's escort, 25 men on furlough, 2 men central school, Poona.
On 15 Dec. -	310	7	175	492	315	23	166	504	

Camp, Neemuch, 16 August 1860.

J. Mc K. Taylor, Major,
Commanding Her Majesty's 2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

ESTABLISHMENT of Her Majesty's 3d REGIMENT BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY, consisting of Six Troops.

	Subadars.	Jemedars.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Havildars.	Farrier Major.	Farriers.	Trumpet Major.	Trumpeters.	Naiques.	Troopers.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to 1857 -	8	8	1	1	40	1	8	1	8	32	560	668
Establishment subsequent to 1857.	6	6	1	1	30	1	6	1	6	24	420	502

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	413	31	41	485	381	58	19	458	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 22 men and 19 horses depôt at Rajkote, 7 men unfit at Bombay, 1 man absent without leave, and 17 men and 44 horses wanting in the regiment.
On 15 April -	413	31	40	484	404	44	19	467	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 22 men and 19 horses depôt at Rajkote, 7 men unfit at Bombay, and 18 men and 35 horses wanting in the regiment.
On 1 May -	418	26	40	484	398	46	19	463	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 22 men and 19 horses depôt at Rajkote, 7 men unfit at Bombay, and 18 men and 39 horses wanting in the regiment.
On 15 May -	403	42	33	478	392	51	19	462	10 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 19 horses depôt at Rajkote, and 24 men and 40 horses wanting in the regiment.
On 1 June -	397	47	32	476	393	47	18	458	9 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 18 horses depôt at Rajkote, and 26 men and 44 horses wanting in the regiment.
On 15 June -	394	51	32	477	375	49	30	454	9 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 30 horses depôt at Rajkote, 25 men and 71 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 July -	388	45	44	477	372	41	41	454	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 30 horses depôt at Rajkote, 10 men and 11 horses, guard of honour with Brigadier Trevelyan, 25 men and 71 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 July -	402	41	34	477	402	35	30	467	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 30 horses depôt at Rajkote, 25 men and 58 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 August -	416	27	34	477	414	29	50	493	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 50 horses depôt at Rajkote, 25 men and 32 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 August -	420	22	34	476	422	19	50	491	11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 23 men and 50 horses depôt at Rajkote, 192 men and 200 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Sept. -	422	19	34	475	419	20	50	489	9 men on sick certificate, 22 men and 50 horses depôt at Rajkote, 3 men on recruiting service, 193 men and 202 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Sept. -	421	20	34	475	425	16	50	491	9 men on sick certificate, 22 men and 50 horses depôt at Rajkote, 3 men on recruiting service, 193 men and 200 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 October -	421	20	34	475	425	16	50	491	9 men on sick certificate, 22 men and 50 horses depôt at Rajkote, 3 men on recruiting service, 193 men and 200 horses wanting, and 23 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 October	253	9	213	475	199	30	214	443	180 men and 180 horses, en route to join from Bushire, 3 men on sick certificate, 26 men and 34 horses depôt at Rajkote, 3 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 193 men and 242 horses wanting, and 17 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Nov. -	259	10	223	492	202	33	213	448	180 men and 179 horses, en route to join from Bushire, 6 men on sick certificate and furlough, 26 men and 34 horses depôt at Rajkote, 3 men on recruiting service, 7 men on duty at Rajkote, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 176 men and 237 horses wanting, and 17 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Nov. -	386	19	94	499	318	37	87	442	46 men and 47 horses en route to join from Bushire, 11 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 27 men and 40 horses en route to join from Rajkote, 3 men on recruiting service, 7 men on duty at Rajkote, 169 men and 242 horses wanting, and 16 cast horses in the regiment.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 Dec. -	275	1	222	498	277	11	119	407	21 men and 49 horses en route to join from Bushire and Gogo, 10 men on sick certificate and furlough, 3 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 187 men and 70 horses depôt at Kiskee, 170 men and 275 horses wanting, and 14 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Dec. -	263	6	229	498	270	22	119	411	20 men and 47 horses en route to join from Bushire, 17 men on sick certificate and furlough, 3 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 188 men and 72 horses depôt at Kiskee, 170 men and 271 horses wanting, and 14 cast horses in the regiment.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	256	17	225	498	270	21	121	412	20 men and 45 horses en route to join from Bushire, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 1 horse sick at Mokulgaum, 188 men and 75 horses depôt at Kiskee, 170 men and 270 horses wanting, and 14 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Jan. -	188	14	295	497	189	27	193	409	70 men and 73 horses on command at Mhow, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 3 men on recruiting service, 208 men and 120 horses depôt at Poona, 171 men and 273 horses wanting, and 14 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Feb. -	183	19	294	496	189	29	196	414	70 men and 73 horses on command at Mhow, 10 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 16 men on recruiting service, 197 men and 123 horses depôt at Poona, 172 men and 264 horses wanting, and 10 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Feb. -	185	16	294	495	184	34	196	414	70 men and 73 horses on command at Mhow, 10 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 197 men and 123 horses depôt at Poona, 173 men and 264 horses wanting, and 10 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 March -	188	9	295	492	206	29	196	431	70 men and 73 horses on command at Mhow, 14 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 16 men on recruiting service, 194 men and 123 horses depôt at Poona, 176 men and 247 horses wanting, and 10 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 March -	188	9	295	492	199	35	193	427	70 men and 72 horses on command at Mhow, 14 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 16 men on recruiting service, 194 men and 121 horses depôt at Poona, 176 men and 250 horses wanting, and 9 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 April -	189	8	292	489	186	48	238	472	70 men and 72 horses on command at Mhow, 14 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 191 men and 166 horses en route to join from Poona, 179 men and 205 horses wanting, and 9 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 April -	188	9	292	489	192	44	246	482	70 men and 72 horses on command at Mhow, 14 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 191 men and 174 horses en route to join from Poona, 179 men and 194 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 May -	89	5	394	488	92	15	375	482	70 men and 72 horses on command at Mhow, 35 men and 43 horses left at Jhansi, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 68 men and 86 horses on convoy duty, 191 men and 174 horses en route to join from Poona, 180 men and 194 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 May -	164	9	314	487	189	18	327	534	260 men and 298 horses with left wing at Mhow, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 24 men and 29 horses left at Jhansi, 181 men and 142 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 June -	69	10	403	482	84	22	420	526	260 men and 295 horses with left wing at Mhow, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 24 men and 29 horses left at Jhansi, 186 men and 150 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 June -	100	9	373	482	114	16	393	523	260 men and 294 horses with left wing at Mhow, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 13 men and 13 horses on escort duty, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 24 men and 29 horses left at Jhansi, 46 men and 57 horses left at Calpee, 186 men and 153 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 July -	162	8	312	482	179	23	320	522	260 men and 293 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 13 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 22 men and 27 horses left at Jhansi, 186 men and 154 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 July -	153	8	321	482	164	32	326	522	246 men and 278 horses with left wing, 12 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 32 men and 33 horses on duty at Moto, 14 men and 15 horses en route to join from Mhow, 186 men and 154 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 August -	146	11	325	482	155	35	329	519	246 men and 276 horses with left wing at Mhow, 12 men on sick certificate and furlough, 16 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 50 men and 53 horses on detachment duty, 186 men and 157 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 August	97	–	381	478	105	25	390	520	100 men and 107 horses on command, 9 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 11 men and 5 horses left at Jhansi, 250 men and 278 horses with left wing at Mhow, 190 men and 156 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Sept. -	130	14	334	478	153	27	339	519	50 men and 54 horses on command, 9 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 14 men and 8 horses left at Jhansi, 250 men and 277 horses with left wing at Mhow, 190 men and 157 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Sept. -	128	10	336	474	144	33	340	517	43 men and 54 horses on command, 7 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 25 men and 9 horses left at Jhansi and Sahar, 250 men and 277 horses with left wing at Mhow, 194 men and 159 horses wanting, and 8 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 October -	87	15	372	474	112	28	373	513	88 men and 91 horses on command, 6 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 1 man prisoner at Bombay, 17 men and 7 horses left at Jhansi, 250 men and 275 horses with left wing at Mhow, 194 men and 162 horses wanting, and 7 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 October	125	15	332	472	151	26	331	508	51 men and 54 horses on command, 5 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 17 men and 7 horses left at Jhansi, 249 men and 270 horses with left wing, 196 men and 166 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Nov. -	129	28	315	472	160	22	326	508	51 men and 56 horses on command, 5 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 249 men and 270 horses with left wing, 196 men and 166 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Nov. -	128	28	316	472	161	20	378	559	51 men and 56 horses on command, 6 men on sick certificate and furlough, 10 men on recruiting service, 249 men and 322 horses with left wing, 196 men and 115 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Dec. -	136	21	314	471	170	10	379	559	51 men and 57 horses on command, 2 men on sick certificate, 10 men on recruiting service, 251 men and 322 horses with left wing, 197 men and 115 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Dec. -	72	24	374	470	105	9	444	558	112 men and 123 horses on command, 2 men on sick certificate, 10 men on recruiting service, 250 men and 321 horses with left wing, 198 men and 116 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	125	4	341	470	167	12	378	557	51 men and 57 horses on command, 2 men on sick certificate, 10 men on recruiting service, 28 men left at Jhansi, 250 men and 321 horses with left wing, 198 men and 117 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Jan. -	86	20	363	469	107	14	445	566	102 men and 114 horses on command, 1 man on sick certificate, 10 men on recruiting service, 250 men and 331 horses with left wing, 199 men and 108 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 Feb. -	91	15	362	468	105	13	444	562	102 men and 114 horses on command, 1 man on sick certificate, 9 men on recruiting service, 250 men and 330 horses with left wing, 200 men and 112 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 Feb. -	86	20	351	457	104	13	451	568	102 men and 115 horses on command, 1 man on sick certificate, 9 men on recruiting service, 239 men and 336 horses with left wing, 211 men and 106 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 March -	86	20	406	512	104	17	447	568	101 men and 111 horses on command, 1 man on sick certificate, 9 men on recruiting service, 295 men and 336 horses with left wing, 156 men and 106 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 March -	105	16	391	512	121	17	430	568	86 men and 94 horses on command, 1 man on sick certificate, 9 men on recruiting service, 295 men and 336 horses with left wing, 156 men and 106 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 April -	104	17	391	512	125	13	430	568	86 men and 94 horses on command, 1 man on sick certificate, 9 men on recruiting service, 295 men and 336 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 156 men and 106 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 April -	95	22	395	512	121	16	431	568	87 men and 95 horses on command, 10 men on sick certificate, 7 men on recruiting service, 291 men and 336 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 156 men and 106 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 May -	91	15	405	511	114	22	431	567	84 men and 91 horses on command, 19 men on sick certificate and furlough, 7 men on recruiting service, 4 men and 4 horses on escort duty, 291 men and 336 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 157 men and 107 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 May -	67	13	431	511	99	21	446	566	103 men and 110 horses on command, 30 men on sick certificate and furlough, 7 men on recruiting service, 291 men and 336 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 157 men and 108 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 June -	72	8	431	511	105	15	446	566	103 men and 110 horses on command, 30 men on sick certificate and furlough, 7 men on recruiting service, 291 men and 336 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 157 men and 108 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 15 June -	119	13	379	511	155	18	392	565	47 men and 52 horses on command, 27 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man on recruiting service, 4 men and 4 horses on escort duty, 300 men and 336 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 157 men and 109 horses wanting, and 6 cast horses in the regiment.
On 1 July -	132	9	370	511	158	17	374	549	47 men and 52 horses on command, 22 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man on recruiting service, 300 men and 322 horses with left wing at Sholapore, and 9 men and 47 horses supernumeraries.
On 15 July -	95	7	409	511	105	20	423	548	93 men and 101 horses on command, 15 men on sick certificate and furlough, 1 man on recruiting service, 300 men and 322 horses with left wing at Sholapore, and 9 men and 46 horses supernumeraries.
On 1 August -	147	8	356	511	146	19	373	538	47 men and 51 horses on command, 8 men on sick certificate and furlough, 301 men and 322 horses with left wing at Sholapore, and 9 men and 36 horses supernumeraries.
On 15 August -	119	13	378	510	147	18	373	538	47 men and 51 horses on command, 30 men on sick certificate and furlough, 301 men and 322 horses with left wing at Sholapore, and 8 men and 36 horses supernumeraries.
On 1 Sept. -	122	10	370	502	145	20	351	516	47 men and 51 horses on command, 53 men on sick certificate and furlough, 270 men and 300 horses with left wing at Sholapore, and 14 horses supernumeraries.
On 15 Sept. -	104	28	370	502	145	19	351	515	47 men and 51 horses on command, 53 men on sick certificate and furlough, 270 men and 300 horses with left wing at Sholapore, and 13 horses supernumeraries.
On 1 October -	105	26	355	486	144	20	351	515	47 men and 51 horses on command, 53 men on sick certificate and furlough, 255 men and 300 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 16 men wanting, and 13 horses supernumeraries.
On 15 October	112	18	352	482	146	14	380	540	47 men and 51 horses on command, 49 men on sick certificate and furlough, 4 men and 4 horses on escort duty, 252 men and 325 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 20 men wanting, and 38 horses supernumeraries.
On 1 Nov. -	123	23	336	482	144	20	376	540	47 men and 51 horses on command, 36 men on sick certificate and furlough, 253 men and 325 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 20 men wanting, and 38 horses supernumeraries.
On 15 Nov. -	128	25	329	482	150	14	376	540	47 men and 51 horses on command, 29 men on sick certificate and furlough, 253 men and 325 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 20 men wanting, and 38 horses supernumeraries.
On 1 Dec. -	180	20	280	480	199	16	317	532	27 men on sick certificate and furlough, 253 men and 317 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 22 men wanting, and 30 horses supernumeraries.
On 15 Dec. -	149	19	312	480	200	15	317	532	59 men on sick certificate and furlough, 253 men and 317 horses with left wing at Sholapore, 22 men wanting, and 30 horses supernumeraries.

Camp Sholapoore,
8 August 1860.

W. Ashburner, Captain,
Commanding Her Majesty's 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

RETURN of the POONA IRREGULAR HORSE, as called for in the Memorandum, bearing Endorsement No. 1820, dated 27 July 1860, from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

ESTABLISHMENT of the POONA IRREGULAR HORSE, consisting of Eight Troops and New Levy.

Camp Seroor, 31 July 1860.

	Woordee Major.	Nukeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctors.	Russaldars.	Russaidars.	Naib Russaldars.	Jemedars.	Kote Duffedars.	Duffedars.	Neshaucbers.	Trumpeters.	Nugarchees.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to April 1857.	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	8	8	64	8	8	–	640	754
Establishment subsequent to April 1857.	1	1	1	2	5	5	10	10	10	80	10	10	–	812	954

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	161	17	578	756	174	26	562	762	198 men and 192 horses short of complement.
On 15 April -	184	4	586	774	174	16	568	758	180 men and 196 horses short of complement.
On 1 May -	349	19	425	793	364	19	417	800	161 men and 154 horses short of complement.
On 15 May -	368	14	457	839	352	19	463	834	115 men and 120 horses short of complement.
On 1 June -	362	20	479	861	359	23	479	861	93 men and 93 horses short of complement.
On 15 June -	366	16	484	866	300	69	484	853	88 men and 101 horses short of complement.
On 1 July -	302	14	504	820	281	50	491	822	134 men and 132 horses short of complement.
On 15 July -	366	14	505	885	330	50	492	872	69 men and 82 horses short of complement.
On 1 August -	452	15	422	889	404	35	422	861	65 men and 93 horses short of complement.
On 15 August -	451	12	430	893	421	16	430	867	61 men and 87 horses short of complement.
On 1 Sept. -	462	8	440	910	399	13	440	852	44 men and 102 horses short of complement.
On 15 Sept. -	490	8	412	910	440	22	412	874	44 men and 80 horses short of complement.
On 1 October -	481	7	422	910	419	27	422	868	44 men and 86 horses short of complement.
On 15 October -	395	6	509	910	363	19	500	882	44 men and 72 horses short of complement.
On 1 Nov. -	330	7	575	912	290	22	575	887	42 men and 67 horses short of complement.
On 15 Nov. -	308	10	598	916	285	14	598	897	38 men and 57 horses short of complement.
On 1 Dec. -	309	5	604	918	301	14	592	907	36 men and 47 horses short of complement.
On 15 Dec. -	322	5	594	921	307	14	594	915	33 men and 39 horses short of complement.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	308	4	602	914	294	22	599	915	40 men and 39 horses short of complement.
On 15 Jan. -	317	11	602	930	309	17	597	923	24 men and 31 horses short of complement.
On 1 Feb. -	290	7	649	946	268	20	639	927	8 men and 27 horses short of complement.
On 15 Feb. -	293	10	644	947	279	8	638	925	7 men and 29 horses short of complement.
On 1 March -	282	6	666	954	267	22	646	935	19 horses short of complement.
On 15 March -	282	7	665	954	278	11	645	934	20 horses short of complement.
On 1 April -	235	13	706	954	241	18	683	942	12 horses short of complement.
On 15 April -	253	8	693	954	280	20	654	954	
On 1 May -	255	15	684	954	265	26	658	949	5 horses short of complement.
On 15 May -	268	8	678	954	288	19	647	954	

Establishment of the Poona Irregular Horse, consisting of Eight Troops and New Levy—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1858:									
On 1 June -	260	7	687	954	277	16	659	952	2 horses short of complement.
On 15 June -	275	11	668	954	301	14	639	954	
On 1 July -	260	10	683	953	288	16	647	951	1 man and 3 horses short of complement.
On 15 July -	286	8	660	954	327	6	621	954	
On 1 August -	286	8	660	954	306	14	632	952	2 horses short of complement.
On 15 August -	238	5	711	954	281	15	658	954	
On 1 Sept. -	274	10	670	954	297	15	642	954	
On 15 Sept. -	283	8	663	954	302	18	634	954	
On 1 October -	258	6	689	953	277	16	657	950	1 man and 4 horses short of complement.
On 15 October -	288	4	662	954	308	16	630	954	
On 1 Nov. -	254	7	692	953	273	19	660	952	1 man and 2 horses short of complement.
On 15 Nov. -	225	5	724	954	226	4	724	954	
On 1 Dec. -	248	4	701	953	227	22	701	950	1 man and 4 horses short of complement.
On 15 Dec. -	247	4	703	954	261	30	663	954	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	134	3	817	954	112	19	817	948	6 horses short of complement.
On 15 Jan. -	196	1	757	954	177	20	757	954	
On 1 Feb. -	215	2	729	946	207	15	729	951	8 men and 3 horses short of complement.
On 15 Feb. -	170	5	779	954	149	26	779	954	
On 1 March -	172	4	773	949	155	24	775	954	5 men short of complement.
On 15 March -	38	–	916	954	38	–	916	954	
On 1 April -	91	3	860	954	122	18	814	954	
On 15 April -	126	2	826	954	168	8	778	954	
On 1 May -	236	7	711	954	268	21	664	953	1 horse short of complement.
On 15 May -	223	6	725	954	269	17	668	954	
On 1 June -	241	6	707	954	275	16	660	951	3 horses short of complement.
On 15 June -	396	5	553	954	422	24	508	954	
On 1 July -	405	9	538	952	439	22	493	954	2 men short of complement.
On 15 July -	431	18	505	954	470	25	459	954	
On 1 August -	428	15	510	953	465	25	464	954	1 man short of complement.
On 15 August -	444	12	498	954	480	22	452	954	
On 1 Sept. -	422	14	518	954	461	18	475	954	
On 15 Sept. -	428	13	513	954	461	23	470	954	
On 1 October -	479	11	464	954	494	16	444	954	
On 15 October -	443	12	499	954	480	24	450	954	
On 1 Nov. -	410	9	535	954	442	27	485	954	
On 15 Nov. -	404	4	546	954	429	28	497	954	
On 1 Dec. -	314	9	631	954	343	29	582	954	
On 15 Dec. -	344	9	601	954	382	19	553	954	

Note.—During the year ending 31st March 1858, (200) two hundred extra men and horses were added to the corps under the designation of "The New Levy," which will account for so many being short of the strength from 1st April 1857.

Those absent include men on detachment duty, and men on furlough, sillidars with their horses, and bargeers without them.

R. M. Westropp, Captain,
Commandant Poona Irregular Horse.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 1st REGIMENT SIND IRREGULAR HORSE, consisting of Eight Troops.

	Wordee Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctor.	Russub Major.	Russuldars.	Russaidars.	Naib Russuldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffedar Major.	Kote Duffedars.	Duffedars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to 1857.	1	1	1	1	–	4	4	8	8	–	8	64	8	8	688	802
Establishment subsequent to 1857.	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	8	1	8	64	8	8	688	804

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	791	8	–	799	795	4	–	799	
On 15 April -	791	7	–	798	794	4	–	798	
On 1 May -	790	9	–	799	795	4	–	799	
On 15 May -	766	33	–	799	793	6	–	799	
On 1 June -	710	86	–	796	730	66	–	796	
On 15 June -	718	75	–	793	715	78	–	793	
On 1 July -	722	69	–	791	703	88	–	791	
On 15 July -	723	67	–	790	696	94	–	790	
On 1 August -	787	4	–	791	786	5	–	791	
On 15 August	782	10	–	791	768	23	–	791	
On 1 Sept. -	774	16	–	790	782	8	–	790	The regiment was on service in Persia or in Central India; no absentees were allowed.
On 15 Sept. -	779	11	–	790	775	15	–	790	
On 1 October -	770	21	–	791	746	45	–	791	
On 15 October	770	22	–	792	768	24	–	792	
On 1 Nov. -	759	32	–	791	746	45	–	791	
On 15 Nov. -	751	39	–	790	725	65	–	790	
On 1 Dec. -	760	40	–	800	724	76	–	800	
On 15 Dec. -	766	36	–	802	719	83	–	802	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	755	47	–	802	729	73	–	802	
On 15 Jan. -	780	22	–	802	740	62	–	802	
On 1 Feb. -	779	22	–	801	780	21	–	801	
On 15 Feb. -	784	18	–	802	778	24	–	802	
On 1 March -	780	22	–	802	772	30	–	802	Head quarters returned to Jacobabad, a portion of commissioned officers and men transferred to 3d Regiment.
On 15 March -	608	32	7	647	599	41	7	647	Absentees on recruiting service.
On 1 April -	602	27	47	676	602	27	47	676	
On 15 April -	616	20	96	732	623	13	96	732	
On 1 May -	607	15	96	718	610	12	96	718	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 May -	608	17	121	746	612	13	121	746	
On 1 June -	620	19	134	773	619	20	134	773	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 June -	694	16	55	765	695	15	55	765	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits; 8 transferred to 3d Regiment.
On 1 July -	686	22	55	763	694	14	55	763	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 July -	732	25	18	775	740	17	18	775	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits; 25 recruits transferred.
On 1 August -	742	18	18	778	742	18	18	778	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 August	683	51	18	752	714	20	18	752	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits; 26 recruits transferred to Jacob's Rifles.

Establishment of the 1st Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, consisting of Eight Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1858:									
On 1 Sept. -	693	35	18	746	710	18	18	746	
On 15 Sept. -	644	87	18	749	701	30	18	749	
On 1 Oct. -	642	90	18	750	687	45	18	750	
On 15 Oct. -	643	78	28	749	676	45	28	749	
On 1 Nov. -	637	81	29	747	680	38	29	747	
On 15 Nov. -	666	62	27	755	678	50	27	755	
On 1 Dec. -	682	49	33	764	676	55	33	764	
On 15 Dec. -	679	52	33	764	669	62	33	764	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	681	47	35	763	666	62	35	763	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 Jan. -	735	7	35	777	738	4	35	777	
On 1 Feb. -	730	4	45	779	730	4	45	779	
On 15 Feb. -	730	5	45	780	730	5	45	780	
On 1 March -	740	4	33	777	738	6	33	777	
On 15 March -	742	4	32	778	740	6	32	778	
On 1 April -	739	28	12	779	738	29	12	779	
On 15 April -	741	31	4	776	746	26	4	776	
On 1 May -	741	35	–	776	729	47	–	776	
On 15 May -	733	40	–	773	731	42	–	773	
On 1 June -	669	27	80	776	653	43	80	776	
On 15 June -	692	30	80	802	682	40	80	802	
On 1 July -	688	29	80	797	681	36	80	797	
On 15 July -	700	22	80	802	691	31	80	802	
On 1 August -	708	14	80	802	699	23	80	802	Absentees on furlough.
On 15 August	712	10	80	802	701	21	80	802	
On 1 Sept. -	704	18	80	802	697	25	80	802	
On 15 Sept. -	702	20	80	802	690	32	80	802	
On 1 Oct. -	696	26	80	802	681	41	80	802	
On 15 Oct. -	694	28	80	802	674	48	80	802	
On 1 Nov. -	694	29	79	802	690	33	79	802	Absentees on furlough and escort to Commissioner at Kurrachee.
On 15 Nov. -	672	39	93	804	679	32	93	804	Russuldar Major and Kote Duffadar Major added to complement.
On 1 Dec. -	682	29	93	804	687	24	93	804	Absentees on furlough and escort to Commissioner at Kurrachee.
On 15 Dec. -	703	8	93	804	702	9	93	804	

Camp Jacobabad,
13 August 1860.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Commandant in Chief Sind Irregular Horse.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 2D REGIMENT SIND IRREGULAR HORSE, consisting of 8 Troops.

	Wordee Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctor.	Russuldar Major.	Russuldars.	Russaidars.	Naib Russuldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffedar Major.	Kote Duffedars.	Duffedars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to 1857.	1	1	1	1	–	4	4	8	8	–	8	64	8	8	688	802
Establishment subsequent to 1857.	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	8	1	8	64	8	8	688	804

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	780	19	1	800	792	8	–	800	Corps is 2 men short of its complement; 14 men absent on recruiting duty in Hindostan; 50 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men, after 1st April, transferred to the three extra troops ordered to be raised for service on the frontiers. These three troops were afterwards merged in the 3d regiment.
On 15 April -	718	17	15	750	731	5	14	750	
On 1 May -	703	24	15	742	716	12	14	742	8 men transferred to extra troops; corps is 60 men short of its complement; absentees on recruiting service.
On 15 May -	693	35	14	742	717	11	14	742	
On 1 June -	706	22	14	742	717	11	14	742	Absentees on recruiting service - -
On 15 June -	698	31	14	743	717	12	14	743	
On 1 July -	706	26	14	746	718	14	14	746	- - ditto - - - -
On 15 July -	702	31	14	747	723	10	14	747	
On 1 August -	698	35	14	747	724	9	14	747	- - ditto - - - -
On 15 August -	693	40	14	747	722	11	14	747	
On 1 Sept. -	676	58	14	748	721	13	14	748	Absentees on recruiting service. 3 absentees returned from Hindostan, 3 despatched in Deccan - -
On 15 Sept. -	654	83	14	751	726	11	14	751	
On 1 Oct. -	665	79	16	760	734	11	15	760	Absentees on recruiting service. 1 horse short, on recruiting service -
On 15 Oct. -	640	101	16	759	731	13	15	759	
On 1 Nov. -	613	128	16	757	737	5	15	757	Absentees on recruiting service - -
On 15 Nov. -	614	132	16	762	741	6	15	752	
On 1 Dec. -	655	94	15	764	742	7	15	764	3d Regiment was raised on 1st December. A portion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men being transferred from this regiment, it was further reduced below complement. 2 sowars returned from Hindostan.
On 15 Dec. -	527	99	13	639	612	14	13	639	
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	511	80	46	637	584	7	46	637	Further transfers were made to the 3d Regiment. Absentees were on recruiting service, or recruits on route to join.
On 15 Jan. -	510	53	46	609	550	13	46	609	
On 1 Feb. -	494	37	44	575	525	6	44	575	
On 15 Feb. -	498	36	41	575	524	10	41	575	
On 1 March -	514	30	83	627	534	10	83	627	
On 15 March -	511	13	85	629	530	14	85	629	
On 1 April -	512	31	140	683	630	13	140	683	
On 15 April -	514	28	188	730	530	12	188	730	
On 1 May -	514	27	188	729	527	14	188	729	Further transfers were made to the 3d Regiment.
On 15 May -	521	20	212	753	529	12	212	753	
On 1 June -	522	19	224	765	532	9	224	765	
On 15 June -	564	32	148	744	584	12	148	744	
On 1 July -	664	33	150	747	578	19	150	747	
On 15 July -	629	28	105	762	645	12	105	762	

Rebellion having broken out in Hindostan, no recruits could be obtained from that part of the country, and very few from the Deccan and elsewhere.

Establishment of the 2d Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 August -	609	38	105	752	640	7	105	752	
On 15 August -	573	48	105	726	605	16	105	726	
On 1 Sept. -	560	61	114	735	611	10	114	735	
On 15 Sept. -	542	78	115	735	598	22	115	735	
On 1 Oct. -	546	76	128	750	552	70	128	750	
On 15 Oct. -	560	80	112	752	594	46	112	752	
On 1 Nov. -	585	76	95	756	611	50	95	756	
On 15 Nov. -	615	84	61	760	629	70	61	760	
On 1 Dec. -	627	84	54	765	661	50	54	765	Further transfers were made to the 3d Regiment.
On 15 Dec. -	631	82	55	768	673	40	55	768	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	671	59	47	777	700	30	47	777	
On 15 Jan. -	727	2	57	786	617	12	57	786	
On 1 Feb. -	719	10	57	786	718	11	57	786	
On 15 Feb. -	721	8	57	786	720	9	57	786	
On 1 March -	718	8	57	783	718	8	57	783	
On 15 March -	703	50	29	782	720	33	29	782	
On 1 April -	720	50	6	776	750	20	6	776	All recruiting party and recruits. But 3 joined this month.
On 15 April -	715	56	3	774	755	16	3	774	
On 1 May -	661	43	64	768	695	18	55	768	Absentees on recruiting service or on furlough. 19 men went on furlough without horses; 3 men returned from recruiting service.
On 15 May -	681	26	61	768	700	16	52	768	
On 1 June -	680	27	61	768	693	24	51	768	Absentees on furlough. 1 horse died on furlough.
On 15 June -	682	26	61	769	693	25	51	769	
On 1 July -	682	38	61	781	697	33	51	781	Absentees on furlough. 1 horse died on furlough.
On 15 July -	709	30	61	800	722	28	50	800	
On 1 August -	695	46	61	802	726	26	50	802	Full complement. Absentees on furlough.
On 15 August -	700	37	61	798	731	17	50	798	
On 1 Sept. -	708	33	61	802	737	15	50	802	Full complement. Absentees on furlough.
On 15 Sept. -	694	45	61	800	730	20	50	800	
On 1 Oct. -	692	43	61	796	703	43	50	796	4 under complement. Absentees on furlough. 1 sowar proceeded on sick furlough.
On 15 Oct. -	681	53	62	796	692	53	51	796	
On 1 Nov. -	688	43	63	794	697	46	51	794	Absentees on furlough. 1 sowar proceeded on furlough without horse. 3 sowars proceeded on furlough, 2 with and 1 without horse.
On 15 Nov. -	683	42	66	791	710	28	53	791	
On 1 Dec. -	688	36	66	790	713	24	53	790	Absentees on furlough.
On 15 Dec. -	689	31	66	786	715	18	53	786	

Camp Jacobabad,
13 August 1860.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Commandant in Chief, Sind Irregular Horse.

ESTABLISHMENT of the 3RD REGIMENT SIND IRREGULAR HORSE, consisting of Eight Troops.

	Wordee Major.	Nakeeb.	Persian Writer.	Native Doctor.	Russuldar Major.	Russuldars.	Russaidars.	Naib Russuldars.	Jemadars.	Kote Duffedar Major.	Kote Duffedars.	Duffedars.	Nishan Burdars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to 1857.	1	1	1	1	–	4	4	8	8	–	8	64	8	8	688	802
Establishment subsequent to 1857.	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	8	1	8	64	8	8	688	804

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857: From 1 April to 15 November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On 1 Dec.	211	9	–	220	216	4	–	220	Regiment raised, 1st December, by transfers from 1st and 2d Regiments; absentees on recruiting service.
On 15 Dec.	271	10	26	307	275	6	26	307	
1858:									
On 1 Jan.	206	30	77	313	231	5	77	313	
On 15 Jan.	239	24	77	340	257	6	77	340	
On 1 Feb.	265	29	79	373	289	5	77	373	
On 15 Feb.	298	23	77	398	309	12	77	398	
On 1 Mar.	404	22	41	467	421	5	41	467	
On 15 Mar.	413	16	49	478	409	20	49	478	
On 1 April	407	23	80	510	413	17	80	510	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 April	417	13	108	538	423	7	108	538	
On 1 May	419	10	108	537	423	6	108	537	
On 15 May	420	9	132	561	420	9	132	561	
On 1 June	434	6	148	588	434	6	148	588	
On 15 June	483	9	137	629	487	5	137	629	
On 1 July	485	10	148	643	491	4	148	643	
On 15 July	541	17	72	630	553	5	72	630	13 recruits transferred to 1st and 2d Regiments.
On 1 Aug.	542	16	55	613	554	4	55	613	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits, 18 transferred.
On 15 Aug.	519	22	54	595	536	5	54	595	
On 1 Sept.	501	38	54	593	531	8	54	593	
On 15 Sept.	501	36	54	591	523	14	54	591	
On 1 Oct.	491	41	54	586	517	15	54	586	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 Oct.	528	48	9	585	554	22	9	585	

Establishment of the 3rd Regiment Sind Irregular Horse, consisting of Eight Troops—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 Nov. -	539	44	9	592	557	26	9	592	
On 15 Nov. -	595	33	9	637	599	29	9	637	
On 1 Dec. -	593	36	9	638	608	23	9	638	
On 15 Dec. -	578	49	9	636	604	23	9	636	
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	601	43	12	656	624	20	12	656	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits.
On 15 Jan. -	646	30	12	688	655	21	12	688	
On 1 Feb. -	697	40	16	753	713	24	16	753	
On 15 Feb. -	700	27	16	743	711	16	16	743	
On 1 Mar. -	715	23	15	753	719	19	15	753	
On 15 Mar. -	719	22	16	757	725	16	16	757	
On 1 April -	707	18	11	736	710	15	11	736	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits; 21 recruits transferred to 1st and 2d Regiments.
On 15 April -	706	22	11	739	718	10	11	739	
On 1 May -	639	19	82	740	626	32	82	740	
On 15 May -	647	12	81	740	635	24	81	740	
On 1 June -	646	16	80	742	649	13	80	742	
On 15 June -	649	12	79	740	644	17	79	740	
On 1 July -	655	24	75	754	659	20	75	754	
On 15 July -	679	18	75	772	681	16	75	772	
On 1 August -	713	15	62	790	714	14	62	790	Absentees on recruiting service, or recruits, or on furlough.
On 15 August-	694	19	74	785	700	13	72	785	
On 1 Sept. -	708	22	72	802	708	22	72	802	
On 15 Sept. -	697	13	72	800	701	27	72	800	
On 1 Oct. -	680	51	71	802	695	36	71	802	
On 15 Oct. -	654	78	70	802	703	29	70	802	
On 1 Nov. -	706	26	70	802	716	16	70	802	
On 15 Nov. -	702	22	78	802	717	17	68	802	
On 1 Dec. -	720	13	68	801	718	15	68	801	Absentees on furlough only.
On 15 Dec. -	688	38	68	794	692	34	68	794	

Camp Jacobabad,
13 August 1860.

W. L. Merewether, Major,
Commandant in Chief Sind Irregular Horse.

ESTABLISHMENT of Her Majesty's 1ST REGIMENT SOUTHERN MAHRATTA HORSE, consisting of Eight Resallahs or Troops.

Kulladghee, 22 August 1860.

	Wordee Major.	Nukeeb.	Native Writer.	Native Doctors.	Ressaldars.	Ressaildars.	Naib Ressaldars.	Jemedars.	Kote Duffedars.	Duffedars.	Nishanbardars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to 1857 -	1	1	1	2	4	5	9	9	9	76	8	8	774	904*
Establishment subsequent to 1859	1	1	1	3	4	4	8	8	8	64	8	8	600	714

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1857:									
On 1 April -	110	2	634	746	98	2	631	735	The corps is 158 men short of its complement, 11 men are dismounted, 10 men on leave with their horses, 300 men on field service, Persia; 20 men on escort duty, 301 men on detachment duty, and 3 men on sick certificate.
On 15 April -	114	1	628	743	109	1	625	739	The corps is 161 men short of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 8 men on leave with their horses, 15 men on escort duty, 1 man absent without leave, 298 men on field service, Persia; 4 men on sick certificate, and 302 men on detachment duty.
On 1 May -	356	3	383	740	354	3	379	740	The corps is 164 men short of its complement, 20 men on leave with their horses, 59 men on field service, Persia; 3 men on sick certificate, 298 men on detachment duty, and 3 men on escort duty.
On 15 May -	200	3	538	739	197	3	535	739	The corps is 165 men short of its complement, 45 men on leave with horses, 51 men on field service, Persia; 4 men absent on sick certificate, 425 men on detachment duty, and 5 men on escort duty.
On 1 June -	140	1	600	741	132	1	597	734	The corps is 163 men short of its complement, 7 men are dismounted, 56 men on leave with their horses, 4 men on sick certificate, 7 men on escort duty, 59 men on field service, Persia; 473 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 June -	163	5	578	746	154	5	575	738	The corps is 158 men short of its complement, 8 men are dismounted, 40 men on leave with their horses, 4 men on sick certificate, 5 men on escort duty, 57 men on field service, Persia; 469 men on detachment duty, and 3 men absent without leave.
On 1 July -	251	5	491	747	233	5	486	728	The corps is 157 men short of its complement, 19 men are dismounted, 20 men on leave with their horses. 2 men on sick certificate, 2 men on escort duty, 466 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 July -	252	8	492	752	225	8	490	727	The corps is 152 men short of its complement, 25 men are dismounted, 10 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 12 men on escort duty, 466 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 1 August -	239	6	507	752	215	6	497	722	The corps is 152 men short of its complement, 30 men are dismounted, 6 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 24 men on escort duty, 473 men on detachment duty, and 1 absent without leave.
On 15 August	162	9	582	753	129	9	580	722	The corps is 151 men short of its complement, 31 men are dismounted, 3 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 104 men on escort duty, 472 men on detachment duty.
On 1 Sept. -	216	6	587	809	184	6	580	774	The corps is 95 men short of its complement, 135 men are dismounted, 2 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 67 men on escort duty, 514 men on detachment duty, and 3 men absent without leave.
On 15 Sept. -	208	8	592	808	181	8	579	772	The corps is 96 men short of its complement, 36 men are dismounted, 1 man on leave with his horse, 2 men on sick certicate, 17 men on escort duty, 570 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.

* Of these, 2 native doctors are dismounted. The establishment remained at this strength till July 1858, when the original corps of Southern Mahratta Horse was divided into two different regiments, viz. 1st and 2d Southern Mahratta Horse, each with an establishment of 864 of all ranks. In April 1859 the regiment was, however, reduced to 752 of all ranks, at which strength it remained till July 1859, when the 1st Regiment was again reduced to 714 of all ranks, by a letter, No. 1573, dated 2 June 1859, from the Adjutant General of the army.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1857:									
On 1 Oct. -	161	4	644	809	131	4	636	775	The corps is 95 men short of its complement, 34 men are dismounted, 3 men on leave with their horses, 4 men on sick certificate, 13 men on escort duty, 623 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 Oct. -	221	14	573	808	198	13	559	774	The corps is 96 men short of its complement, 34 men are dismounted, 2 men are on leave with their horses, 5 men on sick certificate, 28 men on escort duty, 536 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 1 Nov. -	265	15	528	808	240	14	518	776	The corps is 96 men short of its complement, 32 men are dismounted, 3 men on sick certificate, 7 men on escort duty, 516 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 15 Nov. -	288	18	598	904	254	18	589	865	The corps is complete, 39 men are dismounted, 3 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 21 men on escort duty, 570 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 1 Dec. -	227	–	674	901	223	–	632	889	The corps is 3 men short of its complement, 12 men are dismounted, 2 men on sick certificate, 25 men on escort duty, 646 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 Dec. -	276	24	604	904	252	24	582	862	The corps is complete, 42 men are dismounted, 21 men on leave with their horses, 2 men on sick certificate, 37 men on escort duty, 543 men on detachment duty, and one man absent without leave.
1858:									
On 1 Jan. -	120	9	775	904	114	9	746	873	The corps is complete, 31 men are dismounted, 1 man on leave with his horse, 50 men on escort duty, and 724 men on detachment duty.
On 15 Jan. -	94	2	808	904	88	2	778	872	The corps is complete, 32 men are dismounted, 4 men on leave with their horses, 35 men on escort duty, and 769 men on detachment duty.
On 1 Feb. -	242	22	639	903	229	22	624	879	The corps is 1 man short, 24 men are dismounted, 17 men on leave with their horses, 8 men on escort duty, 608 men on detachment duty, and 6 men absent without leave.
On 15 Feb. -	175	12	717	904	172	12	691	879	The corps is complete, 25 men are dismounted, 48 men on escort duty, and 669 men on detachment duty.
On 1 March -	110	–	794	904	107	–	768	879	The corps is complete, 25 men are dismounted, and 794 men on detachment duty.
On 15 March -	248	20	636	904	235	20	624	883	The corps is complete, 21 men are dismounted, 17 men on leave with their horses, 2 men on sick certificate, 11 men on escort duty, 605 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 1 April -	243	15	643	901	231	15	633	883	The corps is 3 men short of its complement, 18 men are dismounted, 22 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 14 men on escort duty, 603 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 April -	248	12	643	903	242	12	630	888	The corps is 1 man short of its complement, 15 men are dismounted, 40 men on leave with their horses, 4 men on sick certificate, 15 men on escort duty, 582 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 1 May -	298	15	591	904	287	15	583	889	The corps is complete, 15 men are dismounted, 41 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 6 men on escort duty, and 541 men on detachment duty.
On 15 May -	259	18	625	902	251	18	616	889	The corps is 2 men short of its complement, 13 men are dismounted, 34 men on leave with their horses, 3 men on sick certificate, 14 men on escort duty, 571 men on detachment duty, and 3 men absent without leave.
On 1 June -	163	17	719	899	151	17	706	878	The corps is 5 men short of its complement, 21 men are dismounted, 22 men are on leave with their horses, 2 men on sick certificate, 10 men on escort duty, 681 men on detachment duty, and 4 men absent without leave.
On 15 June -	108	3	788	899	104	7	768	883	The corps is 5 men short of its complement, 16 men are dismounted, 7 men on escort duty, and 781 men on detachment duty.
On 1 July -	280	22	597	899	280	22	572	878	The corps is 5 men short of its complement, 21 men are dismounted, 17 men on leave with their horses, 6 men on escort duty, 573 men on detachment duty, 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 July -	250	23	631	904	285	23	577	889	The corps is complete, 15 men are dismounted, 50 men on leave with their horses, 21 men on escort duty, and 560 men on detachment duty.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1858:									
On 1 August -	265	22	600	887	294	22	558	878	The corps has 23 sowars in excess of its complement, 9 men are dismounted, 39 men on leave with their horses, 27 men on escort duty, and 534 men on detachment duty.
On 15 August -	197	12	490	699	190	12	484	690	The corps is 165 men short of its complement, 9 men are dismounted, 27 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 35 men on escort duty, and 427 men on detachment duty.
On 1 Sept. -	235	10	325	570	249	10	281	544	The corps is 294 men short of its complement, 26 men are dismounted, 24 men on leave with their horses, 31 men on escort duty, 269 men on detachment duty, 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 Sept. -	291	11	333	635	288	11	306	609	The corps is 299 men short of its complement, 26 men are dismounted, 25 men on leave with their horses, 28 men on escort duty, 279 men on detachment duty, 1 man absent without leave.
On 1 October -	317	10	371	698	291	10	342	646	The corps is 166 men short of its complement, 52 men are dismounted, 29 men on leave with their horses, 22 men on escort duty, and 320 men on detachment duty.
On 15 October	376	12	331	719	344	12	307	666	The corps is 145 men short of its complement, 53 men are dismounted, 20 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 26 men on escort duty, and 284 men on detachment duty.
On 1 Nov. -	379	11	340	730	339	11	325	678	The corps is 134 men short of its complement, 52 men are dismounted, 13 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 31 men on escort duty, and 295 men on detachment duty.
On 15 Nov. -	378	12	343	733	329	12	337	681	The corps is 131 men short of its complement, 52 men are dismounted, 14 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 28 men on escort duty, and 300 men on detachment duty.
On 1 Dec. -	362	14	356	732	316	14	350	683	The corps is 132 men short of its complement, 49 men are dismounted, 6 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 18 men on escort duty, and 331 men on detachment duty.
On 15 Dec. -	375	11	358	744	324	11	352	690	The corps is 120 men short of its complement, 54 men are dismounted, 8 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 14 men on escort duty, and 335 men on detachment duty.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	336	29	373	738	284	28	369	684	The corps is 126 men short of its complement, 54 men are dismounted, 11 men on leave with their horses, 36 men on escort duty, 139 men on field service, Central India, 183 men on detachment duty, 1 man absent without leave, and 3 men on recruiting service.
On 15 Jan. -	355	11	372	738	313	11	366	693	The corps is 126 men short of its complement, 45 men are dismounted, 11 men on leave with their horses, 26 men on escort duty, 139 men on field service, Central India, 187 men on detachment duty, and 11 men on recruiting service.
On 1 Feb. -	308	10	418	736	282	10	401	696	The corps is 128 men short of its complement, 40 men are dismounted, 7 men on leave with their horses, 26 men on escort duty, 122 men on field service, Central India, 243 men on detachment duty, and 20 men on recruiting service.
On 15 Feb. -	290	10	439	739	285	10	412	710	The corps is 125 men short of its complement, 29 men are dismounted, 12 men on leave with their horses, 29 men on escort duty, 120 men on field service, Central India, 252 men on detachment duty, and 26 men on recruiting service.
On 1 March -	341	11	393	745	325	11	373	712	The corps is 118 men short of its complement, 33 men are dismounted, 18 men on leave with their horses, 15 men on escort duty, 133 men on field service, Central India, 202 men on detachment duty, and 25 men on recruiting service.
On 15 March -	284	14	461	759	337	14	359	713	The corps is 105 men short of its complement, 46 men are dismounted, 20 men on leave with their horses, 16 men on escort duty, 133 men on field service, Central India, 276 men on detachment duty, and 16 men on recruiting service.
On 1 April -	399	13	355	767	388	13	353	757	The corps has 15 men in excess of its complement, 10 men are dismounted, 14 men on leave with their horses, 15 men on escort duty, 127 men on field service, Central India, 194 men on detachment duty, 2 men absent without leave, and 3 men on recruiting service.
On 15 April -	395	22	348	765	382	22	344	751	The corps has 13 men in excess of its complement, 14 men are dismounted, 23 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 16 men on escort duty, 127 men on field service, Central India, and 181 men on detachment duty.
On 1 May -	283	17	452	752	277	17	450	747	The corps is complete, 8 men are dismounted, 39 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 10 men on escort duty, 128 men on field service, Central India, 273 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 15 May -	307	16	430	753	302	16	428	749	The corps has 1 man in excess of its complement, 4 men are dismounted, 38 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 39 men on escort duty, 128 men on field service, Central India, 222 on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 1 June -	333	17	399	749	325	18	397	743	The corps is 3 men short of its complement, 6 men are dismounted, 32 men on leave with their horses, 32 men on escort duty, 128 men on field service, Central India, 206 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 June -	324	18	406	748	320	18	402	743	The corps is 4 men short of its complement, 5 men are dismounted, 32 men on leave with their horses, 42 men on escort duty, 129 men on field service, Central India, 203 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 1 July -	219	14	516	749	313	14	417	747	The corps is 3 men short of its complement, 2 men are dismounted, 31 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 58 men on escort duty, 127 men on field service, Central India, 298 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 July -	394	11	340	745	382	11	340	736	The corps is 7 men short of its complement, 9 men are dismounted, 48 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 48 men on escort duty, 47 men on field service, Central India, and 196 men on detachment duty.
On 1 August -	396	15	329	740	387	15	328	733	The corps has 26 men in excess of its complement, 7 men are dismounted, 38 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 47 men on escort duty, 47 men on field service, Central India, 194 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 15 August -	307	12	415	734	298	12	414	727	The corps has 20 men in excess of its complement, 7 men are dismounted, 33 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 50 men on escort duty, 329 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 1 Sept. -	289	13	446	748	270	13	443	729	The corps has 34 men in excess of its complement, 19 men are dismounted, 55 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 55 men on escort duty, 334 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 Sept. -	294	14	430	738	293	13	419	728	The corps has 24 men in excess of its complement, 10 men are dismounted, 33 men on leave with their horses, 2 men on sick certificate, 56 men on escort duty, and 339 men on detachment duty.
On 1 October -	302	15	419	736	292	15	416	726	The corps has 22 men in excess of its complement, 10 men are dismounted, 42 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 46 men on escort duty, 329 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 15 October	302	11	423	736	296	11	415	725	The corps has 22 men in excess of its complement, 11 men are dismounted, 42 men on leave with their horses, 2 men on sick certificate, 50 men on escort duty, 327 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 1 Nov. -	304	17	411	732	290	17	403	713	The corps has 18 men in excess of its complement, 19 men are dismounted, 19 men on leave with their horses, 2 men on sick certificate, 66 men on escort duty, 322 men on detachment duty, and 2 men absent without leave.
On 15 Nov. -	266	16	433	715	262	16	427	708	The corps has 1 man in excess of its complement, 7 men are dismounted, 36 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 73 men on escort duty, 322 men on detachment duty, and 1 man absent without leave.
On 1 Dec. -	286	13	415	714	280	13	412	708	The corps is complete, 6 men are dismounted, 25 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 52 men on escort duty, and 337 men on detachment duty.
On 15 Dec. -	280	12	422	714	275	12	418	708	The corps is complete, 6 men are dismounted, 32 men on leave with their horses, 1 man on sick certificate, 53 men on escort duty, and 336 men on detachment duty.

"Absent without leave" does not imply desertion. "Short leave" is common in the Southern Mahratta Horse, and if the men do not return to the day, they are marked off as "absent without leave." Any man who overstayed his leave for any considerable period accounted for doing so satisfactorily.

G. Malcolm, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding S. M. Horse.

Kulladghee, 22 August 1860.

Henry W. Reeves, Lieutenant,
Officiating Adjutant, 1st Regiment S. M. Horse.

ESTABLISHMENT of Her Majesty's 2d REGIMENT SOUTHERN MAHRATTA HORSE, consisting of Eight Ressalas or Troops.

Kulludghee, 20 August 1860.

	Wordee Major.	Nukeeb.	Native (Persian) Writer.	Native Doctor.	Ressaldar.	Ressaidar.	Naib Ressaldar.	Jemadar.	Kote Duffedar.	Duffedars.	Nishanbardars.	Trumpeters.	Nuggarchas.	Sowars.	Total Number of Horses.
Establishment prior to 1857 * -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment subsequent to 1859.	1	1	1	3	4	4	8	8	8	64	8	8	–	600	717

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	TOTAL.	
1858:									
On 1 Sept.‡ -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
On 15 Sept. -	329	14	315	658	312	16	313	641	The corps is 206 short of its complement, 17 men are dismounted, 33 men and 31 horses on leave, 16 men and horses on escort, 1 man and horse on sick certificate, 265 men and horses on detachment.
On 1 October -	289	15	395	699	254	34	388	676	The corps is 165 short of its complement, 23 men dismounted, 32 men and 27 horses on leave, 15 men and horses on escort, 2 men and horses on sick certificate, 190 men and 188 horses on detachment, 1 man and horse absent without leave, 155 men and horses on field service.
On 15 October	309	15	392	716	278	35	384	697	The corps is 148 short of its complement, 19 men dismounted, 22 men and 17 horses on leave, 13 men and horses on escort, 2 men and horses on sick certificate, 199 men and 197 horses on detachments, 155 men and horses on field service,§ 1 man dismounted, absent without leave.
On 1 Nov. -	340	13	366	719	298	35	361	694	The corps is 145 short of its complement, 25 men dismounted, 13 men and 11 horses on leave, 13 men and horses on escort, 2 men and horses on sick certificate, 183 men and 180 horses on detachment, 155 men and horses on field service.
On 15 Nov. -	347	15	361	723	303	33	355	691	The corps is 141 short of its complement, 32 men dismounted, 14 men and 12 horses on leave, 16 men and horses on escort, 5 men and horses on sick certificate, 178 men and 174 horses on detachment, 147 men and horses on field service, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
On 1 Dec. -	321	12	391	724	296	12	384	692	The corps is 140 men short of its complement, 32 men dismounted, 11 men and 8 horses on leave, 12 men and horses on escort, 4 men and horses on sick certificate, 198 men and 194 horses on detachment, 165 men and horses on field service, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
On 15 Dec. -	352	3	386	741	299	21	382	702	The corps is 123 men short of its complement, 39 men dismounted, 5 men and 3 horses on leave, 9 men and horses on escort, 6 men and horses on sick certificate, 200 men and 198 horses on detachment, 165 men and horses on field service, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
1859:									
On 1 Jan. -	354	12	366	732	314	27	359	700	The corps is 132 men short of its complement, 33 men dismounted, 8 men and 6 horses on leave, 5 men and horses on escort, 6 men and horses on sick certificate, 182 men and 177 horses on detachment, 165 men and horses on field service.
On 15 Jan. -	275	11	440	726	241	23	430	694	The corps is 138 men short of its complement, 32 men dismounted, 6 men and horses on leave, 10 men and horses on escort, 6 men and horses on sick certificate, 263 men and 260 horses on detachment, 147 men and 145 horses on field service, 8 men and horses on recruiting service.

* The 2d Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, raised by G. G. O., 16th July 1858.

† Of these the native doctors and native writer are dismounted. The original establishment was 864 of all ranks. From the 2d of June to the 21st July 1859 the establishment was 752 of all ranks, since which time the establishment is as above.

‡ The roll of the 2d Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, was not kept separate from that of the 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, until 4th of September 1858.

§ "Absent without leave" does not imply desertion. "Short leave" is common in the Southern Mahratta Horse; and if the men do not return to the day, they are marked off "Absent without leave." Any man overstayed his leave for any considerable period accounted for doing so satisfactorily.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 2d Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Feb. -	302	5	420	727	280	18	398	696	The corps is 137 men short of its complement, 31 men dismounted, 8 men and 6 horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 7 men and 6 horses on sick certificate, 233 men and 229 horses on detachment, 147 men and horses on field service, 18 men and 3 horses on recruiting service.
On 15 Feb. -	285	7	431	723	274	22	401	697	The corps is 141 men short of its complement, 26 men dismounted, 14 men and 12 horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 6 men and horses on sick certificate, 260 men and 253 horses on detachment, 120 men and horses on field service, 24 men and 3 horses on recruiting service.
On 1 March -	318	8	400	726	306	20	371	697	The corps is 135 men short of its complement, 29 men dismounted, 13 men and horses on leave, 5 men and horses on escort, 6 men and horses on sick certificate, 233 men and 225 horses on detachments, 120 men and 119 horses on field service, 23 men and 3 horses on recruiting service.
On 15 March -	319	11	398	728	305	12	375	692	The corps is 136 men short of its complement, 36 men dismounted, 23 men and 20 horses on leave, 4 men and horses on sick certificate, 5 men and horses on escort, 232 men and 225 horses on detachments, 120 men and 118 horses on field service, 14 men and 3 horses on recruiting service.
On 1 April -	340	10	397	747	345	16	390	751	The corps is 117 men short of its complement, 4 horses in excess, 28 men and horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 4 men and horses on sick certificate, 234 men and 229 horses on detachments, 120 men and 119 horses on field service, 4 men and 3 horses on recruiting service.
On 15 April -	328	19	400	747	329	16	395	740	The corps is 117 men short of its complement, 13 men dismounted, 35 men and horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 4 men and horses on sick certificate, 233 men and 230 horses on detachments, 120 men and 119 horses on field service, 1 man and horse on recruiting service.
On 1 May -	288	13	446	747	281	16	443	740	The corps is 117 men short of its complement, 13 men dismounted, 35 men and horses on leave, 12 men and horses on escort, 4 men and horses on sick certificate, 275 men and 273 horses on detachments, 119 men and 118 horses on field service, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
On 15 May -	313	9	430	752	293	16	425	734	The corps is 112 men short of its complement, 24 men dismounted, 28 men and 27 horses on leave, 11 men and horses on escort, 1 man and horse on sick certificate, 269 men and 266 horses on detachments, 119 men and 118 horses on field service, 2 men and horses absent without leave.
On 1 June -	315	14	421	750	303	18	413	734	The corps is 114 men short of its complement, 16 men dismounted, 23 men and 21 horses on leave, 10 men and horses on escort, 266 men and 262 on detachment, 119 men and 118 horses on field service, 3 men and 2 horses absent without leave.
On 15 June -	308	7	430	745	291	19	420	730	The corps is 7 men short of its complement, 15 men dismounted, 27 men and 25 horses on leave, 268 men and 262 horses on detachments, 119 men and 118 horses on field service, 3 men and 2 horses absent without leave.
On 1 July -	364	13	363	740	319	14	357	690	The corps is 12 men short of its complement, 50 men dismounted, 18 men and 17 horses on leave, 10 men and horses on escort, 283 men and 281 horses on detachments, 46 men and horses on field service, 4 men and 3 horses absent without leave.
On 15 July -	375	9	354	738	360	18	351	729	The corps is 14 men short of its complement, 9 men dismounted, 23 men and horses on leave, 8 men and horses on escort, 276 men and 273 horses on detachments, 46 men and horses on field service, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
On 1 August -	367	8	362	737	343	19	356	718	The corps is 23 men above its complement, 4 horses in excess, 29 men and horses on leave, 9 men and horses on escort, 276 men and 271 horses on detachments, 46 men and 45 horses on field service, 2 men and horses absent without leave.
On 15 August -	412	12	309	733	398	19	306	723	The corps is 19 men above its complement, 9 horses in excess, 26 men and 25 horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 273 men and 271 horses on detachments, 2 men and horses absent without leave.
On 1 Sept. -	383	15	334	732	379	15	324	718	The corps is 18 men above its complement, 4 horses in excess, 44 men and 42 horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 281 men and 273 horses on detachments, 1 man and horse on sick certificate, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
On 15 Sept. -	365	10	357	732	355	14	346	715	The corps is 18 men above its complement, 1 horse in excess, 42 men and 39 horses on leave, 10 men and horses on escort, 301 men and 293 horses on detachments, 3 men and horses on sick certificate, 1 man and horse absent without leave.

Establishment of Her Majesty's 2d Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	Number of Men.				Number of Horses.				REMARKS.
	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	Present for Duty.	Sick, Present.	Absent from Head Quarters.	Total.	
1859:									
On 1 Oct. -	373	12	347	732	359	17	341	717	The corps is 18 men above its complement, 3 horses in excess, 33 men and 32 horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 303 men and 298 horses on detachments, 3 men and horses on sick certificate, 1 man and horse absent without leave.
On 15 Oct. -	364	16	349	729	354	21	336	711	The corps is 15 men above its complement, 3 men dismounted, 41 men and 38 horses on leave, 7 men and horses on escort, 298 men and 288 horses on detachments, 1 man and horse on sick certificate, 2 men and horses absent without leave.
On 1 Nov. -	357	14	339	710	348	17	330	695	The corps is 4 men short of its complement, 15 men dismounted, 18 men and 16 horses on leave, 2 men and horses on escort, 1 man and horse on sick certificate, 313 men and 306 horses on detachments, 5 men and horses absent without leave.
On 15 Nov. -	340	19	352	711	333	21	345	699	The corps is 3 men short of its complement, 12 men dismounted, 27 men and 25 horses on leave, 4 men and horses on escort, 2 men and horses on sick certificate, 319 men and 314 horses on detachments.
On 1 Dec. -	358	14	340	712	347	19	334	700	The corps is 2 men short of its complement, 12 men dismounted, 14 men and 13 horses on leave, 1 man and horse on escort, 323 men and 318 horses on detachments, 2 men and horses on sick certificate.
On 15 Dec. -	274	10	428	712	263	17	415	695	The corps is 2 men short of its complement, 17 men dismounted, 16 men and 15 horses on leave, 4 men and 2 horses on escort, 406 men and 396 horses on detachments, 2 men and horses on sick certificate.

G. Malcolm, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding S. M. Horse.

John G. Watts, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 2d Regiment M. S. Horse.

Extract Military Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council, dated 8 January 1861, No. 1.

5. With reference to the 2d para. of our separate letter, No. 323, dated the 22d November 1860, we forward the reply of the Chief Commissioner in Oude to the reference made to him regarding the number of regular and irregular regiments of native cavalry which were employed in that province from April 1857 to December 1859. Proceedings for December 1860, No. 500.

(No. 500.)

From *C. Currie*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 1700), dated Lucknow, 8 December 1860.

In reply to your letter, No. 400, dated 12th ultimo, I have the honour to state, that the Brigadier General Commanding the Oude Division having been called on to furnish the information required by your letter, No. 16 A., of the 2d April last, now reports that there are no records in his office to show the number of regular and irregular cavalry regiments employed in his province upon field service from April 1857 to December 1859, and that returns in the same form of such regiments as have been employed in field service between April 1857 and December 1859, were furnished by cavalry regiments to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, agreeably to General Order by the Commander in Chief, dated 6th April last.

EAST INDIA (VELLORE MUTINY COMMISSION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 May 1861;—*for*,

A "COPY of REPORT of the COMMISSION, dated the 9th day of August 1806, appointed to assemble at *Vellore*, for the Investigation of the Circumstances connected with the MUTINY in that place."

India Office,
24 May 1861.

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary in Political Department.

COPY of REPORT of the COMMISSION, dated the 9th day of August 1806, appointed to assemble at *Vellore*, for the Investigation of the Circumstances connected with the MUTINY in that place.

To the Right Honourable Lord *William Bentinck*, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

IN conformity to the orders of your Lordship in Council, appointing us a Commission for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances which led to the mutiny of the troops in the garrison of Vellore on the night of the 9th July, we repaired to that station, and on the 21st commenced our inquiries, which we have continued down to this day.

We were naturally led to commence our investigations with an inquiry into the general state of the garrison at the time of the mutiny. We find that the garrison was composed of two battalions of Sepoys (the 1st of the 1st, and the 2d of the 23d*), and a detachment from His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of about 370 rank and file.

* With exception of 460 on command.

The only material occurrence which had recently taken place in regard to the troops, was the issue of a new turban to the army, and a general order by the Commander in Chief of the 13th of March last. The order for the turban had been notified to the troops in garrison about the months of April or May last. The 2d battalion of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry were then composing part of the garrison, and appear to have indicated great dissatisfaction at the fashion of the turban, as too nearly resembling, in their apprehension, a European hat. This battalion had been removed some weeks previous to the mutiny, and replaced by the 2d of the 23d.

In our examination of the officers commanding these two corps, we could not find that any dissatisfaction had been expressed to them by their sepoys, against the receipt of the turban, which though not actually issued, was making up for both corps.

It is sufficiently evident, however, from the testimony of various witnesses, that the turban was highly offensive to the prejudices of the sepoys, however much they may have concealed their feelings in that respect from their officers. It does not appear that there was anything in the materials of which the turban was composed, particularly objectionable, it being made, as formerly, of broad cloth covering an iron frame, with the exception of a cotton tuft, made to resemble a feather, and a leather cockade. This last article appears, indeed, to have been disliked by the sepoys; but the material and leading objection respected the shape, which, as before stated, they compared to that of a tope,

or European hat. It is sufficiently evident that the shape of the turban cannot be said to carry any resemblance to a hat, although it does indeed to the leather caps lately introduced into His Majesty's European regiments.

It appears that different alterations in dress had lately been introduced in the sepoy corps; such as stocks and waistcoats. By a late order by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the 13th of March 1806, Section XI. paragraph 10, it is ordered by the Regulations that a native soldier shall not mark his face to denote his caste, or wear earrings, when dressed in his uniform: and it is further directed that at all parades, and upon all duties, every soldier of the battalion shall be clean shaved on the chin. It is directed also that uniformity shall be preserved in regard to the quantity and shape of the hair upon the upper lip, as far as may be practicable.

This order had been received by the two corps at Vellore, but the particular paragraph had not been officially communicated to them. One of the officers then in command of one of the battalions (the late Lieutenant Colonel M'Kerras, who was killed in the mutiny,) had resolved not to communicate it to his sepoys, as he was convinced that it would be the cause of great dissatisfaction. This information we obtained from his adjutant, Lieutenant Coombe. The men, however, seem to have got some intelligence of what was intended, for we find that the apprehension of their whiskers being cut off was one of the causes which led to the mutiny, as assigned by them, and we have no reason to doubt of the repugnancy which they must have felt to such a measure.

But, however genuine the dislike to the turban may have been amongst the troops, there is reason to believe that this circumstance was caught at by others to sow dissatisfaction against our Government.

The families of the late Tippoo Sultan appear to have been removed to the Fortress of Vellore, as a place of security and strength, soon after the fall of Seringapatam, and a numerous train of attendants (chiefly we believe Mussulman) had followed the fortune of the princes, and were settled in the Pettah and vicinity of the fort.

The casual dissatisfaction amongst the troops appears to have furnished to the princes the idea of turning that circumstance to their own advantage. The dissatisfaction arose out of a religious prejudice, and was, therefore, the readier converted into a common cause.

Many circumstances favour the belief of the intention of the mutiny being known, for some time before it took place, to some of the people of the palace, and in particular to the Prince Moiz-u-Deen.

One evidence (Baba Saib Sepoy) speaks of the intention of a general insurrection having been communicated to him previous to the mutiny by one of the prince's people. Connected with this point, we must notice the deposition of Meerza Cheerudmund, a native of Delhi, one admitted into the presence of the Prince Moiz-u-Deen, and related to him by family connexion, who told him, about 10 days before the mutiny took place, that "he should be out in a few days." We do not find on inquiry of Colonel Marriott, that any exception attaches to the character of this witness, and are therefore inclined to give great weight to what he says; nor is this diminished from it being but a hint which the prince dropt. The observation conveyed to the witness, he says, the idea of some mischief being in view.

We find from the testimony of several witnesses, that an oath had been taken by a great number of the sepoys of both battalions, and a considerable proportion of the native officers, to three points: first, secresy; second, the rejection of the turban; and thirdly, the re-establishment of the Mussulman Government in the family of the late Tippoo Sultan. It appears from the evidence of Shaik Nutter, Sepoy of the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, that it was Jemmaul-u-Deen, the foster brother of Moiz-u-Deen, who first made the palace people acquainted with the intention of the sepoys to mutiny; and that he held forth to them a promise of an increase of pay from the Prince Moiz-u-Deen, and particular advantage to Subidar Shaik Adam. That the prince expected immediate assistance of 400 or 500 men from the Pettah, and after assistance from different parts of the country.

The above is the only material information we have been able to procure of any actual communications with the palace previous to the mutiny, nor could even this be obtained but under peculiar circumstances. The witness had on his first examination on a former day, 29th July, declared that he did not know, of

his

his own knowledge, that any of the palace people were acquainted with the mutiny. But on further examination (on the 9th August), it being explained to him that the pardon promised him was conditional only, on his making a full discovery of all circumstances within his knowledge connected with the mutiny, and our doubts of his having made a full communication on his first examination, he then made the declarations above quoted.

Jemmaul-u-Deen and Fakeer Mahomed were questioned, under an offer of pardon, as to the truth of what Shaik Nutter had discovered, but they both denied all knowledge of the circumstances.

Shaik Nutter, it is to be observed, identified the person of Jemmaul-u-Deen from amongst upwards of 20 persons who were produced, to prove that he distinctly knew the man he alluded to.

Carrying on our remarks on the occurrences previous to the mutiny, we find, from the evidence of Lieutenant Colonel Marriott, that on the days of the 8th or 9th July, the Prince Moiz-u-Deen particularly desired that he might be allowed to have a murdanah, or the women excluded from his public rooms, and his male servants allowed to remain with him during the night, an indulgence which is allowed to them only during the Mohurrum Feast, when they fast all day, and are obliged to eat at night. He also requested permission for Hyder Hussain Cawn, his first cousin, to be allowed to pass the night at his house. Colonel Marriott refused him both these requests, as being irregular, and as they would lead to form a precedent for himself and the other princes to make similar requests. Another reason for his suspicions of Moiz-u-Deen was, the earnest manner in which he requested to be allowed to purchase a horse, which Colonel Marriott also refused, on account of the heavy debts he had already incurred. Finding that Colonel Marriott would not listen to him, he urgently requested that he might be allowed to see and try the horse, and he was brought into the fort accordingly for that purpose; and this, Colonel Marriott adds, is the same horse that was found ready saddled on the arrival of the dragoons at Moiz-u-Deen's door.

It appears that the night of the 9th of July had been set apart for celebrating the nuptials of one of the princesses, Noor-ul-Nissum Begum, daughter of the late Tippoo Sultaun, by [ ],* and sister to the Prince Mohe-u-Deen, with a person of the name of Syed Nizam-u-Deen, a native of Mysore, who had lately come from the country of Cuddapah for that purpose; and that a great concourse of people had assembled from different quarters of the country on the occasion.

* *Sic orig.*

We shall not think it necessary to retrace the circumstances of the massacre which took place during that night (the particulars of which have already been pretty accurately reported to your Lordship in Council by different officers), further than noticing the share which the people of the palace appeared to have taken in the transaction.

Different witnesses have borne testimony to the activity of the followers of the palace during the time of the mutiny, by assisting in getting out the guns, in laying them, in encouraging the sepoys to destroy the Europeans; and in actually doing so themselves in some instances. The flag of the late Tippoo Sultan was hoisted upon the garrison flag-staff, by the sepoys in conjunction with the followers of the palace. The princes, Mohea-u-Deen, and his brother, Moiz-ui-Deen, presented themselves to the sepoys, ordered refreshments of beetle, &c., to be given them, and Moiz-u-Deen is said to have presented the son of the late Commandant Syed Goffoor with a sword, ordering him at the same time to go and take possession of the Hill Fort of Vellore. The encouragement given to the sepoys by the above princes appears to us to be sufficiently confirmed by the general result of the evidence, although not very distinctly spoken to by many of the witnesses.

It is material to observe that Moiz-u-Deen acknowledged to Colonel Marriott that the flag had come out of his house, but that the sepoys had plundered it with many other things. Colonel Marriott inquired how he came to have such a thing, and he said he bought it of Nowragee, the Parsee merchant, during Colonel's Doveton's command. The flag is said to have been purchased at the sales subsequent to the fall of Seringapatam. It was produced before us, and appears to be an old one, bearing the late Sultan's insignia, a sun in the centre, with green jyger stripes on a red field. On our examination of Nowragee, the

Parsee merchant, he denied that he had ever sold either a flag to the princes, or cloth of the same kind of which it is made.

The eagerness with which the sepoys and men of the palace betook themselves to plunder the effects of the officers, and to escape out of the fort with their booty, tended, in our opinion, to weaken the general effect of the insurrection, and to prevent happily much of the consequences to have been apprehended. This defection of the mutineers, joined to the early assistance given by the 19th Dragoons and 7th Regiment, and details of native cavalry by Colonel Gillespie (under circumstances too brilliant ever to be forgotten) prevented the fort from falling entirely into their possession.

It appeared to us proper to give the four elder princes an opportunity of offering any explanation of their conduct which they might be able or willing to afford, and we accordingly went over to their different houses for that purpose. We stated to Moiz-u-Deen and Mohea-u-Deen, that they were implicated in the transactions of the 10th, but to the other two we only observed, that we were ready to receive any information they were disposed to offer regarding that affair. They all four denied any previous knowledge of, or participation in the transaction.

The son of Syed Goffoor, who was so repeatedly charged by different witnesses with having taken an active part in the transactions of that night, was called before us and distinctly questioned as to the several allegations against him, all of which he denied.

It did not seem to us necessary to enter into a particular investigation of the guilt imputed to the different followers of the princes, by questioning the several individuals themselves, as the purpose of our mission was not to convict particular persons, which could only be done by a regular trial, but to ascertain the general facts and circumstances of the transaction. So far as regards the followers of the palace, having many of them taken an active part in the mutiny, the facts are too broad and strong to be mistaken; the particular share individuals may have taken is a matter for future discrimination.

We had the honour to suggest to your Lordship in Council the propriety of offering a pecuniary reward for a full discovery of the cause or causes which originally led to the mutiny; but, as your Lordship in Council seemed to feel that the measure was objectionable, we have not as yet availed ourselves of the discretion allowed us of proposing such rewards as may appear likely to lead to any useful discovery. We have been the rather induced to this, because we understand the officer commanding the garrison is vested with powers to that effect, who would, of course, communicate to your Lordship, or to us, any information he might receive, and because we are aware that many persons would repair to an individual for that purpose, who would not venture to come before a commission (the object of whose meetings is more generally known) to give evidence in the present state of the public mind.

We received from the officer commanding the garrison, a paper of private intelligence, being the confession of certain persons now under sentence of death. We did not, however, think that the evidence given under such circumstances was of a nature proper to be recorded on the proceedings of a commission ordered to examine witnesses on oath, however important in itself, and adapted to political purposes. And as the paper is already before Government, we see many reasons why we should neither remark on it, nor balance our own proceedings by it.

The object of our mission is "to ascertain the cause to which the mutiny is imputable." It is not easy to calculate upon the motives which may have actuated a large body of men composed of different castes, religions, and countries, and acting for a period of time, sufficient to admit of new feelings and interests, calculated to divert the original impression to a different object.

There are, however, two principal causes which appear to us to have led to the mutiny—the late innovations in the dress and appearance of the sepoys, and the residence of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan at Vellore. We shall beg leave to submit our reasons on each of these heads, and first in regard to the dress.

The article of dress is both with the Hindoos and the Mahometans an indication of their caste, and a badge of their respective distinctions and place in society; and when it is recollected how obstinately the Indians of all descriptions adhere to their customs, and with what difficulty the natives were brought to adopt many

many parts of their present military dress, it will not appear surprising that some of the late innovations in that respect were offensive to their feelings.

The sepoys appear to have felt that the wearing of the new turban would make them come to be considered as Europeans, and would have removed them from the society and intercourse of their own castes.

We did not think it material to ascertain how far every article of dress which they have complained of was repugnant to their religious feelings, or unreasonable in itself. Prejudices would cease to be so, could they be regulated by reason.

We shall not dwell particularly upon that part of the order which respected the effacing from the forehead the marks of castes, as it has not been specified to us as a cause of grievance, though one of the battalions appears to have previously carried it into execution. We may be allowed to suppose, however, that it was not without its effect upon the minds of individuals. In the same corps the turban was not complained of, yet we know that it led to the mutiny.

These distinctions of castes add to the personal importance of the individual with society, and create a sense of honour which operates more strongly than the fear of punishment in the prevention of crimes.

In this country the prejudices of the conquered have always triumphed over the arms of the conqueror, and have subsisted amidst all the revolutions and shocks to which the empire has been subjected. Any innovation, therefore, in that respect, must be calculated to call forth their feelings, and the more trivial the object required to be sacrificed, the stronger, in our opinion, would the reluctance be to make it. Nothing could appear more trivial to the public interests than the length of the hair on the upper lip of a sepoy, yet to the individual himself the shape and fashion of the whisker is a badge of his caste, and an article of his religion. And the sanctity in which this article is held has occasioned revolutions in different eastern nations, rather than suffer it to be violated.

We shall now remark on the second cause assigned, viz., the residence of the families of the late Tippoo Sultan, at Vellore.

Accommodations were here provided for them, nearly resembling a palace in magnificence, and an establishment allowed them on a very extensive scale of liberality. Their followers had emigrated in great numbers to Vellore, and husbands for the princesses were allowed to come from different quarters of the country. These persons naturally brought along with them their former attachments and prejudices, and the interests of Seringapatam were transplanted with its inhabitants to the Carnatic; speaking the same language and following the same religion, connections were easily formed; and amongst men who were not much occupied with engagements of trade or business, schemes of power and ambition would naturally occur to those who had been born to enjoy them.

Under other circumstances, the turban, &c., might have proved offensive to the sepoys; but when we look back to some former insurrections amongst the troops, and remember (and it falls within the personal knowledge of some of us) the civility with which the men distinguished their officers, and the point of honour which they seemed to feel in doing so, we cannot but think that the outrages on the late occasion are of foreign growth, and could only have been inspired by a barbarous enemy.

On the whole, we draw from the evidence now before us the following conclusions:

That the late innovations as to the dress and appearance of the sepoys were the leading cause of the mutiny, and the other was the residence of the family of the late Tippoo Sultan at Vellore.

All of which is humbly submitted by my Lord, &c.

(signed) *J. Pater*, Major General and President.
G. Dodsworth, Lieutenant Colonel.
Nathaniel Webb, Senior Judge, Appeal Court, N.D.
J. H. D. Ogilvie, Second Judge of Circuit.
W. Dowse, Major.
J. Leith, Judge Advocate General, Secretary.

EAST INDIA (VELLORE MUTINY COMMISSION).

COPY of Report of the Commission, dated the 9th day of August 1806, appointed to assemble at *Vellore*, for the Investigation of the Circumstances connected with the Mutiny in that place.

(*Colonel Gilpin.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *May* 1861.

284. *Under* 1 *oz.*